THE TIMES

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£3,000m bonus for Chancellor

The Chancellor may have £3,000m available at the next Budget to hold down interest rates or cut taxes. Treasury calculations, aimed at curbing spending, have ignored this bonus which will stem from selling off North Sea oil assets and from £1,000m tax revenue, delayed by the Civil Service dispute, to be collected in the next financial year Page 15

Mistake over Down's baby

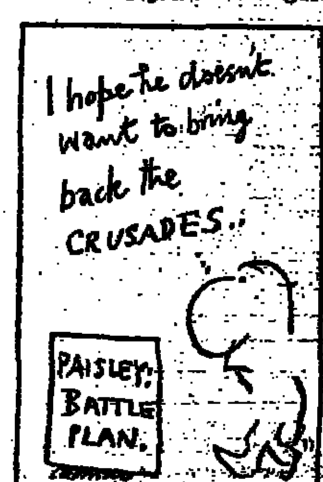
The couple who were awarded five-figure damages against Leeds Area Health Authority were the victims of a laboratory mistake. A scientific officer failed to determine that the baby had Down's syndrome Page 2

PLO claims ambush success

The struggle between radical and moderate Arabs in the occupied West Bank intensified yesterday when the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for ambushing one of the local Arab leaders it has accused of collaborating with Israel Page 6

AUEW win for Duffy's brother

The right-wing remained in overall control of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers after elections in which Mr Denis Duffy, brother of the union's president, defeated Mr Derek Robinson, the dismissed BL convener, for a divisional job Page 2



Prince visits riot area

The Prince of Wales was given a warm welcome in Bristol when he visited the St Paul's area, the scene of rioting last summer, a factory, community centre and a school. The only disappointment was the absence of the Princess who has been confined to home Page 2

Savoy blames loss on THF

The Savoy Hotel group has announced a sharply increased loss of £1.3m for the first six months of this year and has blamed part of the loss on publicity about the unwelcome bid from Trusthouse Forte Page 15

Electric shock patients at risk

About one third of the machines used for electric shock treatment for psychiatric patients are obsolete and can lead to prolonged loss of memory, a report says. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said urgent steps would be taken to scrap the equipment Page 3

England pin their faith on Martin

There are two surprises in England's team to meet Hungary in their final World Cup qualifying match at Wembley tonight. Shilton replaces Clemence in goal and Martin takes Watson's place in defence. England must not lose if they are to reach the finals in Spain Page 20

Mob attacks Prior at Ulster MP's funeral

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

An angry, jeering mob of Ulster Protestants yesterday attacked Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, kicking and punching at him and shouting: "Murderer, you are the murderer."

Later all police leave was cancelled in readiness for the much feared violent backlash against IRA attacks and a threatened province-wide campaign of civil disobedience by "loyalists".

For three chaotic minutes Mr Prior was in grave personal danger. Scores of people out of a crowd of thousands became violenet as soon as Mr Prior stepped from his bullet-proof car to attend the funeral of the Rev Robert Bradford, official Unionist MP for Belfast, South.

But all over Northern Ireland, thousands of Protestants attended orderly memorial services for Mr Bradford, and most returned to work afterwards. At least 4,000 people blocked the centre of Belfast and scores of businesses closed in respect. The depth of anger and passion was obvious as Mr Bradford and the other hundreds of murdered "loyalists" were mourned. But outside the Dundonald church, the scene was tense.

Their angry mood spread rapidly, and his car was beseiged. He was bundled back into the vehicle but quickly tried again to pass through the shouting mob, his head held low.

Policemen protected his head with their hands and pushed him towards the side door of the small Dundonald Presbyterian church in the eastern suburbs of Belfast. He was not hurt.

For a few moments he was pinned against the wall of the church. Fists flew, and the mob chanted: "Prior out, Prior out". None of the punches landed on him. A helicopter hovered high above, but the panic was over as quickly as it had begun and the mourners settled down to listen to the service over loudspeakers. Mr Prior was hissed by some members of the congregation as he entered the church.

But there was more to come. An hour later, the coffin left the church, and most people went back to work. Several hundred remained behind, huddled against the biting cold, to await Mr Prior.

His car was backed up to the church door, though the crowd tried to stop it. After half an hour, Mr Prior emerged from the door behind the wall of policemen.

The shouting, abuse, and flying fists were even more intense and people began fighting each other in scenes that exemplified the wrath of Ulster Protestants over security and Britain's barely-concealed exasperation with the Irish crisis.

The Provisional IRA's murder of Mr Bradford last Saturday, coming on top of other murders, has left Protestants in an ugly and unpredictable mood and the dangers of a violent backlash are now obvious.

The Rev Ian Paisley, a close friend, read the lesson at Mr Bradford's funeral service, and later declared that the attack on Mr Prior was merely a storm warning.

He said at Mr Bradford's graveside that Mr Prior had been taught a salutary lesson. He should not have been at the funeral and he was not wanted. Mr Prior "did not even have the decency to inform the police he was coming and I know why: the police would have informed him that it would not be safe to go to Dundonald"

He said: "We will have men on the streets of Northern Ireland. The British Government has decided that the war against the IRA is not to be won".

The Northern Ireland Office said last night that Mr Prior's main concern was for the family who had to bear such behaviour on such a sad occasion. Many people had personally apologized to Mr Prior afterwards.

Late last night an Ulster Defence Regiment man was shot dead in Maguiresbridge, co Fermanagh.

Details of Mr Paisley's day of action next Monday will be announced today but he called last night for an all-out strike in the province. The proteste may involve attempts to halt or disrupt the work of all 26 district councils and "loyalists" may be urged to stop paying taxes, rates, and rents. Unionist councillors are also considering whether to sever all contacts with Stormont.

But the IRA clearly does not plan any respite. A police reservist was yesterday critically ill after being shot in the head and chest in Newry, co Down by two men on a motor cycle. And a part-time police reservist, Mr Silas Lyttle, aged 56, who was shot in county Tyrone by the IRA eight weeks ago, died yesterday.

Protestant gangs, too, were active. Mr Peader Fagan, aged 20, was shot dead early yesterday in his car in his home town of Lurgan, co Antrim.

There were two other funerals yesterday. Thomas McNulty, aged 18, the youth murdered soon after Mr Bradford in possible retaliation was buried from his home in the Catholic enclave of the Short Strand.

Many of the hundreds of children who knew Mr Kenneth Campbell, aged 28, caretaker of the Finaghy Community Centre in Belfast, where Mr Bradford was shot, turned out for his funeral yesterday.

Mr Bradford's funeral was conducted by a close friend, the Rev Roy Magee who called from the pulpit for the restoration of capital punishment.

He said: "In the wake of the carnage are we not justified in asking whether and when this is going to end. The revulsion for the death of Robert Bradford, manifested by this massive demonstration, cries loudly in the ears of those responsible for the security policies of the province. The war has been one-sided for too long. Let the security forces take the initiative.

☐ Mrs Margaret Thatcher warned in the Commons yesterday that the threat by Mr

Continued on back page, col 5



Faces of terror: Three men sought by police for Mr Bradford's murder. Bottom photofits show the same man with and without a moustache.



Hands reach out to protect Mr Prior as he leaves yesterday's funeral for the murdered Ulster MP.

Lorries will go up to 40 tonnes

By Michael Baily

A rise in Britain's maximum lorry weights from 32 to 40 tonnes has been approved by the Cabi net. It will be proposed in a White Paper from Mr David Howell, Secy of State for Transport in the next few weeks and debated in Parliament in the New Year.

The measure, foreshadowed in *The Times* in September, will arouse fierce opposition among environmental bodies and also i nthe House, where Labour's transport spokesman Mr Albert Booth said last night he would fight it to the limit.

"The serious problems created by existing heavy lorries would be made intolerable by the raising of maximum weights" he said. "We are totally opposed to it."

Mr Michael Midleton, director of the Civic Trust, said: "We hope it would be linked with other measures proposed by the Armitage Committee, such as by-passes round sensitive towns, more lorry action areas, and stricter controls on noise, fumes, and vibration."

Such measures will be commended in the White Paper, together with Armitage's conclusion that heavier lorries need not mean bigger lorries but could mean fewer lorries, and therefore a net environmental benefit.

In an Opposition debate in June, Mr Howell's predecessor at Transport, Mr Norman Fowler, bowed to environmental pressure by repudiating the 44 tonnes maximum recommended by the Armitage Committee last year in line with the EEC proposals at that time.

Since then the EEC has reduced its recommended weight to a 40 tonne maximum. However, it still wants an 11 tonne axle weight.

Whitelaw's war on race violence

By Lucy Hodges

A Home Office study showing that racial attacks are more widespread than previously believed drew a mixed response last night.

The study, based on police records in 13 areas, shows that Asians are more often the targets than black people, but that the attacks are not concerted by extremist groups.

While ethnic minority and other groups welcomed the Government's recognition that attacks on black people were wicked crimes and were on the increase, there was disappointment that the Home Secretary had rejected the idea of special "anti-racist" police squads.

In a foreword to the report, Mr Whitelaw said his study had shown quite clearly that anxieties expressed about racial attacks were justified and he proposed four lines of action, which he would pursue in consultation with those concerned.

He said the police and others locally should collect figures on racial attacks because a lack of reliable information had led to the failure to appreciate the seriousness of the problem.

Second, there should be liaison between the police, local authorities and minority groups in all areas containing significant black populations. The study found this lacking in some places. Mr Whitelaw may want to commit himself further on this when Lord Scarman's report is published next week.

Third, police officers should be trained to be more sensitive to racial attacks

And fourth, the Home Secretary said that ethnic minorities should help the police with their training and, in turn, learn about the limitations of police powers and the need for proper evidence before arresting anyone.

The survey, undertaken by a team of Home Office officials between May 15 and July 14 this year, confirmed the fears of ethnic minorities, saying that racial attacks presented a significant problem and seemed to be on the increase.

While it found little evidence that right-wing racialist groups were behind them, it said that such groups did increase tension through their propaganda.

The police, local authorities, teachers, community relations councils and ethnic minorities themselves could all have responded better to racial attacks.

The study found the police willing to act to combat attacks, but said they were often ill-informed and sometimes inadequately prepared.

"From the evidence we received, the problem is—at least on its present scale—a relatively recent development and it presents the police with a different sort of challenge from those for which traditional training methods and organizational arrangements were designed."

Specialized police squads to combat racial attacks on the lines of the fraud or robbery squads are rejected

It is this decision that has so disappointed people. The Joint Committee against Racialism, the all-party pressure group of MPs and minority groups which persuaded Mr Whitelaw to set up the survey, said it regretted this omission.

The committee met the Home Secretary yesterday and said afterwards that Mr Whitelaw told them he still had an open mind on the setting up of special squads in the future.

Leading article, page 11
Case histories and details, page 4

Whitehall split on bank curbs

By Anthony Bevins and Kevin Page

A Whitehall dispute is looming over proposals by the Bank of England, presented by the Chancellor to Ministers, to legislate against foreign takeovers of British banks.

Tomorrow's meeting of the Cabinet's economic strategy (E) committee has a Treasury paper on its agenda which proposes a Bill to stop foreign companies taking over any of the clearing banks. Passions inside the Bank of England have been aroused since the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation made a £500m-plus bid for the Royal Bank of Scotland last April in defiance of the wishes of Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is expected to be away in Brussels when E committee meets, but both the Foreign Office and the Department of Trade are anxious that legislation will invite retaliation and be inconsistent with Britain's demand for a liberalization of financial services in the European Community.

The Midland, Barclays, and Natwest have all bought into American banking and Senator Jake Garn, heading the Senate inquiry into banking, has gone on record as saying any British move against foreign banks would prompt the Americans to block British banks acquiring more interests, in the United States.

Current bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland by Hongkong and Shanghai and by the Standard Chartered Bank are now before the Monopolies and Mergers Commission which should report later this month.

It is thought that Mr Biffen would wish to wait for the commission's response before taking a final decision

Revenue men will hound tax dodgers

By Frances Williams

A big drive on tax-dodging is to be launched by the Inland Revenue. It plans to double the number employed to sniff out illegal tax evasion, which is reckoned to cost the country about £4,000m a year in lost revenues.

The Treasury revealed yesterday that the Revenue is to divert some 400 staff from other duties over the next two years to concentrate on workers who dodge tax. The main targets are casual workers, those with second jobs and self-employed "moonlighters".

About three quarters of the extra staff will be assigned to PAYE audit offices. Their main task is to check employers pay rolls to make sure the right amount of tax is deducted from earnings.

They will be on the look-out for so-called casual workers with big regular payments—a practice which Inland Revenue surveys reveal is particularly prevalent in the construction, transport, hotel and catering industries. And they will keep a sharp eye open for workers registering with fictitious names.

The remaining 100 extra staff will go to local tax offices with a special brief to hunt down "moonlighters" who avoid tax by doing jobs for cash, such as home decorating and plumbing.

They will be combing through the Yellow Pages, studying the small advertisements in newspapers, inspecting the cards that are pushed through people's doors. Though tax officers do this spasmodically, there are no staff engaged on this sort of detective work full-time.

The Inland Revenue was at pains yesterday to emphasize that it is not out to hound small employers or legitimate one-man businesses. It is large employers, who may be fiddling on PAYE, and tax-dodging moonlighters that the Revenue is concerned to identify.

The new move by the Treasury is in reply to a report this summer from the Public Accounts Committee of the Commons. The PAC, Parliament's watchdog on Government spending, is chaired by Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury in the last Labour Government. It has demanded tougher action to suppress the "black economy". Otherwise it feared that tax evasion could come to be regarded as socially and morally acceptable.

The PAC also drew attention to the fact that, despite wishing to clamp down on the "black economy", the Government has made heavy cuts in Inland Revenue manpower. Staff numbers have fallen by 12 per cent, amounting to 14,000 jobs lost since the election to around 75,000. On present plans the Department will have lost nearly a quarter of its staff by 1984.

Estimates of the size of the "black economy" vary but the latest figures given last week to the Treasury Select Committee suggest that tax is being evaded on between 6 to 8 per cent of gross national product each year.

Government accused of hidden tax on industry

By Our Political Correspondent

The Government was accused last night of inflicting a hidden tax of up to £58m on industry, under cover of last month's announcement on statutory sick pay.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, told the Conservative Party conference last month that he had decided to reimburse employers in full for statutory sick payments during the first eight weeks of illness.

He announced: "Employers will be able to deduct every sickness payment they have to make from their National Insurance contributions."

A departmental press notice explained later that this decision had been taken "to avoid placing additional financial burdens on industry, particularly small businesses".

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour spokesman on social security, said last night that this was not the whole truth. Under the current scheme, sick payments are not classed as remuneration and employers are therefore not liable to pay National Insurance contributions or surcharge on them.

Under the new scheme, to be introduced in April, 1983, employer's making the £37 a week sick payment on behalf of the Government would automatically become liable to pay a National Insurance contribution and surcharge on the cash handed over to sick employees.

That would amount to 13.7 per cent of the money paid, about £5 extra a week for each sick employee, and Mr Rooker said last night that that money would have to come from an employer's own resources. There would be no reimbursement of that extra burden.

He commented: "The Government, under cover of claiming one hundred per cent reimbursement, are now putting an extra burden on employers, including local government.

"This could have its own impact on the rates, but it could also have a catastrophic effect on small business. It is a fraud the way the scheme has been put across to the public; it is an extra tax on industry which is not there at the moment."

A spokesman for the National Federation of Self-employed and Small Businesses said yesterday that it intended to lobby actively on the matter.

The legislation, the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, has its second reading in the Commons on Monday.

Reagan move to calm Europe's missile fears

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 17

President Reagan will unveil proposals tomorrow for a substantial reduction in the number of American and Soviet medium-range missiles deployed in Europe.

The American proposals will be presented to the Soviet Union when talks on theatre nuclear weapons begin in Geneva on November 30.

The President's speech is designed to have the maximum impact in Europe where there is rising concern about the United States' nuclear intentions, particularly after the President's recent comments on the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe between the super powers. The speech will be made at 10 am local time, which will allow it to be given maximum exposure in Europe.

The speech is intended to offset the propaganda advantage which the Soviet Union hopes to gain from the visit to West Germany this weekend by President Brezhnev.

The Americans have been concerned about the impact in Europe of an interview given by President Brezhnev to *Der Spiegel* magazine earlier this month. Mr Brezhnev called for a freeze on the number of medium-range weapons in Europe — meaning that the Soviet Union would not add to the number of SS20 missiles it has ranged against West Europe if Nato shelved its plans to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Britain, Germany, Italy The Netherlands, and Belgium. That offer has been rejected by the Americans.

President Reagan is expected to counter the Soviet offer by making it clear that Nato is prepared to forego deployment of its Pershing 2 and cruise missiles if the Soviet Union eliminates all of its intermediate-range missiles aimed at West Europe.

That is what is known as the zero option and was approved during a meeting of Nato defence ministers during a Nato nuclear planning group meeting in Gleneagles last month.

American officials have said that the zero option was "desirable in an ideal world"; but have also made it clear the United States was prepared to accept a more limited agreement.

This would be in the form of a trade-off in which the United States would agree to reduce the number of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles it plans to deploy if the Soviet Union in return removed substantial numbers of its new triple-warheaded SS20s and older SS4 and SS5 intermediate-range missiles.

The American plan will be presented to a Nato special consultative group for final approval on Friday. The plan was discussed yesterday by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Dr Joseph Luns, the Secretary-General of Nato.

The first phase of the American proposals aims for agreement on land-based missiles with a range of more than 625 miles. That would include American Pershing 2s and ground-launched cruises and about 250 Soviet SS20s, 340 SS4s and 40 SS5s. Aircraft would be included in subsequent agreements.

☐ Bonn: Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, disclosed the details of President Reagan's speech today to a meeting of the Social Democratic parliamentary party (Patricia Clough writes).

Herr Schmidt, who was briefed on the President's speech in advance, described it as an important decision and counted the acceptance of the zero option as a success for his efforts. It was a good basis for his talks with Mr Brezhnev next week, he said.

Toshiba win no-strike agreement

From Our Correspondent
Birmingham

The electricians' union has agreed that it will never go on strike at a new factory in Plymouth owned by Toshiba of Japan.

In return the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Trades Union gets a special arbitration service and a one-class society within the factory where management and workers use the same canteen and car parking facilities.

Executives and shopfloor workers will also have exactly the same representation on an advisory board which will be the first to deal with management decisions and difficulties. There is also extra payment for extra skills.

Details of the deal were announced yesterday at an industrial relations conference organized by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service in Sutton Coldfield. Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL's personnel manager, also addressed the meeting.

Mr Roy Sanderson, a national officer of the union, with responsibility for its engineering section, told the conference that some of his union colleagues were worried about giving away the traditional strike weapon. But, he said, he had carried out research covering two years and had found that his union members got little benefit from strikes. They might be out for a month, but would return for little more than was on offer at first.

He said that the management and the unions should use the crisis to work out a system of industrial relations that could save Britain from a further slide into economic disaster. If that was not done before the end of the recession there could be a return to old attitudes which would eventually lead to such a slide.

Duffy's brother beats Robinson for AUEW post

By Donald Macintyre and Clifford Webb

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' right-wing group was confident last night of keeping its grip on the main levers of power after several union elections results were announced.

Mr Derek Robinson, the former Longbridge convener, dismissed by BL two years ago, was defeated for a new divisional job in the Midlands by Mr Denis Duffy, brother of Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president. He immediately accused the AUEW leaders of rigging the ballot.

The left did markedly better in the contest for the general secretaryship with Mr Kenneth Brett, the union's Communist Assistant General Secretary, coming top of the poll. But the right wing remained hopeful that Mr Gavin Laird, the Scottish executive member, would defeat him in the second ballot next spring.

Their optimism was based on an assumption, challenged yesterday by the left, that the overwhelming majority of the 21,905 votes gained by Mr Gerry Russell, the North-west executive member, who is a moderate but did not have the backing of either electoral machine, would go to Mr Laird.

The clearest right victory at executive level was Mr Jack Whyman's outright success in retaining his seat with 13,581 votes. His main left-wing rival, Mr Roger Butler, polled 6,706 votes.

In a further first ballot victory, Mr George Arnold, divisional organizer in Tyneside, joins the union's executive for the first time after winning 12,939 votes. His nearest rival, Mr James Murray, the convener at Vickers Armstrong in Newcastle, polled 4,995. Although Mr Arnold had some left as well as right support in the North-east, he is likely to fall in with the moderate camp on the executive.

Of the other two executive members, Mr John Weakley (Wales and South-west) appeared the most vulnerable in his second ballot contest with Mr Ronald Street, who polled 5,997 votes. Although Mr Weakley was comfortably top of the poll with 10,929 votes there were fears that left forces might coalesce to give him a close run election in the spring.

Mr Kenneth Cure, Midland and Manchester executive member, goes to a second ballot after polling 16,051 votes over his left opponent, Mr Stanley Cole, who received 12,264.

Mr Robinson who was declared to have polled 4,325 votes against Mr Duffy's 9,064, said yesterday of the result: "I know it to be a fraud."

Mr Duffy, the union president, rejected outright Mr Robinson's allegations saying that the ballot had been "authentic and would stand the scrutiny of any outside body".

Challenge on auction evidence

By Frances Gibb

Mr Andrew Faulds, Opposition spokesman for the arts, has called on Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, to say whether he intends to bring in legislation to compel London art dealers to hand over their evidence on the controversial buyer's premium charged by auctioneers.

The British Antique Dealers' Association and the Society of London Art Dealers have both declined to hand over to the Office of Fair Trading the considerable body of evidence they amassed to fight Christie's and Sotheby's over the premium in the High Court.

Their long-running feud with the auctioneers was eventually settled out of court on September 29, after Sotheby's and Christie's agreed to reconsider the rate of the premium (it is now 10 per cent), and pending that review, the dealers have said they will not proceed.

But their "honourable" agreement is now threatened by a request from the Office of Fair Trading for the evidence in the shape of affidavits, signed proofs, diary entries and attendance notes because it wishes to review whether the introduction of the premium broached fair trading restrictions.

Mr Faulds said yesterday: "It is disgraceful if the dealers do not hand over this evidence. It is a reflexion of the director general's lack of power to find out information essential to judging matters of fair trading."

Two days ago the trade associations replied to the request of the Mr Gordon Borrie, Director-General of Fair Trading, through their solicitors, Waterhouse and Co.

They said: "It is appreciated that, as a public agency, you possess substantial powers to compel disclosure of information. However, for the reasons which we propose to give we would respectfully ask you to stay your hand, at all events until after the expiration of the three month period. . . ."

The dealers have not, the letter says, "resiled from the allegation of collusion" between the auctioneers. But it notes that to fight the action to a conclusion would have put the associations at risk of over £500,000 legal costs. They decided to rely on the good faith of the auctioneers' undertakings.

IN BRIEF

BL strike talks go on today

Talks intended to settle the strike over tea breaks at the BL Longbridge factory in Birmingham, were adjourned last night after three hours. They will resume this morning.

BL would not give details of the meeting but a spokesman said: "While they are still talking there must be hope."

Blast death verdict

A verdict of accidental death was returned yesterday on Mr Michael McGrady, a lorry driver, who died in an explosion on September 6 which caused a fire at the Chemstar solvent recovery plant, Stalybridge, Greater Manchester. The probable cause was said to be leakage of fumes. Proceedings have been instituted against Chemstar.

Vauxhall pay vote

Workers at Vauxhall's Ellesmere Port plant in Cheshire followed their colleagues at the motor company's Luton and Dunstable factories in voting overwhelmingly yesterday to accept a 5 per cent pay rise.

Hunt for schoolgirl

The police started a house-to-house search last night for Saffron Costello, aged 13, of Weirs Lane, Oxford, who was last seen outside her school in Marston, Oxford, on Monday morning.

Plea on Welsh homes

Mr Dafydd Wigley, MP for Caernarvon and president of Plaid Cymru, will meet two government ministers today to urge plannng permission be made compulsory before houses become holiday homes and aid be given to councils to help them buy properties, to help curb arson attacks in Wales.

Christies theft charge

James Pierce, aged 40, of Westbourne Gardens, west London, a security guard with Christies, the auctioneers, will appear before Bow Street magistrates today on charges connected with the alleged disappearance of £100,000 of gold coins.

GMC chief resigns

Sir Robert Wright has resigned the presidency of the General Medical Council because of ill health, the council announced yesterday.

Damages award explained

Laboratory mistake over Down's baby

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

A couple who were awarded five figure damages because they were not told before their daughter's birth that she had Down's syndrome received compensation because they were the victims of a laboratory mistake.

Leeds Area Health Authority said yesterday that the mother was given a test during pregnancy to see whether her baby was suffering any congenital abnormality. Due to a misinterpretation of the results she was told incorrectly that nothing was wrong.

The baby, Karen Rawnsley, who lived for 13 months, died because of a heart defect. She had been born at Leeds Maternity Hospital.

Mrs Mary Rawnsley, her mother, aged 43, said after the settlement in Leeds High Court on Monday, that if she had known that she was expecting a baby with Down's syndrome she would have had an abortion.

She and her husband, Mr Gerald Rawnsley, a lorry driver, claimed damages because of the costs they had incurred in having a ground-floor extension to their home because their baby's heart defect meant she would never be able to walk upstairs.

The health authority said: "In view of her age, Mrs Rawnsley was offered and accepted an amniocentesis test to determine whether her baby might have Down's syndrome. Subsequently she was told that there was no evidence of abnormality.

"In fact, in consequence of a mistake by a qualified laboratory scientific officer in preparing or interpreting the sample of amniotic fluid (the fluid surrounding the foetus), the report that the unborn baby was genetically normal was regrettably wrong.

"Following the birth of the baby with Down's syndrome, there was an extensive investigation which identified the error and resulted in a tightening up of procedures to safeguard the accuracy of the test."

The scientific officer has resigned and the authority was satisfied that it was an isolated case of human error. "We now believe we have one of the most comprehensive checking systems in the country".

The amniocentesis test consists of drawing off some of the amniotic fluid surrounding the foetus in the womb, by means of a needly through the abdomen and analysing the results. Where it is found that the foetus is suffering some congenital defect, an abortion is usually offered.

Because the procedure is costly and carries a slight risk of miscarriage (between 1 and 2 per cent) it is not offered to all pregnant women. But it is often offered to women aged over 38 because of the increased risk of bearing a Down's syndrome baby after that age.

The risk is one in 1,500 if the mother is in her 20s, one in 750 for age 30 to 35; one in 600 for 35 to 40; one in 300 for age 40 to 45 and one in 60 at age 45.

The Department of Health and Social Security does not lay down what screening procedures health authorities should adopt and most authorities leave it to the doctor's discretion about whether or not to offer any screening tests. Such a test would not be sensible for a woman opposed to abortion, for example.

The Prince of Wales admiring the headgear of Mr Herbert Lewis, a cobbler at the Remploy factory, Bristol, yesterday.

Multiracial greeting for the Prince in Bristol

From Tim Jones, Bristol

The national flags of Bangladesh, Pakistan and the West Indies competed with the Union Jack to greet the Prince of Wales as he visited the multiracial St Paul's district of Bristol yesterday.

Last year the area gained notoriety for racial and social conflict but there were no signs of ill will as the people united to give the Prince a warm and happy welcome.

The only disappointment was the absence of the Princess of Wales, who had decided on medical advice to stay at home at Highgrove, Gloucestershire.

On his first call of the day to the Remploy factory, the Prince told the workers: "She is very sorry she cannot come today. I am sure you all appreciate the reasons. I am told after three montss things are inclined to get better."

To laughter, he added: "I am quite prepared to accept full responsibility.

The Prince told Mrs Cindy James, a mother of six: "It is unfortunate that these things happen; you can understand more than a man can".

He also said he had a nasty feeling that before long he would be in need of a surgical corset, one of the products manufactured by the disabled people who work at the factory. "My wife keeps saying I am too thin. She keeps trying to fatten me up."

The Prince spent an hour at the factory and was presented with a leather attaché case and a visitors' book for Highgrove.

In St Paul's the Prince had a one-sided conversation with Richard Cottrell, a punk rocker, whose bald head decorated with tufts of grey hair, contrasted with the heir's traditional grooming.

Feeling Mr Cottrell's leather jacket, the Prince said: "Does it have studs on the inside as well?"

At St Barnabas primary school, where 140 children had spent days preparing a special welcome for the "fairy princess", the Prince eased their disappointment by overstaying his schedule to talk to them. Outside lines of clean-scrubbed Cub Scouts, and brownies amused themselves by posturing before the deep shine of the royal limousine.

The Rev Keith Kimber, who had spoken with understanding during the aftermath of the St Paul's riots, said: "This is more like normal. It is a happy community and although it suffers a lot of stress, the people know how to celebrate. This is the St Paul's I know and believe in and love."

At the Horley Road Community Centre, Nanette Jackson, aged three, was rewarded for persistence when the Prince succumbed to her pleadings and signed her autograph book, an unusual thing for a member of the Royal Family to do.

Inside the centre a pop group and karate team entertained the Prince.

Last night the Prince, who is patron of the International Year of Disabled People, attended a concert by Yehudi Menuhin at Clifton Cathedral in aid of the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Princess's sinister side delights heraldic experts

By Tony Samstag

The Princess of Wales's marital coat of arms issued by royal warrant the day after her wedding, is described in *The Heraldry Gazette* this month, and a right royal creation it is.

"By this instrument", the *Gazette* tells us, "the Princess is entitled to bear and use her paternal arms of Spencer within a shield and impaled by the arms of the Prince.

"The shield is ensigned with the Prince's coronet and supported by the following supporters: 'To the dexter the Lion as borne—and used as a Supporter by Our Dearly Beloved Son His Royal Highness Charles, Prince of Wales, and to the sinister a Griffin Ermine winged Erminois beaked and legged Or, gorged with a Prince's Coronet thereto a chain reflected behind the back and ending in a ring all of Gold'."

The archaic splendour of the language conceals a few surprises. For example: "The grant of the sinister supporter appears to be an innovation as it is a new supporter, based on Earl Spencer's dexter supporters . . . ."

The *Gazette* says it is refreshing that royal heraldry is not circumscribed by precedence as is ordinary heraldry. So, from time to time, "the odd innovation comes to cheer us".

The *Gazette* goes on to say that the Princess's use of her own family motto *Dieu defend le droit* is another innovation.

"Has any female royal consort ever used a motto before, other than that of her spouse?"

Buckingham Palace yesterday refused to release the Princess's coat of arms because, a spokesman said, the Princess had not yet approved it in its final form.

The Prince also has a marital coat of arms, but no royal warrant was required for this. It was simply done by Her Majesty approving a painting.

This coat of arms would appear to be less worthy of a mating of eagles than the Princess's. "The Prince's full achievement is displayed and to the sinister is a shield of the arms of Spencer encircled by a wreath of oak to balance her husband's Garter."

On a less lofty note, The Heraldry Society, publisher of the *Gazette*, is appealing for more members and says that it may not survive in its present form if it does not win more advertising in its publication *The Coat of Arms*.

Mr J. P. Brooke-Little, founder and chairman of the society, said yesterday that he hoped to avoid the necessity to "batten down and adopt a low profile" if fortunes did not improve.

The 34-year-old society has about 1,500 members interested in heraldry, armoury, chivalry, genealogy and allied subjects. Associate membership is available for those aged under 21.

Mr. Brooke-Little is most proud of having "put heraldic art on the map". The first exhibition of contemporary heraldic art was staged about 14 years ago. This year's, the fourth, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The society is at 28 Museum Street, London WC1A 1LH.

Benn woos the masses at Crosby rallies

From John Chartres, Liverpool

More than 1,000 people turned up last night for the Labour Party's main public meeting at Crosby addressed by Mr Wedgwood Benn. It was estimated that about 800 got into the primary school where he held his first meeting of the night and that a further 400 heard him speak in over-spill rooms or through open windows.

The attendance, which exceeded Mrs Shirley Williams' formidable audience last week was a further proof of the intensity of public interest in the by-election.

Mr Benn's friendly reception proved that Mr John Backhouse, Labour's candidate, should not be "written-off" as some commentators have attempted to do.

The theme of Mr Benn's speech was that the nation needed Mr Backhouse as an MP for Crosby and Mr Foot as the Prime Minister of a Labour government, the latter phrase indicating some rapprochement between the two.

Mr Benn said that Crosby had two Conservative candidates, Mr John Butcher and Mrs Williams (SDP/Liberal Alliance).

Mr Benn said the SDP supported the Conservatives on all main issues: it wanted Britain to be governed from Brussels, wanted nuclear weapons and United States bases to remain in Britain and wanted to restrict the rights of working people o be represened by effective trade unions.

At Mr Benn's second meeting in the supposedly middle-class heartland of Formby, several hundred people were shut out and police reinforcements were called after the local school headmaster had ruled that his fire and safety regulations would be breached if any more people tried to get in.

Mr Benn made an impromptu speech to people standing outside when he arrived, saying that the size of the audiences at both meetings provd the importance of the by-election.

All three main parties yesterday released details of their first canvas results, which they each claimed showed they would win on November 26.

The Conservatives, who are defending the seat, said they had got in touch with 15,490 of the 83,000 voters and that the results gave them majority over everyone else.

Mr Henry Purcell, the Conservative agent, would not disclose much more apart from saying that a "guesstimate" of 20 per cent of "don't knows" was getting warm.

Mrs Williams's team were more forthcoming after canvassing a third of the electorate.

Old Crosby, Maghull and Formby put the definite "fors" at 30.4, 32.3 and 30.6 per cent respectively. With 27.8, 25.6 and 32 per cent positively against.

The "don't knows", really the most important group in the alliance campaign, were put at 31.8 per cent in Crosby, 32.9 in Maghull and 28 in Formby.

Sir Trevor Jones, leader of the controlling Liberal group on Liverpool City Council, known as "Jones the Vote" during the great Liberal revival, said these figures would give Mrs Williams victory.

Mr Peter Killeen, the Labour agent, would not disclose any detailed figures except to claim that 400 party workers had been in touch with 60 per cent of the constituency and expected the 1979 Labour vote of 15,496 to be increased.

Mr Backhouse yesterday reintroduced the issue of Merseyside unemployment, supported by Mr Robert Parry, Labour MP for Liverpool, Scotland Exchange.

Mr Parry shared Sir Trevor Jones's suspicion that the Government is holding back an announcement on the site for the Morecambe Bay gasfield servicing centre, which could create two or three thousand jobs, until after the by-election.

Alliance leaders in policy talks

□ Prominent social democrat and Liberal politicians met to discuss policy for the first time at the Commons yesterday (Philip Webster writes).

With Dr David Owen and Mr Roy Jenkins leading for the SDP and Mr David Steel for the Liberals, the parties' commission on the constitution had a session under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fisher, president of Wolfson College, Oxford.

Frank Johnson, back page

Science report

Dating gold of a Barbarian tribe

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The first results of a new carbon dating method perfected at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, have been produced for gold and silver objects made between 650 and 700 AD.

The items belong to 122 ornaments which are believed to have decorated belt fittings of the Barbarian Avar tribe when it dominated Eastern Europe.

These remains of Barbarian gold and silver will be offered for sale by Sotheby's in London on December 14. But since the existence of the present treasure became known to experts in London only six years ago, when it was in private hands in Germany, the matter of authenticity became important. Extensive inquiries by advisers to Sotheby's have thrown little light on the history of the items before 1938.

The style and decoration of the Avar treasure has close similarities with one of the most famous Barbarian collections, found at Vrap in Albania 80 years ago, and now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

The idea of verifying, by what is still indirect evidence, became possible with a process for analyzing samples up to one thousand times smaller than with established ways. Examination has been made from samples taken from 300 milligrammes of fibrous material, identified as flax, scraped from the crevices of ornamental buckles.

Relatively large samples have been needed for examination. But two scientists at Harwell, Dr Robert Otlet and Dr Gill Walker, specialists in measuring very small amounts of radiation, have developed a new method.

The key to the process is a tiny glass tube nine centimetres long and one centimeter in diameter. It forms a very sensitive detector for counting the beta-particles emitted by the carbon. In addition, a computer processing system recording the radioactivity is also monitoring the natural background. This is substracted from the measurements.

THATCHER'S SUPPORTERS BEAT WETS

By Our Political Editor

A challenge from the Conservative Party's left wing to the Prime Minister's authority was foiled last night when Mr Maurice Macmillan, a Treasury minister in the Government led by Mr Edward Heath, was defeated in a contest for the chairmanship of the backbench finance committee.

The previous chairman, Sir William Clark, an uncritical supporter of Mrs Margaret Thatcher and of the Government's economic policies, was reelected.

Mr Stephen Dorrell, one of the most outspoken critics of government policies among Conservatives elected in 1979, was replaced as joint secretary of the committee by Mr John Browne, another Thatcher supporter.

A consolation for the Government's critics was the election of Mr. Christopher Patten as joint vice-chairman. One of the ablest and most active of MPs on the party's liberal wing, Mr Pattern took the place left vacant by Mr William Waldegrave when he joined the Government in September.

Critics of government policies also failed in elections for the industry committee. Mr Michael Grylls was reelected chairman, defeating a challenge from Mr Hal Miller; and Mr Keith Wickenden defeated two rivals to retain the vice-chairmanship.

Mr Macmillan has been constructively critical of the Treasury. Last week he called on the Government for a degree of expansion, with more public investment in projects that would create jobs in the private sector.

He is no idealogue, but his candidature inevitably made him into a symbol of opposition to Treasury policy and there was some unofficial "whipping" on behalf of Downing Street to ensure his defeat.

FULL NAVAL BURIAL FOR SHIP'S CAT

From Our Correspondent, Rochester

Able seaman Charlie the cat was buried yesterday with full naval honours.

The bugler played the Last Post, the flag was lowered to half mast and the officer of the watch read the service at the HMS Pembroke offices at Chatham Naval Base, Kent, where Charlie was officially listed as a member of staff.

Chief Petty Officer Roger Leeder said: "He was our ship's cat and as such a full member of the crew."

Charlie, who was run over on Sunday, had his own security pass and was entered in the wage book as receiving board and food.

PARDOE OUT OF NEW TV SHOW

Mr John Pardoe, the former Liberal MP, yesterday conceded that he was not the right person to present London Weekend Television's new panel programme *London Talking*.

Mr Pardoe, who has presented *Look Here* for LWT for two years, was dropped from the new series after two pilot shows. He said: "They want a more popular type of show and I do not necessarily think I am right for it."

TUC to mount propaganda drive against Tebbit

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Senior TUC leaders will be advised officially this morning to plan a big propaganda campaign of meetings, demonstrations, and protest rallies against industrial relations legislation being planned by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

The campaign, which would include a mass lobby of Parliament, would seize on what Congress House analysts detect as waning enthusiasm among employers for tougher restrictive measures.

A confidential paper before today's meeting of the TUC's important employment policy and organization committee says that the Government's proposals are expected very shortly and proposes immediate steps towards divising an "effective campaign against the proposed new legislation".

The campaign would include a national conference of the principal officers of affiliated unions to be held in London early next year to mobilize opposition to the Government's legislative programme, regional conferences with the same theme and a publicity campaign aimed at highlighting the TUC's views.

□ Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday told TUC leaders that the 4 per cent cash limit for public service pay increases was flexible and some workers could expect to receive more than the Government's guidelines (Our Labour Reporter writes).

The union delegation went to see the minister as a date was arranged for negotiations covering one million local authority manual workers who tend to set the pace for pay settlements in the public services. Employers and unions are due to meet on December 10 and an offer below 4 per cent is being anticipated.

Union leaders have asked for an increase in line with the cost of living and a reduction in working hours linked to extra holidays. The claim is a model adopted by the TUC public services committee in an attempt to break through the 4 per cent barrier.

Many local authorities have said that on the "ability to pay" argument they could not afford 4 per cent but others are believed to have suggested a higher figure to try to avoid a dispute among council workers.

Another important factor in the negotiations will be the Labour majority in the employers' negotiating body.

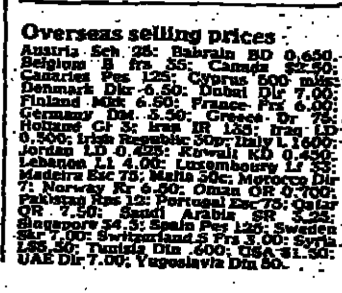
£50m PUPIL GRANTS ALLOCATED

By Our Education Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced the allocation of grants totalling £50m to permit local authorities to provide an extra 50,000 places in schools and colleges for those aged 16-19.

The grants will be added to the total relevant expenditure for rate support grant purposes in England in 1982/83, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the Commons. The grants will be increased to £74 million in 1983/84.

The largest single grant of more than £2.5m has gone to the Inner London Education Authority, followed by grants of around £1.5m for Birmingham, Humberside and Kent. Outside the London boroughs, the smallest grant of less than £200,000 has gone to Bury.


Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 55; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 600 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 5.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

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Seamen threaten worldwide shipping strike

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Seamen striking against closure of the Liverpool-Belfast ferry decided yesterday to black all P&O ships and later those of other lines.

The recommendation was passed at a mass meeting in Liverpool where crew, members have been occupying the two doomed ferries, Ulster Queen and Ulster Prince, after closure of the route last week. The Port has constantly refused to provide a subsidy to keep it open.

The decision goes for ratification by the full NUS executive on Friday, but Mr Roger Wilkins, assistant national secretary, said at yesterday's meeting: "We have already given the men full backing".

Mr Roy Physick, NUS convenor on the Ulster Queen, said: "By Friday all P & O ships worldwide not at sea will be stuck in port. We expect full support from our members — we are fighting for their jobs. When all P & O ships are at a standstill we will spread the dipute to other lines".

P & O have 83 ships, most of which operate abroad. Five ferries in the Irish, Scottish and North Sea trades have been stopped, but others, on the Channel and from Southampton, are still operating.

P & O said last night: "We hope the NUS executive will take a sane view. As they have said, this is a political dispute."

"All the businesses affected are fighting a recession and cannot be expected to sustain the kind od losses that are rising from this dispute, which must put both the businesses and jobs at risk."

☐ Leaders of Britain's 30,000 Merchant Navy officers and masters are to recommend acceptance of a 7.7 per cent pay offer from shipowners (the Press Association reports).

Earlier the unions, the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association, Radio and Electronic Officers, Engineering Workers, and the Mercantile Marine Service Association, had rejected a 5 per cent offer.

Patients at risk from old ECT machines

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Almost a third of machines used to give psychiatric patients electric shock treatment are obsolete and can result in prolonged loss of memory, a report published yesterday says.

Now Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, has ordered urgent steps to be taken to get rid of such obsolete equipment.

A working party has been set up by the Department of Health and Social Security to look at the question and to report in three months. It will also consider the buildings used for such treatment.

Yesterday's Royal College of Psychiatrists report looked at the use of electroconvulsive therapy (electric shock treatment) by questioning 3,221 psychiatrists and visiting 178 of the 390 units where ECT is used.

It says that only 72 per cent of machines use are up to date and that a quarter of the ECT clinics had deficiencies, including lack of respect for patient's feelings and poorly-trained staff.

Although ECT can only be prescribed by a consultant psychiatrist, its administration is often left to junior staff, half of whom have only been taught how to press the button.

Where too much electricity is delivered, either through poorly trained staff or poor machines, the patient can suffer loss of memory for longer than necessary.

Eight clinics were criticized as unsuitable for treatment. Nurses were described as bored, apathetic and hostile to ECT and the procedures as degrading and uncaring.

In several of them, it is said the doctors never visited the clinic. One was quoted as saying: "Give them a good dose and get it over with." Another said: "There is none of your bloody soft psychotherapy here."

Unacceptable shortcomings, such as lack of respect for patients' feelings and ill-trained staff were found in 16 per cent of the clinics.

Sometimes lack of training meant the patients did not have a convulsion, and therefore did not have treatment. Modern methods meant that convulsions were often not accompanied by physical seizures, so it was possible to think that a convulsion had taken place when it had not.

Fewer patients are being given ECT because of the increased use of drugs, particularly anti-depressants, but 98 per cent of the doctors surveyed, thought it was useful in certain cases.

Many favoured it for acute suicidal attacks

About 200,000 individual treatments were given in 1979, about half the number given in 1972. The average patient received a course of between four and eight treatments over two to four weeks.

The therapy, the scientific base of which is not understood, is given under anaesthetic and is accompanied by a muscle-relaxing drug.

The report, written by Dr John Pippard and Dr Les Ellam, said that complications arising from the treatment were uncommon. One patient died during ECT and three others within 72 hours of treatment during the 200,000 treatments of 1979.

Psychiatrists assessing the outcome two weeks after a course of ECT found that 87 per cent of patients improved. General practitioners, reviewing patients after three months, reported 66 per cent improved.

Professor Kenneth Rawnsley, president of the Royal College, said that the college was keen to right the deficiencies and had set up a committee to look at its implications.

Electroconvulsive Treatment in Great Britain, 1980, a report to the Royal College of Psychiatrists, by John Pippard and Les Ellam, ISBN 0 902241 07.



Harry Kerr

Lady Mary May on view again

A marble effigy of Lady Mary May, rediscovered by workmen renovating a family vault at St Nicholas Church, Mid Lavant, near Chichester, being examined yesterday by the rector, The Rev Keith W. Catchpole and Mr G. R. Claridge architect in charge of restoration. It is the work of John Bushnell, an eminent but eccentric English sculptor, commissioned by Lady May, a wealthy villager, in about 1676. Only four other sculptires by Bushnell exist. One, a bust of Charles II, is in Windsor Castle. Lady May later died of smallpox. Mr Claridge said: "Lady May's face shows poxmarks so Bushnell must have come back to Lavant after her death and burial there to put the poxmarks into her effigy". It had been put in the vault about 100 years ago by a former Victorian vicar of Lavant who disliked its renaissance voluptuousness. The county medical officer certified the vault to be free from smallpox.

Police chief in crash banned and fined

From Our Correspondent Peterborough

Det Chief Supt Richard Muirhead, head of Cambridgeshire CID, told magistrates at Peterborough yesterday that his driving was not impaired although his blood-alcohol level was twice the legal limit. "I do not think it had any effect. It is open to argument", he said.

A blood test was taken in hospital after an unmarked police car driven by Mr Muirhead, aged 50, was in collision with another saloon near Ramsey, Cambridgeshire, while on his way home one evening last August, It showed 166 milligrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood.

Mr Muirhead, a policeman for 25 years, was fined £150 and disqualified from driving for 18 months for driving with excess alcohol in his blood. He was also fined a further £100 and his licence endorsed on a careless driving charge and ordered to pay £150 costs.

He pleaded guilty to driving with excess alcohol in his blood and not guilty to driving without due care and attention.

Police constable David Heasman, who attended the accident, told the court: "He said he did not want to go to hospital. I could smell intoxicating liquor on his breath. He appeared drowsy and his speech was slightly slurred."

Mr Muirhead said that the accident had occurred when he tried to avoid an oncoming car travelling out of control at about 70 mph. "I was not wearing a seat belt and was catapulted forward", he said. My forehead struck the windscreen. I was shocked and stunned." He denied driving on the wrong side of the road or that his judgment was impaired through alcohol.

Mr Peter Morris, for the defence, said that Mr Muirhead had been at a function in the afternoon and had drunk too much before driving home. "His regret is quite total and absolute."

Dead boy was 'a tough customer'

From Our Correspondent, Norwich

Jason Caesar, aged 19 months, was a tough little customer, Andrew Clark, the Cambridge man accused of his manslaughter told Norwich Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Clark, aged 24, lover of Jason's mother, Mrs Christine Caesar, aged 25, told the jury: "Jason and I had a very good relationship. He was a very active child and a very tough little boy.

"He liked running about, not alway looking where he was going and when he did run into things he would not make a great fuss.

"I do not think he was any different from any other child. He liked to climb on the furniture and pull things out and generally investigate things in the house."

He said that two days before the child died the child suffered a black eye when he banged his head on the steering wheel of a dodgem car in which he was riding with his mother.

Mrs Caesar and Mr Clark of Darwin Drive, Cambridge, have both denied Jason's manslaughter and wilfully neglecting him. The trial continues today.

Boy aged two razes house

A boy aged two playing with matches burnt his grandfather's house to the ground yesterday.

Christopher Tetley, accidentally set light to a chair in the front room. His grandmother, Mrs Ann Wood, grabbed the boy and dialled 999 but by the time the fire brigade arrived, the house in Loughborough Avenue, Nottingham, was in flames.

Alliance is split over GLC fares

By Our Transport Correspondent

The Liberals yesterday declared their support for the Greater London Council's cheap fares policy, being fought in the courts. But the social democrats came out against it.

The Conservatives have declared their implacable opposition to a policy that reduces fares 25 per cent at a cost of £220m on the rates, on whose legality the House of Lords is to pronounce next week.

In an editorial yeterday *Liberal News* described Lord Denning's ruling last week that the GLC policy was illegal as a "danger to political democracy". The party blamed the Government for politicizing the issue far more than the GLC had done.

But the social democrats accused the GLC of peddling instant solutions and refusing to face the complex facts of transport in London. The need was for quality and reliability; fares were of secondary importance.

The Young Liberals went further. In a broadside Mr Mike Hamill, their political officer, said: "the GLC's fares fair policy was a brave attempt to get people back on to public transport, as was their action in putting more money into improved buses and trains which the Tories had allowed to decay."

But in a briefing for London/Social Democratic Party members, Mr Jim Daly, former/chairman of the GLC transport committee in the previous Labour administration and now an SDP member, says that the central weakness of the GLC policy is that Labour members will not accept the facts confronting them. Those are that passengers want quality of service rather than cheap fares.

Poll plea by council chief rejected

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Labour leader of London's Southwark Council has lost an appeal against a party decision to exclude him from the candidates' list for the local elections in May.

John O'Grady, aged 61, has been a member of the Labour party for 36 years, a Southwark councillor for 23 years and leader of the borough council for 14.

But a party hearing on Monday night rejected by four votes to three his appeal for approval as a Labour candidate in next year's local elections.

Mr Robert Mellish, Labour MP for Southwark, Bermondsey said last night: "I am shattered by this decision. he is an outstanding council leader; the best in London, yet now he is not even competent to stand as a councillor."

Mr Mellish, a former Labour chief whip, has already announced his intention to retire from the Commons before the next election, and his constituency party earlier this month picked a hard-left candidate to replace him.

The MP last night compared the record of the hard-left newcomers to the party in his constituency with Mr O'Grady's long service.

"We're not taking this from that lot", he said. He hinted at the possibility of forcing a by-election saying: "These people have got to be challenged on the streets."

Mr Mellish said he would meet those concerned to discuss the matter. Mr O'Grady could not be reached for comment last night.

But one person at the appeal said: "The whole thing was very vicious. It all boiled down to criticism that he had failed to take local party instructions into account".

Mr O'Grady: Labour member for 36 years

HOW TO GET FAIR DEALS ON GLAZING

By Robin Young

A code of practice which may cut the 9,000 complaints received each year about the double-glazing industry was launched yesterday by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director-General of Fair Trading.

Mr Borrie, who recently forced several double-glazing companies to revise the terms and conditions used in their contracts, said: "It is clear that many people have suffered financial loss when installing double glazing."

Under the code, which is drawn up by the Glass and Glazing Federation and binding on its members, customers will be able to cancel orders up to five days after they have been signed.

Code of Ethical Practice, (Glass and Glazing Federation, 6 Mount Row, London W1Y 6DY).

Racial bias 'not cause of poor educational ability'

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The poor attainment of West Indian children in British schools is unlikely to be the result of either racial bias among teachers or of social background, Mr David Smith, senior research fellow at the Policy Studies Institute, told a conference in London yesterday.

The conference was organized by the committee of inquiry nto the education of children from etnic minority groups, whose interim report under the chairmanship of Mr Anthony Rampton concluded that racism, combined with negative teacher attitudes and an inappropriate curriculum, were the most importantcauses of under-achievement in West Indian pupils. The committee is now chaired by Lord Swann.

Mr Smith said that it was unfortunate that the committee's interim report had sidestepped the issue of why Asian children, who were equally affected by racial discrimination, should perform so much better than West Indian children.

"If the under-achievement of children of West Indian origin is partly the result of conscious or unconscious racial prejudice or even of ethnocentrism on the part of teachers, we should certainly expect children of Asian origin to under-achieve as well", he said.

Yet the indications were that Asian children were doing as well as English children.

It was not true that Asians in Britain tended to come from relatively middle class backgrounds, whereas West Indians came from an uneducated working class. The reality was far more complex.

A high proportion of Asians in Britain had very little education, spoke little English, and previously belonged to a peasant economy or were factory workers. A substantial minority had belonged to the middle class in their country of origin and had a high educational attainment.

By contrast, the educational background of West Indian parents tended to have been of a more consistent, middling standard.

He believed a possible explanation for the differences in attainment might lie in the tendency of Asians to have a more secure sense of belonging to a religious, linguistic and social group

Racialism report, page 4

Raiders glued women together

Two women shop assistants at Blackpool were stuck together with superglue by raiders who stole £16,000 in cash and jewelry, it was said at Preston Crown Court yesterday.

Evan Pascall, aged 22, of Gooseander Court, Deptford, and Joseph Easterbrook, aged 23, of Braidwood Road, Catford, both south-east London, were each jailed for six years. Esca Dolan, aged 23, of Mayeswood Road, Grove Park, west London, was acquitted.

BROKEN POT WAS MING JAR

A broken old pot glued together from two dozen pieces found on an Oxfordshire smallholding has turned out to be a sixteenth century Ming jar worth up to £25,000.

Mr George Cottrell, aged 67, of Wantage, took a fortnight to reconstruct the jar 19 years ago

Forest sold to private buyer under new Act

By Hugh Clayton

The Government has made its first sale in the partial "privatization" of the Forestry Commission. The commission said that 1,500 acres of woodland called The Stang, which account for nearly half of the planted area of Hamsterley Forest, county Durham, had been sold to a private buyer.

The commission would give no details. "It is an extremely commercial, confidential situation", it said. The privatization resulting from the Forestry Act, 1981, is being opposed by the Labour Party, trade unions and some Conservatives who fear that the Act contains too few safeguards for the forestry industry.

The most likely purchaser of The Stang is an institution such as a pension fund which wants a large long-term investment with a slow but dependable return. The commission said in its prospectus that The Stang offered a chance for "the discerning investor to acquire a substantial commercial block of mixed-age plantations".

The commission has put a further seven parts of forest with more athan 4,000 acres on sale. Most are in remote parts of northern England, Scotland and west Wales. But the commission has encountered local protests about the fate of a piece of woodland which it has listed for possible sale.

Shoreham Woods, unlike the forests on sale, is in the heart of rural commuterland in western Kent. Opponents of a sale of the 250-ace wood claim that the Government has undertaken to keep it as a shield between the villages of Shoreham and the extension of the M25 which is to skirt south London.

Mrs Jean Lothian, chairman of Shoreham Parish Council, said: "Should it ever be felled, it would alter the whole character of the Darenth valley.

Forget adultery, Vickers murder trial jury told

The jury trying the case against Paul Vickers, the, Newcastle surgeon, and Pamela Collison, his former mistress, was told by the judge yesterday that they both had had to listen "to a lot of rather sordid details".

Mr Justice Boreham, opening his summing-up, at Teesside Crown Court, said: "I suspect there are at least some of you who have thought they are very little to the credit of the two people in the dock as far as their moral behaviour is concerned".

"That must not inpinge your judgment. This is not a court of morals. It is a court of law. The charge is murder, not committing adultery."

He said that the time had come to take a long, cool, calm and, and above all, dispassionate look at the evidence. He continues his summing-up today.

Earlier, Mr Robin Stewart, QC, for Miss Collison, said that the evidence had established that far from being a ruthless, cold, calculating, masterful and dominant personality as the prosecution made out, she was seeking affection and approbation, being naive and allowing herself to be dominated and used over and over again.

Mr Stewart said that these were "fatal flaws" in the prosecution case against her.

Miss Rollison, aged 34, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire and Mr Vickers, aged 47, of Moor Crescent, Rosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, both deny murdering the surgeon's wife with the anti-cancer drug CCNU.

Mr Stewart, making his closing speech, said that the prosecution's case was founded on a plot to kill Mrs Vickers. "If there was no plot, Miss Collison is not guilty. It follows if Mr Vickers is acquitted of murder, in our submission you must acquit her." he said.

He said there was nothing to show that Miss Collison knew at the time that Mr Vickers was going to administer the drug to his wife.

"There is no evidence she knew Vickers intended. if he did intend, to kill his wife."

The case continues today.

Jobless man's suicide

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

A man hanged himself after leaving a note saying he was going away to look for a job. an inquest was told yesterday.

Tomothy Pinnington, aged 26, was found lying on a makeshift bloodstained bed in the loft of his parents' home.

His father Mr Edmond Pinnington, told the inquest at Waterloo, Merseyside, that he last heard from his son on September 18 when he saw the note lying on a settee at home in Blundellsands.

Some days later he heard noises coming from the loft and eventually went to investigate, believing birds has got in. He discovered his sons body on October 3.

"I do not know why he should take his own life, he was not worried about anything", he said.

Police Sergeant Christopher Woodruff said a broken belt was looped around his neck and another belt hung from a beam above him. His wrists were cut and bandaged and bloodstained towels were nearby.

Dr Philip Taylor, a pathologist, said the cause of death was hanging. He believed Mr Pinnington had died on September 23.

Mr Ronald Lloyd Norht Merseyside coroner recorded a verdict that Mr Pinnington had killed himself while the balance of his mind was disturbed.

MPs study rival electric rail policies

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

The Government's piecemeal approach to railway electrification is to be examined by the all-party Commons Transport Committee, it was announced yesterday.

In particular, the committee wants to see whether the policy, announced in June by Mr Norman Fowler, when he was Secretary of State for Transport, of approving individual electrification schemes rather than the 20-year rolling programme as advocated by British Rail might increase costs and create difficulties for BR and contract industries.

The committee's hearings will start in the new year, and evidence on the following terms of reference is invited:

1. Was the joint British Railway/Department of Transport review of February last year, recommendinding the largest and fastest option of electrifying up to 3,400 route miles at a cost of up to £1,000m, based on realistic assumptions, and would it represent an appropriate use of the nation's resources?
2. Would the alternative policy of ad hoc approval of individual schemes on the basis of profitability and productivity improvements seriously increase the cost of electrification, and create planning difficulties for British Rail.
3. To what extent are the benefits from electrifying individual routes interrelated, and is it therefore possible satisfactorily to evaluate individual proposals without knowing the future extent of the whole electrified network?
4. To what extent will the success of electrification depend on improved productivity and working practices?
5. How true is the Government's contentiion that Inter-City business has not made progress towards earning an adequate return on the assets employed.

Home office report on racialism



Jonathan Player

Mrs Flather and her husband by their graffiti-daubed front gate

Asians bear brunt of attacks

The scale and nature of racial attacks as described in the Home Office study issued yesterday is illustrated by the following examples in which Asians have been assaulted and/or their property attacked by white people (Lucy Hodges writes).

The cases illustrate that Asians are often the main target for attack, rather than people of West Indian origin, and that the violence is not confined to inner-city areas but is also perpetrated in the affluent suburbs against prominent members of society.

Case No 1 concerns a Bangladeshi garment workers' family, which does not want to be named, but suffered attacks over months from white youths in and around a housing estate in Mile End, Tower Hamlets, east London.

The father said that he has had stones hurled at him on the way to and from work. Two of his four children, when aged seven and 10, had been kicked and punched on way home from school.

The attacks, which were at their height last year, have eased partly because of protection offered to the family by a white vigilante group. In the space of three weeks, windows of his home were broken on three occasions.

It was discovered that much of the harassment was coming from one white family which was told in no uncertain terms to desist. It did. The father said he got no help from the police.

Case No 2 concerns a Conservative councillor of Asian origin whose home in Maidenhead, Berkshire, was attacked in September when a 16-inch iron pipe was hurled through a kitchen window.

That attack was different from the first case because it was clearly planned and seemed to be the work of a white racialist group who daubed "Wogs out" and "Race traitor lives here" on the walls. The latter piece of graffiti was a reference to Mrs Shreela Flather's husband, a white barrister.

Mrs Flather, photographed above, is the country's first non-white woman JP and a commissioner with the Commission for Racial Equality. She said the attackers had clearly wanted to cause personal injury.

Case No 3 concerns another Asian, Mr Ismaial Patel, who also lives in Newham, east London. He was injured in July after a dispute which turned into a fight between gangs of white and Asian youths.

It was alleged that he was cut across the forehead and had to have stitches and hospital treatment. That happened after two youths shouted something at Mr Patel about his nationality as he was on his way to the mosque.

He chased them away and when he returned from the mosque found that a brick had been thrown through his window. A fight broke out. The police were not convinced that Mr Patel was blameless or that the attack was racial.

An unremitting campaign of hate

By a Staff Reporter

Racial attacks are happening on a larger scale than anybody thought, are affecting Asians more than black people, but are not concertedly organized by right-wing extremist groups, a Home Office study says.

After a two-month survey of police records in 13 areas, Home Office officials were given reports on 2,851 victims of inter-racial incidents.

A quarter of these were racially motivated and officials estimated that, at the present rate, about 7,000 or so such incidents would be reported in England and Wales in a year. They said that was a low estimate.

The survey found that Asians were 50 times more likely than white people to be victimized and blacks were 36 timse as likely to be attacked. Different ethnic groups suffered from different kinds of harassment.

Asians were more likely to be the victims of arson, to recieve abusive telephone calls and to have windows smashed. Whites were more likely to have handbags snatched or property stolen.

The survey covered the police authorities of Bedfordshire, Greater Manchester, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Merseyside, South Wales, Sussex, Thames Valley, Warwickshire, West Midlands and West Yorkshire and the Metropolitan police.

Home Office officials talked to the police, local authority officials and minority groups in what was essentially an information-gathering exerise, rather than a formal inquiry.

Everywhere they went they heard accounts of racial violence, abuse and harasssment. In most places they were told that things had become much worse in the past year and that white skinheads were responsible.

They were told of assaults, jostling in the streets, abusive remarks, broken windows, slogans daubed on walls as well as murders and serious assaults.

"It was clear to us that the Asian community widely believes that it is the object of a campaign of unremitting racial harassment which it fears will grow worse.

"In many places we were told that Asian families were too frightened to leave their homes at night or to visit the main shopping centre in town at weekends when gangs of young skinheads regularly congregate.



George Crane

Members of the committee on racialism with their report yesterday. From the left are Mr David Keys, Mr Robert Hughes, Miss Jo Richardson, MP, Mr Keith Jenkins, Mr Ron Shelley and Mr Alan Kimber.

"Even in places where comparatively few recial incidents have occurred, the awareness of what is happening in other parts of the country induces a widespread apprehension that the climate locally is likely to deteriorate and that more serious incidents are likely in the future.

"In some places there was a sense of uncomplaining acceptance among some Asians to manifestations of racial violence: the problem was thought to be so widespread that they regarded it as little more than an unwelcome feature of contemporary British life."

Although the report describes the lack of confidence which minority groups have in the police response to racial offences, it says the police are concerned that the nature of racial incidents makes them difficult to investigate properly.

It is often difficult to trace someone who throws a brick through a window at night unless a pattern of attacks becomes evident. The police also pointed out that they could not arrest someone unless they had evidence.

Minority groups fail to understand that and interpret such a response as a lack of police interest, the report said. Nevertheless it is critical of the way in which the police handle racial attacks in general.

"There was a tendency on the part of the police to under-estimate the significance of racialist incidents and activities for those attacked or threatened.

"There is a need to make more widespread the sensitivity which undoubtedly already exists among many police officers." The report also suggests that local authorities need to play a coordinating role, many do not, and that teachers need to do many to combat racialism.

"There are worrying signs that racialist activity in schools has been on the increase," it adds. "Teachers often appear to have difficulty in knowing how to react, although it is clear that a firm response to the outward manifestation — badges, leafletting, abuse — can be effective."

The report criticizes community relations councils for sometimes being more concerned with propaganda than with resolving the problems of those they claim to represent. They are accused of not always encouraging black people to contact the police over a complaint.

In the long-term this could hinder police-community relations, it said.

The officials found there was a tendency of ethnic minorities to over-estimate the capacity of the police. "Despite some problems of language, it is clearly essential that reports of alleged incidents are made and made quickly, or else the trail for the police goes cold," it said. "If rapid communication fails, it simply stores up misunderstanding and misrepresentation."

The survey did not find evidence that right-wing racist organizations were deliberately planing racial attacks. "But it has found that the propaganda of such groups is a crucial element in creating the climate in which a minority of people find it fashionable to engage in overt displays of violent racialism.

It said that the racialist components in this violence and the racialist aspects of hooliganism were particulary pernicious and damaging.

Blue words case adjourned

Blue language came naturally to the boisterous barmaid at a Conservative club, an industrial tribunal in London was told yesterday. When a member remarked that she looked tired, Mrs Sylvia Guard, the barmaid, replied: "Well my —— feet hurt, don't they!"

"This is one of the words that she uses fairly regularly", Mrs Audrey Pocock, associate member at Wimbledon Conservative Club, south London, said.

When the Conservative women went on an outing to the Isle of Wight, blue language led to bawdy scenes and red knickers were displayed in the restaurant of the Solent Court Hotel, the tribunal was told.

Mrs Pocock of Effra Road, south London, claimed that as the women started eating their soup, Mrs Guard and her friends were singing *Land of Hope and Glory*.

Mrs Guard was alleged to have said "Why aren't you —— well singing? What's more important, your country or your —— dinner?"

Another woman said to be in Mrs Guard's party, jumped on to a table and lifted her skirt to reveal long, red knickers. Then a second woman jumped up to show off her underwear. "The behaviour was really disgusting", Mrs Pocock said.

Mrs Guard, aged 45, of Gale Close, Mitcham, Surrey, was dismissed after an emergency meeting of the club committee. She is claiming unfair dismissal from the club. The hearing was adjourned until December 15.

Birth rate drop disputed

By a Staff Reporter

The birth rate in the first half of 1981 in England and Wales declined by between four and five per cent, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys said yesterday.

Estimated figures for live births in March and June this year were, respectively, 156,000 and 160,000; comparable figures for 1980 were 162,300 and 168,100.

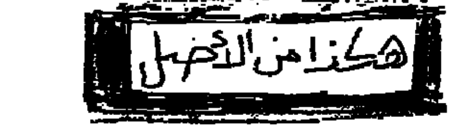
The decline appears to reverse a small but steady growth in the birth rate since 1977.

However, Dr David Eversley of the British Society for Population Studies said that the decline was "an optical illusion" as there had never been any significant increase in the first place. The apparent rise between 1977 and 1981 was merely a "slight hiccup" in the statistics and took no account of the fact that fertility rates had been declining.

Results of the 1981 population census for Merseyside, also published yesterday showed a decrease of 8.7 per cent since 1971, from 1,656,545 to 1,511,915. The steepest decline, 16.4 per cent, was in the Liverpool district.

Those figures were typical of the country as a whole, the census office said. "Metropolitan areas are losing population, and the larger the population the faster the decline."

Census figures for the Welsh county of Gwynedd showed that 61.2 per cent of the population are Welsh-speaking, a decline of 3.5 per cent in ten years.


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Russia sticks to five-year targets despite setbacks

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 17

The Soviet Union today announced that it was sticking to its targets for the current five-year plan, in spite of this year's disastrous harvest and the economic difficulties admitted by President Brezhnev yesterday.

At the opening session of the Supreme Soviet, the equivalent of Parliament, Mr Nikolai Baibakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, said the annual grain harvest until 1985 would be 239 million tonnes.

Like Mr Brezhnev, he gave no figure for this year's harvest, which is reliably reported to be no higher than 175 million tonnes. But he said that in four years' time the Russians would be producing 18.2 million tonnes of meat and 102 million tonnes of milk a year.

Mr Baibakov told the 1,500 deputies assembled in the hall in the heart of the Kremlin that overall the Soviet economy would grow by 18 per cent in the five-year plan, which began in January. Industrial production would go up 26 per cent and agricultural output 13 per cent.

For the current year, which Mr Brezhnev told the Party Central Committee yesterday was a rather poor one, Soviet national income—the rough equivalent of gross national product—would grow by 3 per cent, with industrial output rising less than planned at 3.4 per cent. The target for next year was similarly modest, with an overall growth of 3 per cent.

The state planning chief did not hide his disappointment that growth appears to be so meagre. There would have been greater success he said, "had it been possible to overcome shortcomings in the work of a number of industrial ministries and enterprises. These shortcomings, and also the difficulties that developed in agriculture did not make it possible to ensure . . . implementation of annual planned assignments".

Mr Brezhnev said yesterday that the improvement in food supplies was the country's main political and economic problem. Today he heard Mr Baibakov explain that the vaunted emergency food programme would be based on priority growth and rates of output of grain and fodder.

In the next five years investment in agriculture would amount to nearly 190,000m roubles (£145,000m) and would swallow some 27 per cent of all Soviet capital investment.

Mr Baibakov promised that real incomes for the Russians would grow by 16.5 per cent during the current plan, and he said new consumer goods would be available to satisfy people's needs.

On the industrial front the output of oil is planned to reach 630 million tonnes a year by 1985. Gas will reach 630,000 million cubic metres, an increase of 45 per cent on the last year of the old plan, and the output of coal in 1985 will be 775 million tonnes.

Altogether the vast sum of 132,000m roubles will be invested in fuel and energy, half as much again as in the last plan.

Soviet foreign trade would grow by 22.5 per cent during the current plan, but the emphasis would be on trade with other communist countries, which would increase its share from 54 to 58 per cent.

All these figures were heard with what looked like bored patience from the sea of deputies, assembled from all parts of the country. The Supreme Soviet consists of two chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and they meet in joint session twice a year for only three days to approve the plans laid before them.

After Mr Baibakov's report, further details of the national budget were given by Mr Vasily Garbuzov, the Finance Minister. He attacked the aggressive intentions of the West, and suggested the Russians would have to spend a lot of money to maintain combat readiness.

But the defence budget he announced remained the same as last year's, at 17,050m roubles, or 5.3 per cent of state expenditure. Western analysts say the real figure is at least twice as much because many items of defence spending are accounted for under different headings.

PLO ambushes West Bank Arab leader

From Christopher Walker, Ramallah, Nov 17

The struggle between radical and moderate Arabs in the occupied West Bank escalated today when the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for an ambush which severely wounded one of the local leaders it has accused of collaborating with Israel.

The attack was launched as Mr Yousif El Khatib, chairman of the newly formed Ramallah district villages league, was driving to his office here with his son aged 23. A gunman opened fire at a crossroads, killing the son instantly and hitting Mr El Khatib in the head. Tonight he was in a critical condition in an Israeli hospital.

Israeli troops immediately launched a wide-ranging security operation arresting several dozen Arabs for interrogation. Road blocks were set up near the town and soldiers patrolled in vehicles equipped with heavy machine guns.

Since the appointment of an Israeli civilian governor of the West Bank on November 1 the authorities had been banking heavily on winning the cooperation of the three existing village leagues in an attempt to introduce limited self-rule for the 700,000 Arab inhabitants.

Mr El Khatib, aged 60, was a village *mukhtar* who became self-appointed leader of the Ramallah league on its foundation in December, 1980. Like other league leaders in the Hebron and Bethlehem districts, he was prepared to cooperate closely with Israel in exchange for substantial development funds.

For weeks the Israelis have been providing a round-the-clock guard for the founder and overall leader of the leagues, Mr Mustapha Dudeen, a former Jordanian Cabinet minister. But in spite of repeated death threats from radical Palestinians in the form of leaflets and radio broadcasts, it appeared that no adequate protection was provided for Mr El Khatib.

When I visited his headquarters less than three hours after the shooting there were no Israeli soldiers in the vicinity and only two frightened looking Arab supporters in the two-roomed office over Ramallah's Cardenia restaurant.

Neither would discuss whether they would now stay working for the league and both kept peering anxiously through the first floor window.

The idea of establishing the league is attributed to Professor Menachem Milson, the new civilian governor, who has argued the possibility of organizing the conservative rural population which makes up 70 per cent of the West Bank, as a counterweight to the radicalized 30 per cent living in the towns.

In a statement issued in Beirut, a PLO spokesman said that the organization would continue to strike at what he described as "enemy agents involved in the autonomy plan".

Today's ambush came after more than two weeks of some of the worst Arab disturbances and punitive Israeli reprisals seen in the West Bank since its conquest in 1967. In diplomatic circles it was regarded as the opening of an extended violent struggle between local Arabs backing the PLO and those willing to cooperate openly with Israel.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, Palestinian disturbances continued. In Bethlehem a further 15 Arabs were made homeless after the Israelis dynamited the house of a family whose teenage son was suspected of throwing petrol bombs at Israeli vehicles. The move brought to five the number of Arab houses demolished as reprisals in the past 48 hours.

There was uproar in the Knesset when Mr Charles Biton, of Israel's new Communist Party, claimed that the policy of blowing up houses was comparable to that practised by Hitler in Nazi Germany.

Mr Biton was ejected after refusing to withdraw his statement or leave the chamber.

☐ Tel Aviv.—An Israeli military court sentenced four Palestinian guerrillas to life imprisonment today for killing six Jewish settlers in the West Bank town of Hebron in May last year (Reuter reports).

The four were found guilty last week of ambushing and murdering the settlers while they were returning from Sabbath eve prayers at Hebron's Cave of Patriarchs.

Bright Star shines in air defence

From Robert Fisk
Cairo, Nov 17

An assortment of Soviet and American-manufactured ground-to-air missiles were fired into the sky 25 miles north-west of Cairo this afternoon as Egyptian and United States troops showed off their anti-aircraft defence systems in the Western Desert in their second day of joint training.

The Americans made no bones about who their presumed enemy might be: several of their aerial targets turned out to be 3ft models of the Soviet MiG23 fighters, complete with red stars on the wings and tails.

Lieutenant-Colonel Darrel McFerron, of the American Eighteenth Airborne Division, claimed later that the practice shoot had been a valuable experience because his troops had been able to see the Soviet-equipped Egyptian air defence system in action—"the type of system", as he put it, "that we could encounter in combat".

American troops scored a direct hit and two "tactical kills"—which in military jargon means near misses—with three shoulder-fired "Redeye" heat-seeking missiles before the Egyptian Army employed its own Soviet-manufactured Sam 7 missiles, hitting a pilotless drone with the first shot.

Both the Syrian Army and guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization are equipped with Sam 7s and it would not be surprising if the Israelis took a particular interest in today's exercise.

The American rapid deployment force, whose 4,000 men are taking part in the "Bright Star 82" manoeuvres, also displayed its portable Chaparral heat-seeking missiles which were fired from tanks at a series of orange drones.

Lieutenant-General Robert Kingston, the commander of the United States force, claimed that the two armies had put on "a damn good exercise", a view apparently shared by Lieutenant-General Muhammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, the Egyptian Defence Minister, who sat beside the American officer, smiling broadly throughout the display.

Communists quit in earthquake city

From Peter Nicholls, Rome, Nov 17

The political earth is shaking in the south with the resignation today of the municipal administration in Naples a week from the first anniversary of the huge earthquake which cost nearly 3,000 lives.

The Communist mayor, Senator Maurizo Valenzi was still too unwell after a recent operation to attend the session of the municipal council which marked the close, for the moment at least, of six years of left-wing rule in the south's largest city.

Last week Signor Valenzi was abandoned by the Socialists and by the Social Democrats. Today the Christian Democrats formally put an end to his administration by passing a motion of no confidence on the grounds of inefficiency.

As a result Senator Valenzi and the remaining nine Communist councillors threw in their hand. Unless the left-wing alliance can be put together again, the alternative looks like local elections.

The regional administration in Campania, of which Naples is the capital, had already resigned.

The consequences of elections at such a moment could clearly be serious. Campania was badly hit by the earthquake. Naples itself appeared at first to have escaped reasonably unscathed and with almost no loss of life, but as time has passed the city, too, has felt tragically the after-effects of the disaster.

Whole districts in the old centre are now uninhabitable because of structural weaknesses in the ancient buildings. Immigrants have moved in from the damaged villages in the countryside.

Senator Valenzi himself was the Government's commissioner responsible for a massive programme of new housing intended to relieve some of the social pressures, of which the worst are a lack of housing and work. He expected the project to give new life to the city's economy.

But he failed to gain the Government's agreement to the posting of army units in the zones chosen for the new housing estates. His hope was to keep criminal speculation and illegal squatting out of the whole scheme.

His six years in charge of Naples taught him some unpalatable facts. One of the city's maladies, he has said repeatedly, was that security rather than the chance to work was the first consideration of the people. This outlook has certainly worsened since the earthquake struck Campania and Lucania.

In Naples itself 143 schools are still occupied by 12,000 people without homes: in all the homeless total about 170,000. The housing plan for which Senator Valenzi is responsible was based on £1,000m expenditure.

But there have been nearly 200 gang murders so far this year in the Naples area alone, and trafficking in drugs and prostitution are increasing fast.

Few people in Naples doubt that social problems of this magnitude can only encourage terrorism and crime. The shortage of schools was already felt before the earthquake. Now, with the occupation of school buildings in the old centre of Naples, the poorer families suffer most. Student demonstrations are frequent because of the lack of facilities and of work.

Almost all the deaths and the destruction of whole towns and villages occurred largely in the mountainous areas to the south of Naples. Already winter has returned. Temperatures well below zero are reported, with biting winds as the first snow falls.

Unions in attack on Reagan

From Michael Hamlyn
New York, November 17

The hundredth birthday convention of the American labour movement is turning into a hostile demonstration of anti-government feeling.

The tone was set yesterday when Mr Lane Kirklad, president of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), called President Reagan a man with a "cold heart and a hard fist".

Mr Walter Mondale, the former vice-president, who is a front-running presidential aspirant for 1984, said he could not remember a president who had worse relations with organized labour.

Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, said the President was no friend of the working man. "The sad truth is that this recession is the direct result of the Reagan Administration policy."

It is a terrible time for the trade union movement to be celebrating its centenary. Led by Mr Reagan's example in dealing firmly with the air traffic controllers, managers all over the country are taking on unions and winning strikes. Strikes are fewer, and union membership is declining.

Unions represent a fifth of the national work force, in the 1950s they repersented over a quarter.

The most heavil unionized industries are those in most trouble, including the car industry, rubber and steel and even in these members are voting for wage cuts to keep their companies alive and competitive.

The number of workers voting to withdraw union recognition is increasing. In 1979 workers in 777 plants called for decertification elections. Ten years ago the figure was 293.

Computer-based technologies have showed unionization. Small plants, staffed with mainly white-collar workers, or production plants so heavily automated that managerial staff can easily keep production lines running, have kept the unions out.

Even in the coal industry, owners are starting non-union mines in the heart of the Illinois field.

Mr Kirkland has to bring the union movement up to date: The convention has before it resolutions that are expected to help him in the task.

He wants dues to be raised to help set up a labour institute for public affairs (LIPA), which will, he hopes, become a powerful tool to get Labour's point of view across to the public.

Chad peace force chief arrives

By Our Foreign Staff

The Nigerian commander of the pan-African peace-keeping force for Chad arrived in Ndjamena, the capital, yesterday, and discussed its deployment with President Goukouni Oueddei.

General G. O. Ejiga was accompanied by a high command of 18 officers from countries contributing to the force.

The Zairean contingent of about 700 is already in Ndjamena. The eventual size of the peace-keeping force is expected to be between 3,000 and 3,500 men.

Libya said Am Zoer had fallen in east Chad—the fourth town to be taken over by Sndanese troops and rebels under Mr Hissène Habré, the former Chad defence minister. Sridan denies military involvement.

Rumours were denied in Tripoli last night that an attempt had been made to assassinate Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader.

The Libyan Foreign Information Department told Reuters by telephone from Tripoli: "This is not the first time we have had these rumours and this one is garbage." Colonel Gaddafi was in the capital.

The American State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency said they had no information on rumours, circulating in Wall Street, that Colonel Gaddafi had been shot.

DRUG PERIL IN FRANCE

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 17

Fifteen thousand people in of drugs, according to M René Teulade, president of the Fédération de la Mutualité Française, a private insurance organization with a membership of 23 million.

He told a press conference yesterday that out of 100 deaths, nearly three were due to the ill-use or abuse of drugs. Professor Paul Lechat, an expert in pharmacology said that the main danger lay in the inter-action of various drugs.

S Africa has uranium for power station

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Nov 17

South Africa says it has acquired enough enriched uranium to supply the country's first nuclear power station under construction at Koeberg, near Cape Town, and to enable the plant to start operating on schedule from the end of next year.

Supply of the fuel had been in doubt after America's decision five years ago to stop sending shipments of enriched uranium to South Africa because of Pretoria's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Natural uranium is mined extensively in South Africa and Namibia by Rio Tinto Zinc and other multinational firms, but the uranium ore has to be sent to the United States for enrichment. The enriched material is then sent to France to be made into fuel rods for the reactor.

America's control of South Africa's enriched uranium supplies had been seen as a powerful bargaining lever which could have been used, with others, to apply pressure to Pretoria to grant independence to Namibia on terms acceptable to the international community.

If Koeberg is to begin operating as planned at the end of 1982, the fuel rods must be ready for loading next June or July. Any delay could lead to heavy losses for Escom, South Africa's state-owned Electricity Supply Commission, which is financially responsible for the project.

Now it appears that Escom has been able to obtain the supplies it needs from non-American sources because of a world surplus of enriched uranium caused by cutbacks in many national nuclear power programmes.

News that the enriched uranium had been obtained was first disclosed last week by Framatome, the French company which will turn it into fuel rods, and later confirmed by Escom. The South Africans declined, however, to say where they had got the material.

According to newspaper reports here, Escom is confident that the new source of enriched uranium can supply South Africa's needs until they can be met by the country's own gas centrifuge enrichment process under development at Valindaba. The Valindaba complex could be producing 50 tons or enriched uranium fuel a year by the mid-1980s.

There have been repeated allegations that South Africa is clandestinely developing a military, as well as a civil, nuclear capability. It is thought that a satellite-observed explosion over the South Atlantic in September 1979 might have been caused by the testing of a nuclear device.

Cautious first round in Polish crisis talks

By Richard Boyes

The Polish Government and Solidarity, the independent trade union, both nervously treading a path between cautious concession and commitment to hard-won principle, last night opened a series of talks aimed at easing the political tension in the country.

But while both sides reaffirmed their goodwill, it was clear that there were still immense obstacles facing any attempt to form a coalition-style alliance.

The Government is pinning its hopes on a "Front of National Understanding" which would include other parties apart from the Communists—the Peasants' party and the small Democratic Party—as well as youth and women's organizations. Solidarity could have a consultative role in such a front.

But Solidarity has quite different ideas, demanding full partnership in a "social-economic council", as well as increased access to television and radio time, an independent judiciary and free local elections.

The two sides are expected to break into six working groups which will examine in detail the main problems—including food pricing and distribution—and come up with joint proposals.

Unless common ground can be found on such issues as access to the state-controlled news media, the chances of an effective coalition are slight. Probably the most serious stumbling block is Solidarity's request for free local elections.

Leaders of the Silesian Solidarity branch have already called on their members to start selecting candidates for local government elections, challenging the procedure in force whereby candidates for election are chosen by the Communist-controlled National Unity Front.

The key point in the present talks is how the Government will react to the Solidarity election demand. If it shows signs of turning down the Silesian move, this will reinforce the sceptics in Solidarity who believe that the Government's talk of a Front of National Understanding is simply an attempt to emasculate the independent union.

On the other hand, Solidarity seems to want to avoid a confrontation in the talks. Mr Marek Brunne, Solidarity's national spokesman, declared yesterday: "We are not preparing ourselves for an all-out bayonet charge on the Government".

The Government too has issued a statement indicating tha tit was ready to make some concessions though there were certain firm limits to its negotiating position.

"The goodwill of the authorities and readiness for constructive cooperation cannot be indefinitely put to the test", it said. The present student unrest which threatens to close down all Polish universities, could pose a serious challenge to the Government, coming on top of farmers protests and continuing labour disputes in various parts of the country.

The first session of the talks last night was devoted principally to procedural matters, though these too are likely to prove contentious.

The Government delegation is led by Mr Stanislaw Ciosek, the minister in charge of trade union affairs. Mr Stanislaw Wadolowski leads the Solidarity side.

Dollar hunt to raise Mary Rose

From Michael Hamlyn
New York, Nov 17

Amid the commercial-baron baroque of the New York Yacht Club, the Mary Rose Trust yesterday launched its American attempt to raise $2m (£1m) and the Mary Rose itself.

The fight to lift Henry VIII's warship from the bed of the Solent has become a race against time. The ship must be raised by this time next year, otherwise the wreck will have deteriorated to an unacceptable extent.

If sufficient funds to complete the project are not forthcoming, a decision will have to be made, perhaps as early as January, to back-fill the site.

The mud and clay which has preserved this unique archeological site from the depredations of time will be put back.

"Now that the site is uncovered, marine life is taking its toll", explained Mrs Margaret Rule, the project's chief archaeologist.

IN BRIEF

Former leader dies in detention

Johannesburg.—Mr Tshifhiwa Muofhe, the former leader of the Black People's Convention, died in detention last week two days after being taken to a police station in the Venda Bantustan (homeland), *The Sowetan* reported, giving as its source the wife of one of nine other people detained by the Venda police.

According to the paper, Azapo, the black nationalist movement, intends to sue the Venda government and has demanded a post-mortem examination of Mr Muofhe, who was reported to have been in excellent health at the time of his arrest.

Surgeon wins vote

Washington.—Dr C. Everett Koop, a Philadelphia surgeon and a strong opponent of abortion, is to become Surgeon General of the United States, after a long Senate confirmation battle which ended in a 68—24 vote in his favour.

Emergency continues

Colombo.—The Sri Lankan Parliament has approved a resolution to extend the existing state of emergency for a fourth successive month because of the continuing spate of robberies.

Protest broken up

Khartum.—Sudanese riot police using batons and tear gas broke up an anti-government demonstration at Khartum University by students who were protesting at recently announced economic measures, witnesses said.

Restricted coverage

Lusaka.—Zambian television has only three reels of unused film left and will restrict film coverage to presidential functions until the end of January, the official Zambia News Agency reported.

Egyptian writer interrogated

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, Nov 17

Mr Muhammad Heikal, Egypt's internationally known author and journalist, was interrogated for more than three hours today in connexion with articles he has written opposing the late President Anwar Sadat's domestic and foreign policies.

Mr Heikal is among a wide spectrum of journalists, lawyers, academicians and religious figures detained during the last weeks of Mr Sadat's regime for allegedly discrediting the government abroad and fomenting sectarian strife.

Mr Mumtaz Nassar, Mr Heikal's lawyer, told *The Times* that the interrogation at the offices of the socialist prosecutor involved articles opposing the Camp David peace accords with Israel, the Jerusalem trip in 1977, and writings upholding the freedom of the press against controversial laws seeking to silence criticism and opposition.

Mr Heikal, aged 57, former editor of *Al Ahram* is the author of several books on Arab politics with emphasis on Egypt. He has also written articles for several Western newspapers, including *The Times* and the *New York Times*, and contributes to several Arab newspapers.

President Hosni Mubarak, who succeeded President Sadat, has said all those arrested under Mr Sadat would be released if proved innocent.



President Yitzhak Navon of Israel visiting Mrs Jihan Sadat in Cairo yesterday to offer his condolences to her. He read her a letter he received from President Sadat just before his assassination.

Bangladesh poll protest

Dacca, Nov 17.—The opposition Awami League led by Dr Kamal Hossain said today that it would organize a protest campaign against the election of Mr Abdus Sattar of the ruling Bangladesh National Party (BNP) as the country's new president.

[Results from all but one of the country's 21,873 polling centres gave Mr Sattar 14,217,601 votes, or 65.8 per cent of the polls against 5,694,884 votes for Dr Hossain, who got 26.35 per cent.—AFP.]

Dr Hossain said the election was rigged and that there would be a protest march in Dacca tomorrow and a national protest on November 23.

Mr Sattar denied the rigging charge, saying such tactics were unnecessary when he had such a huge majority. The independent newspaper, *New Nation*, which supported the Awami League in the election campaign, said in an editorial today that there was no evidence of large scale rigging.

Mr Sattar told a press conference last night that Bangladesh would not devalue its currency at the behest of the International Monetary Fund.

Mr Sattar, who has been Acting President since President Zia-ur-Rahman was killed in an Army mutiny in May, said he would carry on Zia's programme concentrating on reducing the nation's population growth, doubling food production and wiping out illiteracy.—Reuter.

British seek truth on missing man

By David Cross

British political leaders are stepping up the pressure on the Chilean authorities to explain the disappearance of Mr William Beausire, a young businessman with dual British and Chilean nationality, who has not been seen since the mid-1970s. It is generally assumed that Mr Beausire died in the custody of Dina, the Chilean secret police, after being imprisoned and tortured.

During talks in London yesterday Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, expressed the British Government's concern that the Chilean Government had been unable to come up with a satisfactory reason for Mr Beausire's disappearance.

Mr Luce made it clear to Señor Miguel Kast, the Chilean Minister of Labour who is visiting Britain, that the Government would not let the matter rest where it was.

At the same time, Mr Denis Healey, the deputy leader of the Labour Party, called on the Chilean Ambassador in London to lodge a protest at the continuing failure of the Chilean Government to give an accurate account of the fate of Mr Beausire.

Mr Healey, who also raised the plight of other victims of Dina, pointed to inconsistencies in some of the statements made by the Chilean authorities about the Beausire case.

Neither Señor Kast nor the Chilean Ambassador was particularly forthcoming but both promised to raise the matter with their colleagues in Santiago.

Mr Healey said that he would be forwarding a copy of an investigation by Mr Peter Archer, a former Solicitor-General, into the Beausire case which has convinced him that the young businessman was kidnapped at Buenos Aires airport in November 1974, taken back to Chile to be tortured and was last known to be alive in July, 1975.

Later Mr Healey called on a group of relatives of Chilean political prisoners who are holding a vigil at St Martin-in-the-Fields church in Trafalgar Square to draw public attention to the plight of their relatives. He told them that he and his colleagues in the Labour Party would continue to urge the British Government to maintain pressure on the Chilean authorities to stop abuses of human rights.

The three-day vigil in the crypt of the church is due to end tomorrow when Señor Kast leaves Britain.

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Carrington warns EEC after frustrating talks

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 17

European foreign ministers ended two days of frustrating argument in Brussels today with little to show for their work.

Internally, progress towards agreement on reshaping the Community was so limited that Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary and current president of the council, felt obliged to issue a stern warning about the consequences for Europe if attitudes did not change.

Externally, it continued to prove impossible to draw up the terms for sending a European peacekeeping force to Sinai in the face of comprehensive Greek refusal to accept such an idea at this stage.

The main work of the meeting centred on preparing the way for the European summit in London next week. That way ahead is still so obscure that the ministers are being recalled to Brussels on Thursday in the hope that in the interval they will separately realize that too much is at stake to prolong the argument.

"Either we make solid progress next week across the whole spectrum, in which case we will have given the Community the necessary impulse for change", Lord Carrington said, "or we fail to reconcile our differences and will have done a grave disservice to the Community as a whole."

The discussions, he went on, had been wide-ranging, covering agriculture, other policies and the budget. "I wish I could say that all these discussions were as fruitful as they were wide-ranging, but I could not go as far as that."

It was essential that the summit succeeded in reaching broad agreement on operational guidelines, so that work could go ahead to narrow the differences. Lord Carrington had accordingly asked the ministers to reflect carefully with their governments between now and the Thursday meeting.

There was a real danger if attitudes continued unchanged. It would be idiotic, he said, to pretend that there was at this stage anything like a clean substantive document to put before the summit meeting with "a forest" of national positions needing to be cut away.

Lord Carrington was more diplomatic in talking about the proposed European peacekeeping force for the Sinai. The problem was that the ministers had to state their intentions in the least provocative manner "and in the Middle East situation everything you say is provocative."

He refused to comment on the view put forward by M Claude Cheysson, the French Minister, that the European force would in fact comprise not men, but materials. For Lord Carrington the important point to the United States — which had invited the participation of four European countries (Britain, France, Holland and Italy) — was that these countries agreed to take part.

The view of the new Greek Government is that sending in such a force would run counter to the wishes of the majority of Arab states and therefore, should not be considered at this stage.

Mr Ioannis Haralambopoûlos, the Greek Minister, would raise no objection to the four member states agreeing to send a contingent to the token force, but he would refuse to allow tham to go in the name of Europe.

Parched plains of Castile yearn for healing rains

From Richard Wigg, Segovia, Nov 17

A flock of some 400 sheep nibble the hard dry stubble against the immense skyline of the Castilian plains. The shepherd holds a traditional crook in one hand, but from the other hangs a transistor radio.

"I no longer listen for the weather forecasts. It has not rained in my village since May and I no longer believe in miracles" he says.

Two and a half months after the autumn rains should have commenced in this part of central Spain the fields all look exactly as they did in August, after harvesting.

Where the shepherd should now be finding green pasture for his animals, which provide his sole means of livelihood, the remaining stubble offers the only chance to avoid the burden of buying barley throughout winter.

When he starts buying feed, more than 2lb a day for each animal, it will be at the cost of sending lambs to be slaughtered early, he says, thus losing his capital, which took a life's work to build up.

Three brothers together farming 300 acres in a village near the Guadarrama mountains, say: "Even if it rains tomorrow, the blows for us have already fallen, for we have only harvested 45 per cent of our normal wheat and barley crop this summer because of the drought.

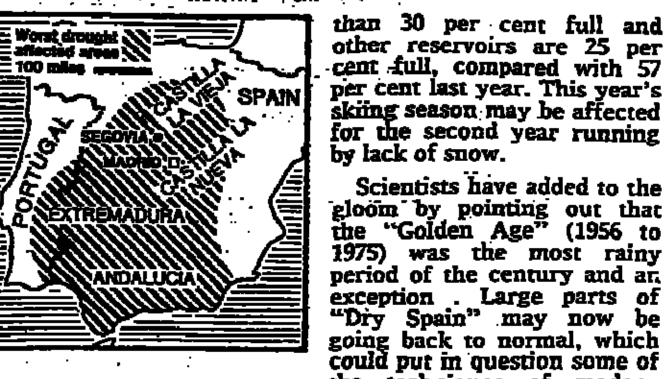
"The bill to keep all our 1,000 head of sheep alive is now running at 16,000 pesetas (more than £90) a day, plus straw, right through till next April. One year like this can wipe out three good years and put us millions of pesetas in debt."

In their village drinking water has been rationed. Another cattle farmer has water for his herd brought by tankers.

The 18-month drought, which is also affecting Andalusia and Extremadura, is probably the worst this century.

As the Government prepares a second set of costly emergency measures, Señor José Luis Garcia, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, has estimated losses so far at 1,500m pesetas, only 40 per cent of which have been made good by the Exchequer.

The economics research team, under Professor Fuentes Quintana, predicts a 6 per cent drop in national agricultural producion this year. But if the whole of the sowing season goes by without prolonged rain, the drop could by 20 per cent over two years.



In the long term, if there is not enough rain by next spring to fill the dams, irrigation will have to be curtailed, affecting maize, rice, beet and tomatoes in particular. Agriculture Ministry officials say it could take two or three years to get back to normal.

Hydroelectric dams are less than 30 per cent full and other reservoirs are 25 per cent full, compared with 57 per cent last year. This year's skiing season may be affected for the second year running by lack of snow.

Scientists have added to the gloom by pointing out that the "Golden Age" (1956 to 1975) was the most rainy period of the century and an exception. Large parts of "Dry Spain" may now be going back to normal, which could put in question some of the techniques of modern agriculture.

Cardinal Gonzalez Martin, the Primate of Spain, last week had thousands of people go through the streets of Toledo praying for an end to the drought. "God is above the laws of nature and can belpo us in our necessities," he said.

Labour MEPs in socialist clash

From George Clark
European Political Correspondent
Strasbourg, Nov 17

Seven British Labour MPs were at loggerheads with the rest of the 120-strong European socialist group of the European Parliament today when they backed a left-wing declaration, supported by communists, calling for a debate in plenary session on nuclear disarmament.

The group has set up a working party to draw up an agreed statement, an unlikely prospect since some socialists refuse to accept that the European Parliament has any business discussing defence issues, believing that it should be restricted to matters covered by the Treaty of Rome.

But Mr Ernest Glinne (Belgium), leader of the group, criticized the British MEPs for "flying in the face of instructions". They are Mr Roland Boyes (Durham), Miss Ann Clwyd (Wales Mid and West), Miss Joyce Quin (South Tyne and Wear), Mr Winston Griffiths (South Wales), Mr Richard Balfe (London, South Inner), Mr Alfred Lomas (London, North-East), and Mr John Hume (Northern Ireland).

Justifying their action, Mr Boyes said defence had already been put on the agenda for this week's session. It allows for a debate on a report prepared by M Andre Diligent (Christian Democrat, France) on the protection of the shipping supply routes to Europe.

"We are constantly being put in the position of having to react to right-wing moves", Mr Boyes said. "It is time we took the initiative, and the two million people who demonstrated recently in Europe against nuclear weapons want to see their views represented. We should choose the ground for debate, not the Christian Democrats and the Tories."

The left-wingers want the Parliament to debate a motion calling on the American and Soviet arms negotiators meeting in Geneva on November 30 to take into account the European mass protests, to reject the stationing of new Nato medium-range nuclear missiles on European soil, to seek the dismantling of similar missiles installed by the Soviet Union, to ban the deployment of neutron bombs, and to work for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe.

The declaration is also backed by Mrs Winifred Ewing, Scottish Nationalist MP for the Highlands and Islands.

Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the British Labour section of the socialist group, is not in Strasbourg this week. She injured her back gardening on Sunday.

Movement for strings: Luciano Pavarotti, the Italian tenor, relaxing after a performance of Aida in San Francisco, and getting in trim for the Pavarotti Pro-Am Tennis Tournament. Proceeds go to the San Francisco Opera Guild.

Bizarre trial in California

Court hears offer to exchange Polish spy

From Ivor Davies Los Angeles, Nov 17

A Polish businessman has been found guilty here of complicity in espionage for helping an American aerospace engineer pass secret information to Warsaw.

Marian Zacharski, aged 30, offered no defence against the charge which was based on the evidence of William Bell, a former employee of the Hughes Aircraft Corporation. Mr Bell said he had paid Mr Zacharski $95,000 (£49,000) for his part in the spying.

The lawyer for Mr Zacharski said he hoped the American Government would agree to send his client back to Poland in exchange for an unnamed American prisoner there.

For the past month observers at the espionage trial have been given a fascinating glimpse at what is purported to be the world of modern spying. The revelations came fast and furious during the trial, which ended yesterday.

According to the evidence the kind of conversation that might take place between a couple of spies meeting for the first time could be: "Is the ice cold in Iceland?" drawing a response of "Yes, its good for ice tea."

Mr Bell, who is 61, was indicted with Mr Zacharski in June but avoided trial by pleading guilty to one count of espionage and will be sentenced on November 30. His guilty plea enabled the Government to put him on the witness stand as their chief prosecution witness.

Mr Bell is alleged to have provided secrets about an American "covert all-weather gun system" as well as an anti-tank weapon called the Tow missile, purely for financial gain. Over almost three years he is said to have travelled to Austria and Switzerland on four separate occasions and given filmed documents to two Polish agents. In return he received $110,000 in money and gold coins.

The testimony was bizarre, even amusing, at times.

Mr Bell said Mr Zacharski gave him a special camera for photographing documents and sent him to men he believed were Polish agents. They gave him a tie rack with three hidden compartments. If the rack were opened by customs the film would be exposed and the documents obliterated. He thought it was a stupid idea because it would have aroused suspicion.

On another trip to Austria he said one of the agents suggested someone should drop a bag of gold coins in his basket while he was at a supermarket. "I thought that was stupid", he said, pointing out that he might have some difficulty explaining a bag of gold coins when he reached the checkout.

Mr Zacharski's defence lawyer portrayed Mr Bell as untrustworthy and described him as a Judas willing to betray his country for money. He insisted that Mr Zacharski was "on a commercial mission" for the Polish Government.

One of the prosecution witnesses, a retired Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, told the jury that apart from the Russians the Poles have the largest and most active hostile intelligence force in the United States.

TYPHOID SCARE

Ankara — An epidemic of typhoid has broken out in Ankara with at least 180 people taken to hospital in one day. Sources said that wells were contaminated when sewers overflowed.

475 Troops in Salvador death toll

San Salvador, Nov 17 — A total of 475 soldiers, including 28 officers, have died in the first 10 months of the year, and more than a 1,000 were wounded in action against guerrillas, General Rafael Flores Lima, the Salvadorean armed forces chief, said here.

He could give no precise figures for guerrilla losses, but indicated as an example of the casualty ratio on either side that in current operations in the northern Cabanas district, the Army killed more than 150 guerrillas for the loss of 13 men and an officer and 20 wounded.

According to the legal aid service run by the Archdiocese of San Salvador, the Army killed 78 people during the last nine days of October.

The Minister of Defence denied a statement released by this service yesterday that 65 civilians, including 15 women and 44 teenagers, had been arrested recently and taken by helicopter to an unknown destination.—AFP.

☐ Havana. President Fidel Castro of Cuba said today that only a negotiated political solution could end the civil war in El Salvador. This was "the only sensible, intelligent and serious way to solve the problem," the official newspaper *Granma* quoted him as telling reporters.

Dr Castro said the Salvadorean Government, and the United States sought a military solution.

He denied American allegations that Cuba had sent between 500 and 600 troops to Nicaragua in September. But he said that 2,000 Cuban volunteer teachers, more than half of them women, had arrived there —Reuter.

Milestones in treating the blind

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Nov 17

A mobile medical team near Nairobi, will tomorrow carry out the ten millionth treatment to combat blindness using facilities, including a mobile clinic, provided by the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.

On the same day in India, a blind villager from near Delhi is due to have his sight restored by eye surgeons. He will be the one millionth patient to benefit from the sight restoration programme of the society.

A spokesman for the society in Nairobi said its programmes, operating in 36 countries, had benefited countless people since the society was formed in Britain 31 years ago.

The mobile clinic where the ten millionth treatment will be administered is at present operating 20 miles from Nairobi, but similar clinics are in use daily in widely varying conditions — often in places many miles from hospitals or other medical facilities.

Last year throughout the world, the society's facilities made it possible to treat 1.3 million patients for eye conditions which could have led to serious eye defects, while 31,963 operations were performed to prevent imminent blindness.

More than 50 mobile eye clinics provided by the society are working in 18 Commonwealth countries, often manned by staff from the local health service.

In Kenya, trachoma, a potentially blinding eye disease, is successfully treated with dr gs saving the sight of thousa...s of people.

Armenian terrorists bomb Paris railway station

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Nov 17

Armenian terrorists have struck again in France. Three days after their last bomb attack on a car park near the Eiffel Tower, which caused only material damage, an oganization calling itself the Orly Group set off a device soon after 11 pm last night in a luggage locker of the Gare de l'est.

The station was filled at that time with national service-men returning from leave to their units in Germany; but only two people were slightly injured. The blast destroyed about 30 lockers and the plate glass windows in the main line section of the station.

The group issued an ultimatum to the French Government last week threatening reprisals against French diplomats abroad and French airliners if one of its members, arrested on Wednesday at Orly airport, who also belongs to the Armenian secret national liberation army (Asala), was not released.

In an anonymous message to the French press agency, it also insisted that the French Government acknowledged the genocide of one and a half million Armenians by the Turks in 1915.

M Gaston Defferre, the Interior Minister, speaking in the National Assembly this morning, issued a solemn appeal to all Armenians in exile to "understand that the solution of their problems does not lie in terrorism". He called on the Armenian community to refuse to support all those "who use force, terrorism, and aggression". Security measures at Orly airport have been reinforced since the end of last week.

The Armenian terrorist organizations, appear to have declared open hostilities on the French Government ever since the abortive attack on the Turkish consulate-general in Paris at the end of September, in which one person was killed and two others, including a Turkish consular official, were wounded.

The four men of the Armenian commando which staged the attack have been in prison since, and a series of bomb attacks in a cinema, a well-known restaurant, a local party headquarters, and a left-luggage locker of the Express Métro at the beginning of this month were intended to keep up the pressure for their release.

CAMPS 'STRAFED'

Islamabad, Nov 17.—Afghan helicopter gunships attacked three refugee camps inside Pakistan during the past 24 hours, wounding at least two Pakistani soldiers.

A ministry spokesman said four helicopters strafed the refugee camps which are about 100 miles west of Peshawar.

Long job to write new constitution

Turkey takes slow road back to democracy

From Mario Modiano, Ankara, Nov 17

In Ankara's latest guessing game, few bets are taken on a timetable for the return of democracy, because most people agree that it will take the ruling generals a couple of years to set the stage for elections.

There are serious misgivings about the model of disciplined democracy that the military appear to have in mind, but few doubt they intend to honour their pledge to retreat to barracks once the task is accomplished.

The regime refuses to commit itself to a schedule, arguing that the anticipation would build up pressures for speed at the expense of substance and prudence.

Guesses, however, coincide in that it will take roughly one year to draft a new constitution and put it to the people by referendum, then another three to six months to produce the new laws on political parties and the electoral system. The new parties would be allowed six more months to prepare for the elections. This brings us to the autumn of 1983.

"If previous regimes had given more time to the revisions of the constitution, perhaps we would not have needed the military intervention," said Professor Sadi Irmak, a former prime minister who is now president of the newly-appointed Consultative Assembly.

The 160-member assembly, which was given an advisory role in preparing the constitution and the laws, was opened on October 23. This was the only chronological commitment made so far by General Kenan Evren, the head of state. He kept it faithfully.

The assembly's task, according to Dr Irmak, will be to devise a constitutional model that should immunize Turkey against the crises that paralysed parliamentary democracy before the military coup of September 12, 1980 — one, in fact, that would preclude the need for Army interventions in the future.

With some exceptions, the assembly consists of obscure, non-controversial Turks, mostly lawyers and retired civil servants or military, as well as some professionals and academics. Dr Irmak said they had been chosen by the generals from lists recommended by provincial governors (one-quarter of them directly by the ruling National Security Council) for their loyalty to the principles of Kemal Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey.

Last week Dr Irmak, an affable septuagenarian, was rebuked by assembly members for telling the press it would take two years to prepare the constitution. The draft is to be elaborated by a 15-member constitutional committee of the assembly, but it is the National Security Council that will have the final word on the text to be submitted to the referendum.



Dr Irmak: No hurry.

I asked Dr Irmak how long this procedure would take. "I cannot make a prediction", he said cautiously. "We are not going to hurry. There must be no pressure on the committee, but there will be no unnecessary delays either."

At some point, the draft will be put up for public debate, although it is still unclear how this discussion will be arranged or how free it can be under the present circumstances. Would martial law be lifted for the occasion?

"Not at all", the assembly president said. "Martial law will be terminated only when the country's security situation allows it. Besides, it does not interfere with the freedom of expression."

One week before opening the assembly, the regime disbanded the country's political parties which, after the coup, had had their activities suspended. This time their assets were also seized and their members barred from politics.

The regime's action was clearly designed to protect the new assembly from political influence and proclaim to the Turks at large that the old parties and their leaders were finished for good.

Yet critics of the regime saw the move as untimely, to say the least.

The new constitution and the laws on the political parties and electoral system will form one entity designed above all to eliminate the shortcomings of the democratic system.

General Evren outlined the formula when he inaugurated the assembly. He said: "Freedom cannot be limitless." Dr Irmak added: "Human rights must be respected, but the state must be powerful, too."

What would happen if, beyond all expectations, the Turkish people rejected the draft constitution? Dr Irmak replied calmly: "We shall prepare another."

PARLIAMENT November 17 1981

What Britain does in 41 hours takes Germany 21

EMPLOYMENT

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, listed during question time in the Commons the factors which were favourably affecting the unemployment situation.

Opposition MPs laughed as Mr Tebbit, asked about progress in measures to reduce unemployment, said: Manufacturing output has begun to recover; exports are doing well; substantial recent engineering and construction orders, strong retail sales and substantial profitability increases, alongside a fall in short-time working, a rise in overtime working and a rise in notified vacancies, suggest that gains in competitiveness are being exploited.

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterfield, Lab) declared that interest rates had never been higher; bankruptcies and liquidations were never at such record levels, investment intentions were never more pessimistic and inflation was rising, all reasons for more unemployment.

Why will he (he asked) not tell the House the truth?

Mr Tebbit: Telling the House the truth goes down very well with the Government side but the Opposition always shout and yell and try to suppress it when we try to tell them the truth.

Interest rates are not at record levels. Mr Varley refers to record bankruptcies but chooses not to remember the rate of creation of new firms which also is at a record level. Why will Mr Varley not present a balanced picture instead of forever whining on about how dismal everything is?

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C): If there were to be forecasts within his department or the Manpower Services Commission showing a further significant increase in unemployment, does Mr Tebbit consider it is his first duty to ensure those forecasts are not achieved in practice and the trend soon becomes downwards?

Mr Tebbit: Yes, of course. But the only way this trend will be moved downwards is when we gain markets we have lost and become more competitive than our rivals.

Mr Allen McKay (Penistone, Lab): If Mr Tebbit cannot confirm, or will not forecast, the level of unemployment, how does he expect the Chancellor of the Exchequer to get his budget right and get us out of a bigger mess than we are in now?

Mr Tebbit: These forecasts are a difficult matter. I recollect putting exactly that sort of point to Mr Albert Booth, who was then Secretary of State for Employment, on July 14, 1977. He said: "It is not possible to predict the trend of unemployment with any hope of accuracy".

Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd (Morecambe and Lonsdale, C): The suggestion that there is an easy solution to unemployment is a cruel deception to the millions unemployed. There is a growing awareness that the solution lies less within the gift of Government than previously recognized.

Mr Tebbit: He is right. Although we are doing very well in a number of areas in industry these days ... (Labour interruptions.) Yes, indeed. Recent orders for British Shipbuilders, orders in Brazil, orders for a new steel mill in India, a power station for Hongkong, are typical examples.

It is a cruel deception to suggest that whilst it takes 41 man hours to make a Ford Escort in Dagenham and 21 hours to make a Ford Escort in Saarlouis in Germany, with similar equipment, we can get out of the problems of unemployment by some slick and easy answer.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab): The hope that he said exists in working overtime and things of that sort represents nothing whatsoever by way of hope to the vast majority of those people unemployed. Is there not a case for some further reflation or Government action?

Mr Tebbit: There is no case for any major further reflation. During 1970-81, unit labour costs in British industry rose twice as fast as in our principal competitors. The consequence of that could only be a massive loss of jobs.

In the year 1980-81, we came down nearer to our competitors and this year the level is almost static. That is the only way in which we can regain our competitive position and re-create jobs.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool Walton, Lab): Mr Tebbit has shown the same sort of stupidity and ignorance in relation to the problems of unemployment as he showed when he attacked the workers of Liverpool in a speech at the Conservative Party conference.

Is it not time he began to learn some simple economics—that it is better to put people back to work than paying them enormous sums in unemployment benefit, as this Government is doing at the moment?

Mr Tebbit: In the past, Merseyside had a particularly poor strike record in comparison with the rest of the country. Between 1975 and 1978, Merseyside accounted for 10 per cent of the work days lost through industrial stoppages in the whole of the United Kingdom.

It is true, happily, things have improved very greatly since then and I hope they will continue to improve, in order that the people of Merseyside can get over that bad reputation which has done them so much damage.

Disorderly picketing deplored

Generally the code of practice on picketing was being observed but **Mr David Waddington**, Under Secretary of State for Employment, asked if he was satisfied with the present arrangements for picketing, said he deplored recent cases where the code was not observed.

He said the code made clear that pickets were not immune from the provisions of the criminal law. If they act in a violent or disorderly manner (he went on) or by sheer numbers, seek to stop people going to work, those responsible may be committing criminal offences and lose any immunity they may have under the civil law.

His questioner, **Mr John Stokes** (Halesowen and Stourbridge) said considerable alarm was caused by the strike pickets outside some BL works during the last strike which was intimidatory. It alarmed employers and people living nearby. Clearly the present arrangements were not working.

Mr Waddington: Disorderly picketing such as occurred at some BL plants is a matter for the criminal law. The law has never permitted pickets to use threatening behaviour, or to act in a disorderly manner, or obstruct the highway to prevent ordinary people exercising their right to get to work. Enforcement of the law is a matter for the police.

Mr John Carlisle (Luton West, C): During the recent one day strike at Vauxhall Motors at Luton, intimidation occurred and some of my constituents attempting to cross the picket line had threats that their union cards would be torn up.

Mr Waddington: The code of practice gives guidance but it does not impose any rules. This question is primarily one for the criminal law and the police are responsible for enforcing that law.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab): There is continuous vilification from Conservative MPs about strikers. Would he comment on the bandit employers we know exist in some of our cities, such as Manchester, where an employer used a low flying helicopter, putting life and property in great danger. Should there not be a code of practice for some employers?

Mr Waddington: If a man decides to use a helicopter rather than a horse and cart to remove his own goods, provided he does not break the law of the land, he is perfectly entitled to do so.

TUC should remove its absurd boycott

The Government takes the view that strike decisions should not be taken at huge outdoor meetings, **Mr David Waddington**, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time. There is all too much risk of intimidation and vote rigging, he added.

The time has come (he went on) when the TUC should remove its absurd boycott on the scheme for providing Government funds for secret ballots. It is absurd and irresponsible when the TUC is prepared to take money from the Government for training and the Welsh TUC to go on a trip to Spain. (Labour shouts of "Cheap").

Carlisle: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Polluter should pay for hazardous waste

HOUSE OF LORDS

There was much complacency among organizations involved in hazardous waste disposal, including those in Government, in local government and industry, **Lord Gregson** (Lab) said when opening a debate on a report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on hazardous waste disposal.

The committee inquiry came about because of the concern expressed by the people of Basildon, Essex regarding one of the largest waste disposal sites in the country at Pitsea, a site where co-disposal of hazardous and domestic waste took place.

It was wrong that the burden of waste disposal should fall on local ratepayers simply because by accident they had a waste disposal site in their vicinity. This must be corrected on the principle that the polluter should pay and not the ratepayer.

Many of the recommendations of the committee involved public expenditure.

A small but expert inspectorate was the least the public should expect. It was very difficult, hazardous waste producers should make a quarterly return of the waste they had produced and how and where it was disposed.

Concern had been expressed about the "cowboys" operating at night or weekends. It must be in the interests of responsible companies that all handlers of hazardous waste should be licensed, and the committee recommended this.

Lady Robson of Kiddington (L) said as long as the penalties were purely financial the problem would continue. An occasional fine, at whatever level, rarely came up to cost of properly treating the waste desposited on the site. There must be an ultimate penalty of imprisonment for contravention of the law.

Lady Birk, for the Opposition, said disposal at a local level with rigorous Government control was the right balance for this problem. She agreed with the principle that the polluter should pay.

A high sense of priorities was needed and the realization that the problem of hazardous waste disposal was urgent and would grow into a monstrous being in society if they did not do something about it.

Viscount Dilhorne, in a maiden speech, said that 90 per cent of materials transported were less potentially hazardous than the refining and transportation of petrol or sulphuric acid waste, yet the statutory regulations for the construction of large tankers to transport these substances were more exacting than the regulations for constructing tankers for petrol and sulphuric acid.

Lord Ashby (SDP) said there was an irrefutable case for the licensing of handling hazardous waste.

Britain would weaken her influence in Europe if successive governments did not consider the advice given to them by committees and commissions appointed to serve them. This report was an opportunity to repair this story of neglect.

Lord Newall (C) said there was a tip in Buckinghamshire, into which toxic liquids had been poured, where the suffering of local residents had been great. They had had to suffer large flies, rashes, sore throats, headaches and feelings of depression. Dogs had died in mysterious circumstances, sheep aborted, and some women lost babies.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth (C) said the committee had found a degree of complacency which was almost indescribable. Licensing of all people involved in the disposal of hazardous waste trade was necessary.

Viscount Ridley (C) said he welcomed the report on behalf of the Association of County Councils but the Government must help with the extra expense this involved. It was no good imposing further duties on local authorities and then complaining that they were overspending and unable to manage their affairs.

The Earl of Avon, Lord in Waiting, said more than £3m had been spent by the Department of the Environment on landfill research and the programme was planned to continue at about £500,000 a year.

A Department of Environment examination of the need for new controls in the importation of waste was nearing completion and its results would be announced shortly. The Government accepted the principle of a stronger central advisory function to support local authorities in their duty of control suggested by the Select Committee.

Licensing would represent a significant additional element of control but its introduction would mean an extra burden on public funds to administer, plus additional costs for the private sector to comply with them. The Government was not announcing a conclusion until there had been consultations.

Marketing of hops not small beer

Britain was under threat of proceedings in the European Court over the way it marketed hops, **Earl Ferrers**, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said when he moved the second reading of the Hops Marketing Bill. Its purpose was to end the present compulsory system of marketing hops and to make provision for transferring the board's assets and liabilities to a voluntary successor body which met European Community requirements.

The European Commission had said that the marketing scheme was contrary to Community law.

Lord Bishopston, for the Opposition, said the new system would replace a proved system which had lasted nearly half a century. Hops Marketing Board was one of a number of bodies which had made a significant contribution to the prosperity of agriculture. It was an important matter for the industry and was certainly not "small beer".

The Earl of Selborne (C), chairman of the Hops Marketing Board, said hops was a minority crop. Apparently the EEC took an extremely severe view of a statutory organization which was involved in the marketing of agricultural crops.

It was sad that the last two governments were not able to persuade the Commission and the Council of Ministers that this was a case where an exception could be made for the principle of producer groups with statutory powers.

The Bill was read a second time.

Bigger cages for battery hens

ANIMAL WELFARE

The British Government supported more generous cage sizes for battery hens and an earlier implementation date than proposed by the EEC Commission, **Miss Peggy Fenner**, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said opening a debate on Community proposals on battery hens.

In moving a motion taking note of the EEC proposals for minimum standards for the protection of laying hens kept in battery cages and supporting the Government's intention to seek agreement to arrangements which would enhance conditions and strengthen controls in the Community, she accepted an Opposition amendment that the proposed timetable stretching to 1995 for implementing minimal improvements was incompatible with the demands of those interested in animal welfare and the views of the House.

She said the EEC directive proposed minimum cage sizes for battery laying hens of at least 500 square centimetres of unrestricted floor space, with additional minimum standards of feeding and drinking equipment, cage height, floor type and slope.

The directive required member states to ensure inspections to verify the requirements of the directive. The Commission would continue its studies on the welfare of laying hens and report to the Council of Ministers with proposals, if appropriate, before January, 1984.

Member states would have to bring into force legislation to implement the directive by July 1, 1983, and minimum standards would apply from that date to cages used for the first time and to all cages from July 1, 1995.

The industry was concerned that it would have to meet the substantial cost of implementing the directive, and said that scientific evidence pointed to floor space of 450 sq cm. Those interested in animal welfare argued strongly for abolition of battery cages. Some of them would support as an interim measure an early introduction of a floor area of 750 sy cm.

The Government had supported an alternative two-stage approach: a basic minimum floor area fixed from an early date, probably July, 1983, and an area of at least 450 sq cm per bird at that stage; and at a second stage, after a reasonable transitional period, a more generous space allowance and other minimum cage design standards.

We are not only seeking (she said) a figure of 600 sq cm per bird, but we want it to apply from a date earlier than 1995. We are also insisting that there must be reasonable provision for Community monitoring of the inspection arrangements in all member states.

The Government expected the Council of Ministers to agree to the directive in the near future. It was right as a first step to remove the worst of these conditions.

Mr Mark Hughes, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Durham, Lab), moving the amendment, said the area of the dispatch box in front of him was approximately 2,100 sq cm.

At the moment (he said) within the confines of this dispatch box, five hens live out their miserable lives. By 1995, out of our kindness, we reduce that number to four. That is a position I am appalled to recommend to this House.

The normal Parliamentary order paper was marginally larger than the amount of floor space allowed for a battery hen to live its life out.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot Nat) said the battery system should be banned as deplorably cruel.

Mr Peter Mills (West Devon, C) said they must strike a balance between welfare and the farming side. Intensive production was repugnant to some people, but he had been alarmed as a young man to see birds in the farm yard exposed to wind and rain, scratching for what they wanted, and experiencing the danger of foxes.

Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford, South, Lab) said the Select Committee on Agriculture had not been able to ascertain if there were enough vets to look after the welfare of these birds.

Miss Janet Fookes (Plymouth, Drake, C) said she hoped that if they accepted the EEC proposals as a minor step forward, they would not be deflected from the essential objective of finding suitable alternative systems which did not so radically alter the natural behaviour of hens.

The motion as amended, was agreed to.

BS improving its performance

SHIPBUILDING

The *Shipbuilding Bill 1981* proposed raising the borrowing limit for British Shipbuilders and its subsidiaries and extending a redundancy payment scheme within the industry, **Mr Norman Lamont**, Minister of State for Industry, said when moving the Bill's second reading.

He said the present borrowing limit for BS under the Shipbuilding Act, 1979, was £500m, which could be raised, subject to the approval of MPs, to £600m. Under the Bill the limit on borrowing was raised to £700m with provision for a further increase to £800m, subject to approval from MPs.

The Bill's second purpose was to prolong the shipbuilding redundancy payments schemes for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for two years beyond June, 1983. The reason for this was the forecast in the White Paper on the UK defence programme that job opportunities in surface warship building would inevitably decline as compared with current levels.

He knew that the absence in the Bill of proposals for privatization would disappoint many Conservative MPs.

I can assure them (he said) that it is the Government's aim, time permitting, to take powers this Parliament to facilitate private investment in British Shipbuilders.

The overall financial record of BS since nationalization had been disappointing, but the recent figures demonstrated a large improvement. Part of the recent improvement was related to improvements in the world market. But a large part of the improvement was due to BS's own efforts and the benefit of restructuring.

A major factor had been the commercial approach under the BS chairman, Mr Atkinson, who had taken over the job 18 months ago. Trade unions had also contributed to the improvements. Nineteen thousand employees had left BS at a cost of £55m under the redundancy payments scheme.

On the present trend of orders he expected BS to be able to make a further improvement in financial performance. But there were formidable problems ahead. BS was still a long way from viability. The level of intervention fund subsidy was still approaching £3,500 per man year of work. Although BS's productivity was improving the overall level was still worrying.

The corporation was now making an intensive effort to improve productivity. Each yard had a detailed programme to meet and had set themselves targets of 5 per cent improvement this year and 10 per cent next year. An increase in productivity was essential for the industry's competitiveness and its future.

The behaviour of the market and prices available would be heavily influenced by the actions of Japan, and so far developments were disquieting. Although the market recovery had been modest, Japan had increased its share of new orders. Britain and other EEC countries had made known their deep concern at the trend of Japanese orders.

The Government were still studying the BS's corporate plan, in the light of the defence review. The plan was an ambitious one showing what conditions would have to be achieved if merchant shipbuilding by the end of the planned period in 1984-85 were to be near break-even without intervention fund subsidy.

The size of the problem was indicated by the fact that the merchant shipbuilding division of BS lost £43m in 1980-81 after crediting intervention fund assistance of £44m. So, to reach break-even without subsidies, there would have to be a turn round of some £87m per annum.

Because of the size of the gap, continued support from the taxpayer would be needed if the industry was to secure an adequate supply of orders.

Lamont: Most yards have work in hand.

BS had had a good run of new orders this year and most of the yards had work in hand or in prospect to the end of 1982. It was essential for BS to recover warship export markets and the Government would do all it could to help.

Mr John Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) said, as far as the Opposition knew, the corporation had not asked for the measures in the Bill and the unions were not asking for further provision for redundancies in the industry.

If behind these proposals were Government intentions to have further reductions in shipbuilding capacity and further redundancies, the Opposition would be totally opposed to such moves.

The effect of the Bill would be to create further unnecessary uncertainty in the shipbuilding industry.

It was not only in political and social terms that the Opposition would object to further reductions and closures. It was not in Britain's interest as a maritime nation, as a nation heavily committed to naval defence and as a trading nation that there should be a further run-down in British shipbuilding capability.

Although the present order book was satisfactory, was it sensible for orders from British operators to be going to the yards of our foreign competitors? The Government ought to be ensuring that public corporations, in particular, placed orders in British yards.

There was no evidence either to suppose that if the Government continued in the way it appeared to be, withdrawing support progressively from the industry, people in the Far East would follow suit. The result of the policies was likely to be to the further disadvantage of our merchant shipbuilding yards.

The Government should take a leaf out of the book of the United States. If the British Government took the aggresive attitude to shipbuilding and shipping taken by that home of free enterprise and market forces, British shipbuilding and shipping would be much healthier and happier, as would the workers in those industries.

There was a strong case for relaxing the financial limits and allowing British Shipbuilders to invest more.

Mr James Hill (Southampton, Test, C) said not all the assistance should go to the North; it should be structured with the Government securing further warship orders throughout the world as these could be the most profitable part of British Shipbuilders.

Mr Robert McTaggart (Glasgow, Central, Lab) said now was the time for more borrowing to encourage British Shipbuilders to set up a fund with which to take on apprentices for training.

Mr Edward Garrett (Wallsend, Lab) said if the British shipbuilding industry's marine engineering section got a fraction of the money given to the car industry, it could reestablish itself as one of the biggest and most important in the world.

Mr Ernest Ross (West Dundee, Lab) said Britain had been overtaken in the shipbuilding league

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) said British hipbuilders had tried to kill off the obb Caledon yard by starving it of orders. The men at the yard should be given the chance to show that they could produce the ships.

Mr Donald Dixon (Jarrow, Lab) said he would have liked to see in the Bill not so much an extension of borrowing but the giving of more money for investment in equipment and plant.

Mr John Wakeham, Under Secretary of State for Industry (Maldon, C) said that since nationalization, £100m of the £500m public money which had gone into the industry had gone on capital investment. The Government had placed £40m worth of orders since March 1980, a welcome addition to the merchant order book. Other orders were on the way.

The Bill was read a second time.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Foreign and Commonwealth affairs, and EEC. Debate on Opposition motion on Government's destructive *policy* towards higher education. **Lords** (2.30): Debates on reform of local government and poultry meat hygiene.

European Community faces a year of uncertainty

STRASBOURG

A grim prospect of low growth, high rates of inflation and unemployment and a continuing large balance of payments deficit was forecast in a debate in the European Parliament at Strasbourg on economic policy guidelines for next year.

MEP's found different political groups joined forces in criticizing member states for failing to agree on common methods for fighting inflation and unemployment. They were considering a report by the Parliament's committee on economic and monetary affairs on the guidelines for 1982.

M Robert Delorozoy (France, LD), rapporteur, said that the committee had been forced to note that policies among member states had not converged sufficiently in the fight against inflation. The options chosen by member states were due to individual strategies governed by short-term guidelines and domestic policy, rather than to a European consensus which would make it possible to tackle international economic and monetary developments outside the Community and to stimulate investment and employment by tackling the roots of unemployment.

If Europe is to survive (he continued) and achieve a balance in the changes which are essential, then it is essential that each member state strongly confirms the need for agreed voluntary policies.

The committee's report stated that the economic situation in the Community had deteriorated further despite the brighter prospects forecast in 1981. In 1982 the growth rate of the Community gross domestic product would be low at around 2 per cent. Growth in exports should be stronger than the increase in internal demand.

The committee found that the high rate of inflation, averaging over 10 per cent, would continue with sharp variations between member states. Employment would deteriorate and the only improvement would be in the balance of payments deficit which might be reduced slightly to just over 1 per cent of GDP, although there was a threat of a further increase in the price of crude oil.

The committee concluded that 1982 would be another difficult year with low growth rates and serious under employment. It said that any artificial growth which did not result from a healthy development of the market should be resisted. It was imperative to have a closely coordinated policy freely adopted by member states.



Boyes: Unacceptable level of distress

A strict monetary policy co-ordinated between member states should be maintained especially on interest rate policy, the fixing of short and medium-term growth targets and the attitude to the dollar. It hoped that the United Kingdom would participate fully in the European monetery system which had played a positive role in stabilizing exchange rates in Europe.

Mr Fernand Herman (Belgium, EPP) said that Community action was characterized by weakness, timidity and stagnation. With the same objectives of reducing unemployment and inflation, member states could take measures which led in the same direction.

Mr Peter Beazley (Bedfordshire, Ed) said, on behalf of the European Democratic Group, that the report analysed, a grim situation no one could be called pessimistic who said that 2 per cent economic growth was unrealistic. There were no palliatives to help to reduce unemployment because it resulted from high costs, low productivity, over-distribution and over-consumption. The fast growth period of the sixties and early seventies had been an exception to the rule of normal growth.

Employment could only be created by removing the causes of economic imbalance despite the agreement on the analysis of the problem there was no agreement among member countries about the way to solve it.

Mr Roland Boyes (Durham, Soc) said that governments which were deliberately creating unemployment to introduce fear into the workforce and to discipline the trade unions, were as guilty of calculated murder no different from an individual who set out to kill another. The growing level of distress among the unemployed was unacceptable.

The social problems were underestimated by far too many politicians of the right as they pressed forward with blind faith in their destructive monetary policies.

It was vital to reduce the working week to 35 hours. M Mitterrand had taken the lead. Another objective was to ensure that no worker in the Community was without a job for longer than 12 months. The only way to help the working people was to eliminate capitalism.

Sgr Francois Ortoli, a Vice-President of the EEC Commission, said that the Community had suffered from an oil shock and a dollar shock. There had been a rise in the dollar of more than 30 per cent in a year, which had effected the balance of payments and inflation. Problems had been caused by interest rates.

Unemployment was around 8 per cent of the Community labour force. It remained one of the community's most important problems. Inflation was proving remarkably resistant to remedies.

The investment rate in the Community of 21 per cent compared with one of around 32 per cent in Japan. The commission hoped to see real growth of about 2 per cent next year, but that would not cut unemployment. Indeed, it might increase further, but the Commission hoped that there would be a progressive recovery by the economies and that unemployment would stabilize in the second half of 1982.

There will be (he continued) a slight weak economic recovery in 1982.

We are confronted with a year when we will have probably hesitant growth, excessive balance of payments difficulties and a great deal of uncertainty. Hope lies in the capacity of EEC states to act together.

No sight of satisfactory CAP deal

Following an instruction by the Council of Ministers to the Commission to propose structural changes in the Community, Parliament's committee on economic and monetary affairs, in an interim report on that mandate, stated that the primary objective should be to promote the harmonization of economic policies designed to achieve better results for all member states and to lessen the economic disparities between them.

The committee, in a report presented by **Mr William Hopper** (Greater Manchester, West, ED), welcomed the opportunity to evaluate afresh the objectives of the Community and hoped that it would lead to a better integration of Community policies.

Mr Hopper said everyone rejected the policy of *juste retour*. If that was Community policy there would be little point in having the Community. The implications of enlargement had not been spelt out adequately.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, as President of the Council, said that the Council would meet on Thursday to carry forward its work in preparation for the London summit next week.

It would not be honest to make an optimistic report on agricultural policies. The Council was not yet in sight of a satisfactory conclusion. There were no advocates in the Community of the philosophy of *juste retour*. But it would be serious if answers could not be found to the problems raised by the mandate.

Mr Michael O'Kennedy, an EEC Commissioner, said with such an appalling growth in unemployment it would be unwise to force any further decline on the agricultural labour force which *had* been reduced from 20 million to less than eight million over the past two decades. The Commission firmly rejected the notion that an artificial ceiling could be placed on common agricultural policy expenditure.

There was no evidence to show that substantial reductions in agricultural expenditure had led to any significant improvement in other policies. That should be taken into account by those who argued mistakenly that other policies could be financed and developed purely out of CAP savings.




The Times profile: a second spring for Robert Bolt

The long struggle to get the words out

There is a five-minute delay, punctuated by the frenzied alarms of dogs within, before the burly, bearded figure, clad in tracksuit, tennis shoes and voluminous old jersey, answers the doorbell and awkwardly proffers his left hand, apologizing for the enforced wait on the doorstep.

Robert Bolt walks and talks slowly, deliberately, and with more than a hint of difficulty, as he leads the way to a fireside chair. Two and a half years ago a screenwriting career of great distinction which has encompassed *A Man For All Seasons*, *Lawrence of Arabia*, *Dr Zhivago* and *Ryan's Daughter* was brought to an abrupt halt by the near-fatal stroke which left Bolt paralyzed down his right side and robbed him of the power of speech.

Recovery has been painfully slow. His right side remains paralyzed; his speech has returned and continues to improve. But the most significant milestone along Bolt's struggling uphill path back to a normal life is that he has regained the ability and the confidence to resume writing.

He is at work on a screenplay for David Puttnam and Hugh Hudson, producer and director of that rare British success, *Chariots of Fire*, pecking left-handed at the typewriter and taking long rests in the middle of the day.

"A year ago I would not have dreamed of doing what I am doing now. It is only seven months ago that I dared pick up a pen. I find it difficult to get back to the job. I stumble over the simplest words; sometimes it takes me five minutes to remember the simplest word like 'book'. But I am improving all the time, and the extra effort means that my writing is much more economical; I throw fewer sheets of paper into the waste bin than I used to do."

One word which causes him no difficulty is the word least suitable for reproduction in a family newspaper, which he employs liberally and forcibly whenever an idea or phrase gets momentarily stuck on its journey from brain to tongue.

Partial disability is a heavy cross to bear for a man of Bolt's energy, but he has patently not allowed it to crush his spirit, which fights like a caged tiger to escape from the bars of physical handicap. His earlier life was tempestuous, even rather scandalous at times, and David Lean, the film director for whom he wrote three dazzling scripts, described him to me as "the most articulate man I have ever met".

It is different now. "One thing people do not realize about the disabled; there is a strong feeling in here [and here he points to his head] of having had enough, of defeatism. You can tell the moment it hits you, and you have to get up and go out." Bolt is fortunate; he is able to drive a specially adapted car.

Apart from the skill of Californian surgeons who performed an emergency heart operation on him in 1979, Bolt owes his gradual recovery more than anything to the loving ministrations of his son, a television director, who brought him home to London, and Ann, former wife of the Marquess of Queensberry, whom he had known as a friend for 17 years and who had a home ready for him to come back to. Eighteen months ago he made Ann his third wife.

One of Bolt's close friends of many years' standing remarked to me: "Thank God Robert has found a mature and sensible partner at last. There have been far too many silly women in his life."

Now aged 56, Bolt has gingerly picked up the threads of his creative career with a nostalgic return visit to the beliefs he held as a young man, when he briefly joined the Communist Party in his native Manchester.

'Still better to be red than dead'

The story, which he is adapting from a novel, is set in present-day Bulgaria, and concerns a champion cyclist, a popular hero, who defects to capitalist Greece; as soon as he gets there he realizes it is not for him, and he returns to Bulgaria with sinking heart. It is the second time that Bolt has taken his old beliefs out of the cupboard, dusted them down, and tried them on for size; they are still not a perfect fit, but they are better than they were.

"When I wrote *State of Revolution* for the National Theatre in 1977, my purpose was to show that Lenin had created a monster he could not control — Stalin. Compared to Stalin, Hitler was a rank amateur.

"Since then I have moved a little. I am just a little bit more in favour of the revolution in the east than I was. I used to think they were all Stalinists, but now I do not think so, although I still believe it is horrible to live under a communist dictatorship.

"But I still think it would be better to be red than dead. It is absolutely fantastic that we live on this little planet, one half capitalist and the other communist, and we play this ridiculous game of 'If only we could get rid of each other'. It's cuckoo. I think we have only 30 years at most before we alter our ways or blow ourselves up."

He has, he says, nothing particular left to say in his writing on the subject of politics, except: "For God's Sake let us do something."

Yet Bolt has always been a deeply political writer, in the broad sense; there is no more political figure than the man for all seasons, Sir Thomas More. His style has always been the political play, but with the focus of attention riveted upon the hero.

"I am fed up with seeing plays about villains. I think it is time we turned to examining heroes — for their faults as well as their qualities."

It was just such an attempt to weave the white mantle of heroism around the shoulders of a man previously regarded as a thoroughgoing baddie, that sucked Robert Bolt into the maw of epic disaster and drove him to the overwork that immediately preceded his sudden and crippling fall from demonic energy to the intensive care unit of a Los Angeles hospital. It is a sorry and convoluted tale, but it carries the curiously comforting message that Hollywood is still capable of courting calamity on a grand scale.

The villain, or hero, of the piece in Captain William Bligh, master of His Majesty's Ship Bounty, a man who has not exactly escaped the attentions of the cinema.

Charles Laughton moulded our perception with his 1935 portrayal of Bligh the Bully, a high-camp performance of such overbearing power that it is easy to forget that Fletcher Christian, the supposed hero, was in the hands of no less a screen god than Clark Gable. In the 1962 version, which again leaned towards Bligh the Baddie (Trevor Howard this time) at least we remember the mumbling taciturnity of Marlon Brando as Christian.

David Lean, the distinguished British-born director who last turned a camera in 1969 to make *Ryan's Daughter*, saw Bligh quite differently. In 1978 he bought the rights to a new book by Richard Hough which re-examined Bligh's reputation and presented him, rather than Christian, as the real hero.

Lean, a remarkably well-preserved man who looks 53 but is in fact 73 and lives a strange globetrotting life in a variety of luxurious hotels, agreed to talk on condition that my rendezvous with him remained secret. "Bligh was not a villain; he flogged less than Captain Cook", he declared.

He confessed that he was seized with the idea of a major epic on Bligh, and he turned immediately to Robert Bolt to write it.

Chris Gregory



Robert Bolt: picking up the threads

"Bolt is brilliant. I hired him first for *Lawrence of Arabia* because I had seen his stage version of *A Man For All Seasons*. I wanted an Englishman to write *Lawrence*, and I wanted a classical, almost Biblical, approach. I still think *Lawrence* is the best script Robert ever wrote."

Lean's soaring imagination visualized two films, one of the mutiny, and one of the subsequent events on Pitcairn Island, to which Bligh and his officers were banished.

The Hollywood producer Dino de Laurentiis was persuaded to bite, despite an estimate of £40m to complete the project. Lean and Bolt went off to Tahiti to write the script, encouraged by de Laurentiis who had recently been there making *Hurricane* with Mia Farrow. Cynics in the industry (and there is no shortage of them) say that the quarters built by de Laurentiis to house cast and crew, and now sold off to a tourist hotel operator, are considerably more of a financial success than the film itself.

Bolt spent a total of 17 months in Tahiti struggling with the script. Whether it was necessary for Bolt to be on location all that time, or whether he found it convenient to be out of Britain for more than a year to avoid the clutches of the Inland Revenue, depends on whom one talks to. But there is no doubt that problems arose.

Bolt himself told me: "David Lean is very difficult to work with, yet at the same time he has tremendous boyish enthusiasm. He is terribly generous; often in ways that no one knows anything about. But he can be infuriating; he can tell you a scene is not right, but he cannot tell you why."

Another writer who has worked with Lean told me: "If you work with Lean, you live with Lean. It's breakfast, lunch, dinner with Lean. He is kind, generous, considerate to a fault, but you can never get away from him. He possesses you."

Bolt admits that he was working anything between ten and 24 hours a day on the Bligh script, and always in the background was the unanswered question of whether the two films would ever be made. The whole deal, according to film industry sources, was put together by an agent, and lacked the security of being backed by one major studio.

Meanwhile de Laurentiis ordered construction of a splendid replica of the Bounty, and approached Anthony Hopkins as a possible Bligh, the two having a slight physical resemblance (or, more accurately, Hopkins being able to put up a passable impression of Laughton). Hopkins has gone on to other and surer things; the vessel is still riding at anchor, crewless and friendless, in New Zealand where it was built.

But it gradually became clear that de Laurentiis was less than happy with the way things were going. The writing was taking like forever, baby, and the clouds of doubt were gathering ominously back in Hollywood about whether backing the ageing Lean on such a grandiose and self-indulgent project was really the best way to employ increasingly scarce dollars. To remake *Bounty* only 17 years after the Brando version was chancy enough, but to commit a whacking pile of greenbacks to *Son of Bounty* at the same time was asking a very great deal.

To be fair, de Laurentiis did not back out of the project; he did own it, after all. But he did look around for somewhere to lay off his gigantic bet, and found Sam Spiegel.

Then suddenly, while back in California for one of those interminable conferences about money, Robert Bolt was struck down by a stroke, and nearly died. He had completed the script of the first film, and was one-third of the way through the second.

"It was a tragedy", Lean told me. "Robert's script was excellent."

Lean, say other writers who have worked with him, is hell, but they may say that because they are lesser men. He will spend a whole day agonizing over the simplest of scenes with one line of dialogue, such as "Permission to go ashore, sir?" He drives writers to despair. Lean himself denies any such thing. "I like to get things as good as I can. Seventeen months was not an excessive time for the writing of two films.

"And I might remind you that I had *Zhivago* on the screen in New York in two months under a year from the start of shooting."

Bolt's illness helped to throw the whole *Bounty* project into confusion. Lean, anxious to have his scripts completed to fend off any total loss of confidence in the project from the Hollywood money moguls, hired the British writer Melvyn Bragg to complete the work, driving him close to despair in a room at the Berkeley Hotel.

By this time Dino de Laurentiis was expressing grave doubts about Lean's whole project. Sam Spiegel had been brought in to beef up the financial backing, but the rot of dissent had already set in. Lean did not like Melvyn Bragg's work on the script; Spiegel did not like Lean's, and walked out. The whole sorry scheme collapsed.

Lean still defends Robert Bolt's screenplay as masterly, but Hollywood producers appear to have lost some of their former confidence in David Lean; his scheme appears to have been too grandiose even for them, and it is a long time since he made a picture.

Melvyn Bragg, who got more money than satisfaction out of his brief but torrid affair with Lean, sees the problem as a clash of dinosaurs. "Spiegel and de Laurentiis are very old and very rich men, constantly assessing each other's wealth."

David Lean's involvement in the project he created appears to have ended. He told me, with the nearest to sourness that such a consummate and anachronistic English gentleman could ever muster: "We had the misfortune to have Dino de Laurentiis in on it."

But the monster refuses to lie down and die. Bolt confirmed to me last week that he had had a fresh approach from the de Laurentiis company, asking if he could shorten the Bligh script into one film of reasonable rather than excessive length.

The strong pull of the theatre

Bolt is uncertain about whether he can do it; it is, after all, like asking Rembrandt to repaint The Night Watch, but a bit smaller.

"Lean was satisfied with my original; it was, he said, the screenplay he most wanted to make. I am not sure whether it can be shortened; I am thinking about it."

He is probably enough of a hack, in the best sense of that word, to do it once sufficient confidence in his own abilities has returned. He says he finds screen writing easier than writing for the stage. His real desire is to write again for the theatre, but he does not yet feel capable.

"I don't dare risk it yet. There is too much responsibility for an author; I have always believed a stage play to be the most important thing a man can write."

What his current employers, Puttnam and Hudson, will think of his Bulgarian screenplay, he has no idea. "It is very, very difficult to know whether, after they say to your face, 'Excellent, very good', they go away and say to each other, 'Good God, he's lost the knack.'"

Robert Bolt wishes it to be known that he does not much care what they say about it; he is thankful enough to be alive.

Alan Hamilton

The night I was mugged in pleasant midtown Washington



by Henry Fairlie

Washington

The street runs through a pleasant and interesting neighbourhood in midtown Washington. It lies withing a radius of less than a mile from one of the city's great circles. Within this radius I can even count as my neighbours several of those who guide the erratic editorial policy of the *Washington Post*. My own street is one of the area's main thoroughfares, well lit and always busy with both traffic and pedestrians.

I have now lived there for several years. Ten days ago at 7.30 in the evening, I crossed the road to a neighbourhood grocery. "Have a good evening," said the black girl at the checkout counter, whom I by now know well. I intended to have a good evening. I strolled back across the street, rather pleased with life, and put the key in my front door. At that moment, two youths leaped on me from behind.

As they wrestled me to the ground, one with an arm round my throat, the other pulling my legs from under me, they ignored my strangled English cry: "What on earth do you think you are doing?" They pinned me across a low brick wall which borders the path to my house. Within 15 seconds, it was all over. I picked myself up, and felt for my wallet. Why bother to feel? I had been mugged and robbed.

Two men were passing, who must have been, perhaps, seven yards away while it happened, and I asked them: "Didn't you see what they were doing to me?" One of them replied: "I thought you were playing." Playing? What else does a middle-aged Englishman do for fun in Washington, but wrestle on the street at dusk with two black youths? They did not even ask if I was all right; neither did any other passer-by.

In my years in Washington, I have been robbed three times in my house, once at gunpoint, and mugged three times on the street. But four of the previous incidents had taken place in the 1960s when Washington was almost in a state of siege, and they took place in the predominantly black area of Capitol Hill, which was then notoriously unsafe for black and white alike. But this was my first mugging or robbery in midtown Washington.

Neither my rather heavy bruising, nor my personal disturbance at the fact that it can still happen on a busy street in early evening in this neighbourhood, are really very interesting. But one had hoped that things were better; and for several years they have been. I now had my own evidence to support the most recent statistics which have been showing that things are again getting worse.

The police officers who answered my call were both black. When I recounted my story, one or them asked at the end, "Were they black?" I shuffled my feet in an apologetic, liberal way and bleated: "Yes, they were. I just don't like saying so." One of them answered simply: "We have to know." Their directness made me feel a little ashamed. My shilly-shallying seemed more "racist" than their straightforwardness.

The two officers were also very abrupt in what they had to say about drug addicts. "Derelicts — drug addicts — criminals: they're all the same to us." One might in other circumstances have addressed them a sermon on human sympathy, or engaged them in a seminar on elementary civics, but the hard fact is that at that moment I felt that they had a strong point. They were stripping away a lot of white sentimentality.

The police force in Washington has been greatly improved in recent years, in a determined effort to alter the city's reputation as "the crime capital of the world". The police in the 1960s were barely interested in my robberies. What could they do when crime was so prevalent and, in a way, so accepted? The police this time were interested, questioned me closely, and assured me that "it is always worth reporting it to us".

There is not much they can do to catch two black youths of whom the victim has only an indistinct impression as they mug and rob in a few seconds. It is muggers who today can say, *veni, vidi, vici*, as they skip off into the dusk. But the officers who answered my call, prompt, disciplined, interested, efficient, at least reduced my sense of helplessness. Given the indifference of the passers-by, they at least showed some concern.

And they were black. In a largely black city, this is helpful; it is even significantly reassuring. Most of the crime in Washington is committed by blacks, and most of the victims are naturally also blacks. The statistics of crime in Washington are simply a reflection of the demographics of the city. In so far as it can be combated or even just contained, it will just be done by a force which equally reflects them.

But there is something else. The white officers who handled my robberies in the 1960s made me resent their automatically racist interpretations of crime in this city. The black officers this time, with their "we have to know", freed me from any such feeling. They made it easier for me to say what for long I have believed here: that the law has swung much too far in favour of the criminal and the suspect.

As it hardly needed them to point out, the swiftness and efficacy of the assault on me suggests only one thing, that my assailants had done it often before. What is more, it is probable that they have been arrested for it before, released after it, and may well be out on bail for it at this moment. Liberals have done themselves a lot of harm by not realizing that ordinary people now resent the favour which the law *is* showing to criminals.

The conservative mood today does, at many of its fringes, and even to some extent at its core, have strong racist undertones. But who has incited this mood, except a Supreme Court and the lower Federal courts, especially in this city, which have swung the law so far against the police and the victim? The main weapon against racism is a deliberate law, firmly and impartially enforced against all criminals of whatever race and colour.



Young American blacks being questioned and searched by police: 'It is muggers who today can say Veni, Vedi, Vici as they skip off into the dusk'

In the name of civil rights, falsely interpreted, society is losing its social controls. An American friend who lives in a racially mixed district has told me that, one afternoon at the supermarket, when a small black boy walked into the supermarket, and tucked some sweets into his pockets, it was only another small black boy who raised the hue and cry. "Stop him," the second boy cried, "he stole."

This second black boy explained his protest, as if he had to apologize to the white for reporting a crime: "That's what gets us a bad name." One sees that story beside the recent statistics which show there is a massive exodus of respectable and law-abiding blacks from the centre of Washington to its suburbs in search of an area where both they and their children will be safe in their homes, and on the streets and at school.

There is an inverted racism of the liberal. It is a racism which expects that blacks will commit crimes, that blacks do not want black or white criminals to be arrested, and even that black children cannot be asked to obey their teachers at school. It is not only white rednecks, it is not only black police, who feel let down by liberal permissiveness. It is also black parents who are conscientiously trying to raise their children well.

It does no service to blacks, it offers them precious little self-respect, to expect them to behave badly. The crime among lower-income Hispanics is much less than that among lower-income blacks. Poverty in itself is not an explanation of the prevalence of crime. Of course the blacks have suffered peculiarly from oppression here. It is surely a little perverse to compensate for it by treating them as still peculiar.

This is the complaint of the blacks who are fleeing to the suburbs as the whites have done before them. The liberals invited them into the mainstream of the United States — that is to the eternal credit of the liberals — but then the liberals now deny them both the standards and the protection of the mainstream.

It cannot be pleasant for black parents to be told: "We whites expect your children to be drug addicts and criminals and unsuccessful".

But with that said — and it needs strongly to be said — one must then say more. The rate of youth unemployment here is appallingly high. It has always been much higher among blacks than among white. In the past few years, and especially in the last year, this gap has widened. In a city in which the population is about 70 per cent black, probably 70 per cent of the black young people are unemployed.

They are taken through high school, and then left on the streets without jobs. In my disturbance at my own experience, I called a friend in New York. She called me back later to say: "You're not alone. At the same time as you were mugged at your door, a friend of mine here was mugged at her door. She's in hospital". She then said in a bittersweet way: "The crunch is on. We're in for hard times".

If my friend were a "liberal" or even very "political", her remark would mean little. But one cannot raise the unemployment rate in this country to 9 per cent, as President Reagan's Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council predicted last Sunday, without paying some attention to its effect on an already so generally unemployed black youth.

Economic policies have social consequences. The remark of the black police officers which most confounds me is their remark about drug addicts. They're right, sure, they're right. I would simply have reversed the order in their remark, and said: "Drug addicts — derelicts — criminals". Heroin addiction is the main cause of street crimes and house robberies here. But who leaves so many with heroin as their only employment?

The problem exists all over Western democracies now. Capitalism cannot employ its young people. It educates most of them to a future of drugs, and the need quickly to find the money for a fix.

Prague's wall of silence

Tom Stoppard continues our series of extracts from the fiftieth issue of Index on Censorship with an open letter to the president of Czechoslovakia

Dear President Husák,

I'm having a little trouble getting a visa to visit the CSSR and I wonder if you can help. It would be best of all if you helped me to get the visa, but it would be helpful if, failing that, you could tell me why I cannot have one. I spent a few enjoyable days in Prague some four years ago (my first return to your country since I emigrated in my mother's arms in 1938) and I have been looking forward to a return visit.

The first time I presented myself at the Czechoslovak consulate in London and filled in the appropriate form I was impressed by the ease and efficiency with which a visa was granted. When I tried again a couple of years later I was impressed only by the politeness of the gentleman who came to the counter to say: "I am sorry, Mr. Stoppard, but it is not desirable that you should receive a visa".

Disarmed by this politeness I didn't like to embarrass him by asking him for any reason. Perhaps he would have replied that after my previous visit I had abused his country's hospitality by writing and speaking sympathetically about the Chartists. It did not seem to be the moment to start a philosophical discussion about human rights in general and Charter 77's objective in particular, namely the implementation of Czechoslovakia's admirable constitution. Instead I retired from the field. Earlier this year I decided to have another go. My application for a visa was again refused without comment.

I should say that I think it is reasonable for any country to close its door against any person whom it would prefer to remain outside. I feel the same way about my house. Anybody who shows up at this address and criticizes my way of life and my moral values will not be asked back. I don't think that my behaviour in your house was particularly anti-social. Indeed, set against the virulence of the critics of government we shelter under our own roof, I would have thought that my conduct was genteel: a number of earnest discussions over cups of coffee, followed by an article of a few thousand words written in a tone which would have been far too mild to appeal to many of the newspapers and magazines which find themselves in weekly disagreement with the Government over here. Be that as it may, I'm pretty sure that I have no "human right" to enter your country if you don't want me to. So this letter is not to register a complaint, merely a disappointment. You have made your point: a visitor whose only anti-social intentions are to give token and pathetic moral support by drinking coffee and conversing with a handful of Chartists is not welcome.

Ought I to have left matters there? I had a sense of frustration. The occupational prejudice of playwrights is that things only move forward through dialogue. I also retain my faith, which may be an occupational naivety, in progress through reason and reasonable discussion. So on July 21 1981, I committed the naive act of writing to Dr Némec, Minister of Justice for the Czechoslovak Republic, asking for an interview. Perhaps my visa application form, reduced to essential facts, carried with it an implication that I wished to run around Prague making all kinds of mischief. I suggested to Dr Némec that if someone could intercede on my behalf in this matter of a visa I would come to Prague, if necessary merely for one day, just to use up an hour of his time. I'll make no secret of the fact that at the back of my mind was the thought that in October my friend Václav Havel would be reaching the halfway point of his jail sentence and by Czech law, as I understand it, he would be eligible for parole. Frankly, Havel's prison sentence has been a great nuisance to me. Every week or so I have to ask myself what I can do to help him instead of being able to get on with my life and my work, so it would be a great relief if, after the failure of letters and telegrams, a personal word from the Minister himself settled the matter one way or another.

After five weeks without a response, I sent a telegram asking whether my letter had arrived. That was on August 27. Seven weeks have passed. I rather think that I have now shot my bolt as regards achieving a return visit to Czechoslovakia.

And yet I am still troubled by a sense of incompleteness. Nothing that can be written or



Tom Stoppard: drinking coffee and talking to Chartists

spoken is as ambiguous as silence, and I am troubled by this silence. I return to my work and to my life but at the back of my mind I ask myself whether this silence indicates a contemptuous indifference, a shiftiness, a tiny unease or a bureaucratic prudence. Perhaps it is not the endless silence which follows the last line of a dialogue, but merely a pause, a very long pause. I would still like to return to Prague, and this desire has become an end in itself, independent of any reason for going. Whether I go purely as a tourist for another look at the castle, whether I go to shake the hands of a few people who have fallen from grace and to reaffirm, uselessly, that they have not been entirely forgotten and ignored, or whether I go to have my bourgeois moral scruples corrected by someone in authority, the idea of going back, and the sense of frustration, remain with me. I have had no luck with official channels. Perhaps I'll have more luck with a sideways attempt: herewith, therefore, my final application for a visa to visit the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Yours etc.

Tom Stoppard

Tomorrow: Kurt Vonnegut writes to the chairman of the school board which declared that his novel, Slaughterhouse 5, was "unwholesome".

When will the SDP come clean about education?

It is high time that the SDP came down to earth and told us about their policies. They could do worse than start with education, where so far the quadripartite leadership has issued confused and uncertain noises. Does their party, for instance, support Mrs Shirley Williams' latest pronouncement attacking independent schools? It is true that she seems to have backtracked on her earlier outright denunciation of them, and now appears to accept that her party is bound by the European Convention on Human Rights, which makes it illegal to abolish independent education. There is also Article 13 of the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966), ratified by a Labour Government of which she was a leading member, which recognises the right to establish and use private educational services and facilities. Indeed it would be strange for a party allied to the Liberals to outlaw parental freedom. No Western European nation except Hitler's Germany has ever proscribed private education.

She is, however, on record also as criticizing independent schools' charitable status. She exploits the confusion over the general and the legal meaning of "charitable". In ordinary usage we all know that it means "generous giving to the poor", but for three centuries the legal definition has included, in addition to the relief of poverty, the advancement of education and religion. Today, when education, in the words of the Goodman Committee's far-reaching examination of Charity Law, "is widely regarded as one of the main foundations on which civilized life depends", it would be most strange if the advancement of education were to lose its charitable status.

Institutions such as schools or hospitals that are charitable are not allowed to make profits. Surplus income, if any, has to be ploughed back for the benefit of the institution. If charitable status were removed, or indeed modified to the detriment of independent schools, those who would lose out would be the pupils with free or subsidized places. For the schools would no longer be able to pay their fees. It is precisely those schools that help the poor most, such as Christ's Hospital, Lord Wandsworth College, or Reed's School, Cobham that stand to lose most by the loss of charitable status. Even at Eton, where more than 80 boys are given a free or heavily subsidized education for five years each and another 100 or so have substantial bursaries, *these* could no longer be afforded. Surely what SDP legislation would thus effect would be the opposite of what social democrats want. For it would make such schools more exclusive than ever before, less able to offer places to those who cannot afford the fees. As the Goodman Committee concluded, "whether private education should be abolished is a political question and should not be accomplished indirectly by the removal of charitable status."

Mrs. Williams also attacks the independent schools because their alumni have long dominated politics, the Civil Service, and the ancient universities. She does not seem to be aware of the social revolution that took place immediately after the 1939-45 war, when entry to universities became widely available to the nation's young. The results of this have yet to work through our country. So many of those now in top positions such as ambassadors, bishops, judges, and leaders of industry, were at school before the war, before this unnoticed revolution. To take one example only, 84 per cent of senior civil servants in 1939 were ex-public school; the intake into the administration class of the Home Civil Service in 1949-50 was only 45 per cent ex-public school, and in 1978-80 this had dropped still further to 27 per cent. It is university education, not schooling, that counts for admission to the higher reaches of the Civil Service today. The same process has also affected the Diplomatic Service, if perhaps rather less dramatically. As P. T. Bauer put it, in *Equality, the Third World, and Economic Delusion*. "Britain is a class but not a closed society, much less a caste society.... In Britain class distinctions do indeed exist, but they are not, and rarely have been, significant barriers to social or economic mobility." The careers of the present and last three Prime Ministers, or the three Grade brothers, none of whom went to public schools, illustrate this view.

As for *causing* social divisions, with which Mrs Williams charges the independent schools, each observer will see what he wishes to see, for these schools clearly mirror this country's class structure. No one likes to think his own face is ugly. If Mrs Williams seriously supposes that the elimination of public schools would remove divisions between classes, she misunderstands disastrously the nature of societies. There is a class structure in *all* advanced societies because it answers to man's social needs. If one class structure is destroyed because the group that claim power dislikes its constituent elements, another takes its place, as has happened in Russia since 1917. In saying this I am not defending the obvious evils in our divided society to-day, but simply pointing out that social engineering through schooling will not work. Most of such research evidence as there is on social mix in community comprehensive schools does not suggest that putting children of different social backgrounds together does much to produce social integration.

The SDP's laudable purpose of reducing social segregation would be achieved much more effectively by establishing a period of paid community service for all the nation's young for one year between the ages of 16 and 25, where young adults from all walks of life would live and work side by side.

But let us at least know what is their party line on education. The public schools issue is, of course, only a small part of the whole, but at present *all* is fog.

Michael McCrum

The author was formerly headmaster of Eton and is now Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Top people queue up for the TLS chair

Paul Barker, the editor of *New Society*, is one of the more unexpected applicants for the editorship of our sister publication, *The Times Literary Supplement*. I hear that up to 20 academics and journalists have already formally applied for this plum literary job, which becomes vacant in the New Year with the departure of John Gross, the present editor, to become deputy chairman of publishers Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

The field apparently includes four holders of university chairs and, predictably, the cream of home-grown literary journalism. Leading "inside" names include Claire Tomalin, aged 48, literary editor of *The Sunday Times*, John Sturrock, 51, deputy editor of *The TLS*, and Peter Ackroyd, joint managing editor and film critic of the *Spectator*.

Mrs Tomalin, widow of the writer Nicholas Tomalin, and fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, has published two books, *The Life and Death of Mary Wollstonecraft* and *Shelley and His World*. Yesterday she told me "Anybody in the literary world must be interested in the post. I have a wonderful job here and if the job were offered to me it would be a very difficult decision to make. *The Sunday Times* reaches one and a half million readers and we have a great influence on the general reading public. *The TLS* is the jewel in the crown of the literary world but it does tend to speak to a confined circle."

Paul Barker, 46, editor of *New Society* since 1968, has worked for *The Times* and *The Economist*. He lists his recreations in *Who's Who* as "driving along an empty motorway to a baroque church with the radio on."

Art show

I may not know much about art but I know that I like Roy Miles, the dealer who specializes in nineteenth-century English paintings. You cannot fail to when he calls his gallery his "shop", when he launches his exhibitions with fresh lobster and vintage champagne, has it served by elegant waiters in scarlet bow ties, then stands in the middle of his gallery cheerfully slandering the rest of the art trade at the top of his voice.

Miles was the man, you may remember, who mounted a £1m exhibition of Gainsboroughs and Stubbs at the Emir of Kuwait's palace, only to be asked how he found the time to paint such beautiful pictures. So the opening of his latest show, *Paintings for Collectors*, at his gallery in Duke Street, St James, last night, was for him nothing out of the ordinary. They are mainly nineteenth-century, and have all been exhibited at either the Royal Academy or the Paris Salon. The 50 or so pictures took Miles three years to collect, are all for sale (£3,500 to £50,000) and have a combined value of £2m.

Last night Sir Hugh Casson and Robert Carrier seemed particularly taken with "The Painted

THE TIMES DIARY



Max Reinhardt of the Bodley Head will be leading the publishing industry at a wake at Heffer's Bookshop in Cambridge tomorrow to pay final respects to one of the most innovatory British houses. The solemn occassion is the appearance of the last book ever to bear the imprint of the Nonesuch Press, a company which revolutioized book design, typography and production from 1923 until the death of its founder, Francis Meynell, six years ago. It produced its finest work — including treasured editions of Dante, Blake and Shakespeare — at a time when top-quality printing materials were cheaper than they are today, but the improvements that it made to the way books look and feel has irreversibly influenced the output of most publishers.

The last Nonesuch book is, fittingly, a history of the Press incorporating a catalogue of all its books, including the last one. The history is coming out in a limited edition of 950 copies at £115 each, but is expected to sell out within days. Nonesuch books, it appears, are appreciated for more than just their looks. Copies of the Dante book, for example published in 1928 for £5 15s 6d, now fetch anything upwards of £500 apiece.

Bridge", believed to be the best of the very few oils by Sir William Russell Flint, affectionately known in the art trade as "the Pornographer Royal". Andrew Lloyd Webber and Marian Montgomery, not surprisingly, admired Sir Joseph Noel Paton's "The Ballad Singers", and Norman Parkinson, the Evelyn de Rothschilds and the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava joined forces in front of one of the two stars of the show, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's "Three Graces" (the second star is William Henry Fisk's "The Secret", which Miles believes to be oneof the top ten pre-Raphaelite pictures).

I was first impressed by Georges Clairin's "The Rendezvous" (Clairin is the man who did the famous Salon portait of Sarah Bernhardt). But after a few glasses of Tattinger it's amazing how one's taste becomes more catholic. I even began to think I knew something about art.

Hanging matter

The unscheduled hanging of an expressionist oil painting in the Matisse Room at the Tate has enraged gallery staff. I am told that Paul Douglas, a struggling London artist, marched into the gallery the other day with "Escape" (his painting of a ballet dancer) under his coat, found a gap on the wall with a hook in it, and attached his masterpiece. Unhappily the work fell off the



wall five minutes later, drawing a gasp from a female onlooker which attracted an attendant, who immediately confiscated it. Said Douglas: "I am sick of the frustration of trying to make it. The painting is as good as anything else in the room." The Tate say the picture is awaiting Douglas's return, and prefer not to discuss its artistic merits.

Woman's share

Edwina Coven, whose election to Alderman in the City of London has twice been blocked by the autocratic Court of Aldermen, took sweet revenge on her tormentors yesterday and struck a double blow for women's rights in the misogynist City.

Mrs Coven, 60, was appointed by the Queen as a lieutenant of the City of London — the first woman to be so honoured since the 1662 Act of Parliament which laid the foundation of the lieutenancy. A largely ceremonial appointment, it is for her services to the City.

The pleasure which Mrs Coven takes from the appointment was matched only hours earlier on Monday night when, as chairman of the Lord Mayor and Sheriff's Committee, she became the first woman to welcome the Prime Minister to the Lord Mayor's Banquet in the Guildhall. Her chairmanship was achieved by a conjunction of circumstances which even the Court of Aldermen could not control. In 1973 and 1974 Mrs Coven was elected as Alderman for the Dowgate Ward by the voters but was rejected by the court, which has the final say in these matters. Sir Christopher Leaver, a City wine merchant, eventually became Alderman for the ward and he made her his deputy. Sir Christopher has just become Lord Mayor and, by City tradition, the deputy to the Alderman in the ward which produces the Lord Mayor becomes chairman of the Sheriff's committee.

The ebullient Mrs Coven told me: "I am not a women's libber. But I have been striving for women's acceptance in the City since I can remember."

Mrs Coven, the daughter of Sir Samuel Instone, one of the founders of civil aviation, was the first Women's Royal Army Corps officer attached to the Western Union Defence Organization and later worked in Nato, before becoming a journalist and marrying Frank Coven, a former director of Associated Newspapers

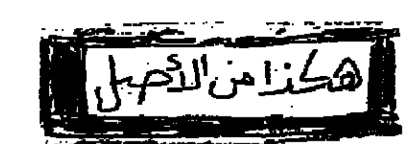
The new D-G

Alasdair Milne, managing director of BBC Television, emerged last night as favourite for the £40,000-a-year post of director-general. As nominations for the job closed, the name of Sir Robin Day, one of his chief rivals, disappeared from the list. Sir Robin, I am told, considers his on-screen appearances too valuable to the corporation. Instead he has made a nomination for the post, which he is not prepared to disclose.

The new director-general will be announced in the New Year, to replace Sir Ian Trethowan, who retires next October after five years in the job. Others fancied to take over include Alastair Burnet, the ITN newscaster who was once editor of the *Daily Express* and *The Economist*; Brian Wenham, controller of BBC 2, and Paul Fox, managing director of Yorkshire Television and a former BBC 1 controller.

The director-generalship seems certain to go to an insider yet again. The last outsider was Sir William Haley in 1944. Mr Haley, as he then was, quit a directorship of Reuters to take the job; he left in 1952 to take over the much more important position of editor of *The Times*.

Peter Watson





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END OF THE ROBBINS ERA

Today the Commons debates an Opposition motion on the Government's policy towards higher education. The Association of University Teachers is laying on a crowd scene for the occasion, though MPs can hardly be in doubt about the serious disquiet in the universities about the funds being made available and their allocation by the University Grants Committee.

There are various ways of estimating the size of the cuts which now face the universities over the next two years. The UGC reckons that it will be of the order of 11 per cent in real terms. The accuracy of this type of forecast depends on the accuracy of forward estimates of inflation. Account must also be taken of the effects of the earlier cuts associated with the sharp increases in overseas student fees. The Vice-Chancellors Committee talks in terms of a real cut of about 15 per cent in all.

Cuts of this order would be extremely difficult to achieve within the time available even if they were spread evenly across the 45 universities. But rightly, the UGC has sought to discriminate — against the arts and social sciences and in favour of science and technology; in favour of quality at the expense of mediocrity. In so doing it has divided the universities among themselves. A favoured group which includes Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, has been cut by 5 per cent or less. At the other extreme, Salford stands to lose more than a quarter of its grant, and Aston and Bradford a fifth.

There seems no reason to doubt the vice-chancellors when they say that few universities will be able to achieve the cuts which are now being required without making a number of university teachers redundant — a process which takes them into a legal minefield, complicated by the variety of university charters and contracts of employment. Not surprisingly, the Government have shown no interest in a redundancy scheme (costed at around £180 million) worked out by the Vice-Chancellors committee, based on the redundancy terms for mobile civil servants. Both groups have traditionally been able to expect security of tenure during good behaviour. It may be that university teachers have a better legal claim to such tenure. But the justification for tenure in the case of dons is not job protection in the face of economies, but protection against discriminatory dismissal for unpopular views. In an economic blizzard they have no moral claim to exceptional compensation not available to their colleagues in polytechnics or schools. An equitable redundancy scheme should suffice and the government must be ready to fund it.

Nothing the Government has done so far, and nothing that Sir Keith Joseph had to say to a select committee of the House of Commons last week, suggests that there is any considered policy for the universities or for higher education as a whole apart from an imperative to cut expenditure. The size and shape of that sector of education is to be the unplanned product of a budget-cutting exercise. Even lip service is no longer paid to the Robbins consensus, witness the ignominious scene in last week's select committee where neither the minister nor his inquisitors could remember precisely what the famous Robbins principle was ("courses of higher education should be available for all those qualified by ability and attainment to pursue them and who wish to do so"). The principle was not dead, said Sir Keith, once it had been recovered for inspection, just being "redefined by what is going on now".

Sir Keith is inclined to favour a smaller university sector, presumably more academic in its purposes and shorn of some of its dubious excresences both of research and undergraduate courses. There is a lot to be said for that. But it is perverse to entertain that view and simultaneously to cut the size of the non-university sector of higher education and apply similarly rigid economies to technical and vocational education below degree standard.

The economies demanded of the universities in a period of three years, now effectively two, will, if enforced within that time entail "massive disruption of the teaching and research", according to the vice-chancellors' committee The UGC, discreetly, agrees. They ask for an extension to make cuts of the same order over five years. Sir Keith Joseph concedes only that "in very limited areas indeed there may be something called damage". The probability is that if the universities managed the adjustment well (and the scope for efficiency savings in many academic pastures is far from being exhausted) the damage would turn out be not quite as great as the universities claim and considerably more than Sir Keith allows.

Universities are organic and democratic institutions and their necessary virtues place a limit on the benefits to be achieved by methods of business efficiency. The minister would enhance his reputation as a reflective politician if he were to indicate today that his mind is not closed to the pleas of the universities to be given more time to effect the cuts he requires; and that he is prepared to reexamine their claim that the net savings over a five- year period would be little if any less than over a three-year period, a calculation that depends on the figure put on liability for redundancy payments. If the universities were given that extra time they would be able for their part (and in their words) to avoid "the inevitable reduction in the number of highly qualified young men and women whose education and expertise in the competitive world of today and tomorrow the country so desperately needs".

THERE WAS NO NEED TO RIG IT

The presidential election result in Bangladesh is probably the best available. Mr Abdus Sattar campaigned for law and order and continuation of the economic and social programme started by President Zia. That programme was showing results when President Zia was assassinated last May. Nothing would have been gained by a change of course now.

In 1977 in Pakistan the late Mr Bhutto rigged an election that he would have won anyway. Mr Sattar may now have romped home with a majority somewhat inflated by underhand techniques, which are often employed by zealous local officials who feel it their duty, whether instructed or not, to give the government a little help. Like Mr Bhutto, he would almost certainly have won without such help. But if the Awami League, his main opponents, continue to demonstrate against rigging they are not likely to enjoy the same success as Mr Bhutto's opponents did, since there is not the same tide of political and religious protest flowing as there was then.

All the same, serious divisions persist in Bangladesh among the political classes disputing for power over the country's apathetic and uncomprehending peasant millions. Most dangerous is the division in the highly politicized army. This came about when the country experienced the trauma of its bloody birth ten years ago. There were those who fought — as regular soldiers or guerrillas — in the battle for what had been East Pakistan. There were others, among them many Bengali senior officers, who were in West Pakistan and who were disarmed and detained there for two years before returning to Bangladesh to resume their command posts. The rivalry between these military groups was a factor in Shaikh Mujib's assassination, in President Zia's and in the sentencing and execution last September of twelve officers accused of last May's assassination. Mr Abdus Sattar enjoys the military support previously enjoyed by President Zia — he would not be in office without it. Can he exercise his past experience as a judge to reconcile this divided army?

There is not much health to be found, either, in the main civil opposition represented by the Awami League. In the excitement of independence Shaikh Mujib stood forth as father of the new nation and found no rival to his claim. He was able to build for his party a countrywide organization. But corruption and political gangsterism soon began to lower the party's reputation in a country riven by distrust and violence. As yet the Awami League has not been reborn. Hopes were raised by the return from exile in India of Hasina Wajed, Mujib's daughter. Her personality drew large crowds at election meetings. Yet the Awami League could not conceal divisions as great as those that now trouble the Labour Party in Britain. There were even clashes between rival wings at election rallies.

By contrast, the Bangladesh National Party, created by President Zia, started out with a wide social spread and won many respected recruits. But corruption and opportunism had begun to tarnish its reputation, too, in President Zia's last year in office. Mr Abdus Sattar, at 75, has not much time to eliminate such defects and to go ahead with President Zia's policies — which is what the electorate voted for.

SELF HELP UNDER THE LAW

Mr Whitelaw's response to the findings of the Home Office Study on racial attacks is unlikely to restore the faith of the ethnic communities in the the capacity — and willingness — of the police to react to offences of a racial character. The Home Secretary has accepted the study's unequivocal findings that the incidence of racial attacks, especially on Asians, presented a significant problem and, moreover, that such offences appeared to be on the increase. His programme for action, however, is inadequate and disappointing. Not that there is anything objectionable in his aims: fuller monitoring of racial attacks, training the police to a better understanding of the effects of such offences on minority groups, and closer liaison between the police and the ethnic communities. All that, however, will hardly deter any gang of white thugs from beating up the next Asian they come across.

It was right nevertheless for Mr Whitelaw to resist the setting up of special racial attacks squads within the police. Such a move would offend against the principle of equality of treatment for all, it would seem unfair to, and could provoke reaction from, the white community, and it would appear to create two kinds of police — those who would respond to racially motivated crimes, and those who would not have the ability to do so.

Inevitably, in the absence of the more positive response for which the ethnic communities had hoped, there will be those who will call for a policy of self-help or the creation of self-defence groups from the community at risk. There is danger in that, not only because people ought not to take the law into their own hands and form vigilante groups which would be unaccountable and uncontrollable, but also because it could entrench the spirit of the ghetto already evident among threatened communities.

There are lessons to be learned from New York's experience though the analogy should not be taken too far. New York has what amounts to an unofficial, voluntary force — the Guardian Angels — all of them young and motivated by public spirit. In distinctive red berets they board the underground trains and make their presence felt in parks and other public areas, effectively inhibiting crime in those places. They are trained in basic fighting techniques, though never armed, and when catching a criminal in the act, use their citizens' power of arrest. Their effect is mainly preventive, and the result has been that the level of crime in those areas "policed" by Guardian Angels has fallen significantly. The police, at first highly suspicious, have now come around to accepting them as a valuable aid.

There are two very important, indeed vital, differences between that form of community policing and the kind of self-help groups that are being envisaged in some of England's racially sensitive neighbourhoods. The first is that the Guardian Angels are — deliberately — drawn from all racial groups. The second is that they do not act in defence of a particular group, but on behalf of the community generally. Their objective is to protect all citizens at risk from criminal attack, not just some of them.

A way needs to be found to allow the harrassed communities to protect themselves, without creating the risk of exacerbating racial tensions. Such a programme of self-help must be discussed and co-ordinated with the police, even if the police themselves do not form part of the initial self-defence mechanism created. Nevertheless the police must not be allowed to opt out of their primary role, and any vigilante groups set up must not only be multi-racial but should be seen not as a substitute to the police but as complementary to them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Civil Service Department

From Lord Crowther-Hunt

Sir, As a member of the Fulton Committee I should like to make two comments on Peter Jay's letter (November 16). His suggestion that we recommended the creation of the Civil Service Department because "Harold Wilson told us to" will, I imagine, come as a surprise to most of my colleagues on the committee. If any such "command" were given to Lord Fulton, it was certainly never communicated to the committee. In fact, as I recall, the original thrust for the creation of the Civil Service Department came from one of the Civil Service members of the committee. And most of us were convinced of the need for this change because, as we said in our report, the Treasury had to accept its share of responsibility for the serious defects in the service we identified in our report.

Secondly, for most of us on the committee, our recommendation that there should be a new Civil Service Department was not a "destructive irrelevance, spatchcocked into the general design of reform". As the report itself makes clear, it was our view that for our radical proposals for reform to be "fully effective, the role of central management needs to be changed and enlarged" (paragraph 247 of the report). And then we set out a number of reasons why we believed a new department should be set up to this end (paragraphs 249 et seq). So Peter Kellner was certainly right in his article on November 13 to say that, for many of us on the committee, the new Civil Service Department was to be "the battering ram of change".

Undoubtedly, the Civil Service Department has been a grievous disappointment to those of us who had such high hopes for its success. For this the reasons are more complex than Peter Kellner indicated. And it may well be that the new Management and Personnel Office working alongside the Cabinet Office could achieve what most of us had hoped from the Civil Service Department. Not only is it well placed so close to the Prime Minister, but under the wings of Sir Robert Armstrong and Sir Derek Rayner it could be a powerful spearhead to achieve the Civil Service reform so crucial to any government's success.

Yours faithfully,
CROWTHER-HUNT,
House of Lords,
November 16.

Wartime espionage

From Mr Nigel West

Sir, Mr Ormond Uren, formerly of SOE, gave (November 10) a rather incomplete account of his wartime espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. It certainly conflicts with the statement made by him which was presented in evidence at his court martial in 1943.

In it Uren confirmed that on six occasions during 1943 he gave secret information to another Russian spy, Douglas Springhall. A seventh meeting had been arranged for the evening of June 17, 1943, but Springhall failed to appear. He had in fact been arrested the same morning.

The information Uren gave to the Russians was described by several senior SOE officers at his court martial as "highly secret". They included several secret policy decisions concerning SOE and the Balkans and internal SOE matters. Uren had access to this material because he was fluent in Hungarian and served in SOE's Balkan section.

Mr Uren did not attend Cambridge University, as implied by my reference to his having been "Cambridge educated" (his SOE file mentioned only a Cambridge language school), but his recruiter, Douglas Springhall, was the principle link between covert CPGB members at the university and the NKVD.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL WEST,
332a Fulham Road, SW10.
November 16.

Taken in vain

From the Editors of Theology.

Sir, Those who use the term "theology" in a pejorative sense are not, we suggest, implying that (as certain religious traditions maintain) you should not speak of God at all; they are implying that it is a waste of time to concern ourselves with the religious dimension to which it claims to refer. Any language that we may use to refer to that dimension is dismissed as meaningless and irrelevant.

That is the assumption that underlies the use of the term, even though the user isn't discussing theology. Thus, when Mr Haig (*The Times*, November 7) accuses Lord Carrington of sitting on the sidelines and doing theology he simply means that Lord Carrington is being unrealistic, and that he himself has (in his own words, more or less) "good and achievable and pragmatically desirable" answers on the matters at issue.

The term "theology" is to be applied to any language which doesn't deal with the concrete practicalities of politics, like increasing your Gross National product, or having more nuclear weapons than your opponent, or taking the worst view of his motives.

If these are the limits of vision of our politicians, where are they likely to lead us?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DRURY,
DAVID E. JENKINS,
JAMES MARK,
Theology,
Holy Trinity Church,
Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
November 12.

Strategic arms reduction talks

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, In recent weeks there has been discussion in your correspondence columns, and elsewhere, of the desirability of so improving Nato conventional capabilities in Europe that battlefield nuclear weapons might be done away with and perhaps, along with them, the whole long-range "theatre" weapon modernization plan.

The purpose would be to make it less likely that nuclear war would develop out of conventional war in Europe: perhaps, it is suggested, it could all be arranged without recourse to actual negotiations with the Soviet Government, ie, unilaterally.

A number of points arise:

1. What are in effect public negotiations about "theatre" nuclear weapons have been going on with the Soviet Union at least since 1977 — the time of Helmut Schmidt's Alastair Buchan Lecture — with proposals and plans and counter-proposals issuing from both sides. The problem itself that these negotiations address has been there at least since the fifties and concerns the strategic significance of Western Europe within the Atlantic Alliance: the abortive multilateral force proposals, the French withdrawal from Nato were about it.

Just what is at stake now and what the limits should be to East/West negotiations are still not properly agreed within the countries of the Atlantic Alliance.

When Soviet/American talks start later this month, will they be about landbased intermediate and medium-range missiles; about American and other Allied forward-based systems (FBS) that can reach the Soviet Union; about Soviet FBS that can reach Europe; about Soviet FBS that can reach the United States and Canada?

Who is Mr Haig representing — Nato; the United States? Are there any unilateral actions that can promote clarification or agreement?

2. There is no easy way to distinguish the other side's conventional weapons from his unconventional weapons; aircraft are dual capable, indeed multi-capable, able to carry high explosive, nuclear, chemical, indeed biological, or other weapons. This is true also of many "battlefield" launchers and it is true of cruise missiles, including those the Soviet Union already deploys. And of course of submarines.

3. The Soviet Union has at last begun to mention the terms on which it would be prepared to recognize a nuclear free zone as such. According to Tass (September 2, 1981), any agreement on nuclear free zones "should really ensure the conversion of the territories of participating states into a zone free from nuclear weapons and leave no loopholes for a violation of the nuclear-free status of such zones. . . . The Soviet Union considers it necessary to establish effective control over the observance by states of commitments they assumed . . .".

So even unilateral nuclear disarmament would need negotiations with the Soviet Union if it is to grant recognition of "nuclear free status" and undertake to refrain from attacking it with nuclear weapons.

Given 2 above, it is hard to see that a "nuclear-free zone" with no "loopholes" could continue to be an area of conventional defence at the same time: it is only by looking inside a shell, say, that its contents can be determined and "effective control" established. With the Soviet Union engaged in this kind of monitoring, what independent defence would remain plausible?

Which surely confirms yet again that disarmament and arms control cannot, in practice, be divided up into neat self-contained "limited measures". Reductions cannot but be general and comprehensive — and multilateral.

Both of the super-Powers are at last discovering unarguable limitations to arms racing, within their own economies and societies, so it is not impossible that next year's promised strategic arms reduction talks should see the beginning of the necessary disarmament process.

Each side is now suffering from especially high inflation in arms procurement costs (in the West it is some 7 per cent above ordinary inflation); from doubts about the possibility of controlling weapon systems of humanly inconceivable complexity; and above all from a severe shortage of qualified manpower.

Not even the "military industrial complex" nor proponents of the Soviet Peace Programme ("the continuing increase in the economic and military might of the Soviet Union") can prevail against these rapidly advancing brick walls: 1982 looks better for disarmament than any year for a very long time.

Yours, etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2.

From Mr Carroll Dorgan

Sir, A nuclear shot-across-the-bows may or may not be a sensible strategy, but the idea should not be greeted here with such shock and surprise. Henry Kissinger discusses the point in his *White House Years* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1979). He recalls the opinion expressed by the British government in 1969 that tactical nuclear weapons would be needed by Nato to stop a Soviet conventional attack.

On the other hand, Nato would want to minimize the destruction caused by these weapons, so one idea was to use them first as a warning. "What Britain, supported by West Germany, was urging came to be called the 'demonstrative use' of nuclear weapons" (p 219). The British Minister of Defence pressing this case was Mr Denis Healey.

Sincerely yours,
CARROLL DORGAN,
43 Teignmouth Road, NW2.

Accord on Canada's Constitution

From Mr Denzil Davies, MP for Llanelli (Labour), and others

Sir, Following many months of discussion, the majority of the provinces of Canada have reached an agreement with the Federal Prime Minister, Mr Trudeau, on the question of the patriation of what is called the "Canadian Constitution" with an amending formula and a charter of rights.

We cannot but be pleased at this welcome development, which will considerably facilitate the task of the British Parliament when it comes to decide upon the request.

However, a number of things continue to concern us on this matter. The British Parliament, whether it likes it or not, has a duty to the Canadian peoples. Within the Commonwealth the Crown has an interest in the preservation of peaceful development and evolution of sovereign member states.

As a result of the November 5 agreement, signed in Ottawa between Prime Minister Trudeau and nine provincial premiers, two issues remain outstanding. Both of these are of some consequence.

The first concerns the province of Quebec, one of the founding nations of Canada. The Quebec Premier, Mr René Lévesque, was unable to sign the agreement for three reasons:

1. Because section 3 of the provincially agreed amending formula (of April 16) which concerns fiscal compensation was dropped from the agreement with the Federal Government.
2. Because of mobility right.
3. Because of provisions guaranteeing minority language education rights.

The second concerns the aboriginal people of Canada — the Indian and Inuit populations. These native peoples of Canada have their own pressing claims with the Crown in this country, which is a another matter. But, on the insistence of one of the provinces, part of the original package which recognized certain rights for the native peoples has been dropped. Although a future constitutional conference will discuss such issues, the exclusion of this clause, we feel, considerably weakens the position of the Indian and Inuit nations in particular.

In the interest of Canada above all, and of the Commonwealth, we ardently hope that these issues can be resolved before the British Parliament is asked to decide upon the request. We believe that Britain will be neglecting her responsibilities to the Canadian peoples, which she retains under the British North America Acts and the Statute of Westminster, if such a request is accepted before agreement has been reached. The nature of Canadian federalism and the unique multi-lingual and multi-cultural characteristics of the community must be recognized for a long-lasting peaceful solution to be realized.

The consequences of ignoring the unique contributions of Quebec and the native peoples within Canada will be social and political instability as well as possible violence akin to the terrible days of the Laporte crisis in 1970.

We recognize that, according to the principles established by the Supreme Court of Canada, a consensus exists for patriation. We contend that, for a long-lasting solution, a cultural consensus should also exist which associates Quebec and the native peoples to the agreement.

In the time that remains before the Canadian Parliament finalizes its request, we hope that Quebec will obtain satisfaction with its demands and the native peoples gain recognition. The great river which divided eight provinces from the federal government has been narrowed to a small stream. It cannot be difficult to cross it now.

Yours, etc,
DENZIL DAVIES,
MICHAEL MARTIN,
DAVID MARSHALL,
GEORGE FOULKES,
GWYNETH DUNWOODY,
GORDON OAKES,
House of Commons.

English at Cambridge

From Dr J. B. Beer

Sir, Earlier this year considerable publicity was given to a case in which an assistant lecturer in this Faculty was not appointed to a full lectureship. Various allegations of bad faith were made, which have been re-echoed in two recent letters to *The Times* (October 6 and October 17).

In view of this it is proper to report that I was recently informed by the university that the committee which it had appointed to look into the case had now reported. As a result the General Board of the Faculties had concluded that there was no evidence which could lead them to say that there were any procedural irregularities in the conduct of the meetings of the appointments committee of the Faculty of English, or that the appointments committee, or any individual member of it, had acted in bad faith in reaching the decision in question.

A motion welcoming these findings was carried *nem con* at the annual meeting of the Faculty on November 12.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN BEER,
Chairman,
University of Cambridge,
Faculty Board of English,
9 West Road,
Cambridge.
November 13.

Compensation for nationalization

From Mr Anthony Lester, QC

Sir, Whatever the wisdom of selling North Sea oil assets to private investors, their re-nationalization without compensation by a future Labour Government would clearly violate Article 1 of Protocol No 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights.

Mr Benn's ideas on this subject have already been put into practice. His Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977 provided only derisory compensation for shareholders in some of the companies whose assets were nationalized. Several cases are pending before the European Commission of Human Rights claiming prompt and adequate compensation under the Convention.

I know of no other western country in which a democratic socialist party has committed itself to take property without compensation. Indeed, the last Labour Government (of which Mr Benn was, of course, a member) formally reaffirmed to the Council of Europe, on February 7, 1979, that general principles of international law require the payment of prompt, adequate and effective compensation in respect of the expropriation of foreign property. This was also reaffirmed by the West German and French Governments.

Upon this subject as upon so many others the new-style British Labour Party is uniquely authoritarian and insular among the Socialist parties of Western Europe. Mr Benn has warned those who invest in North Sea oil that their assets will be confiscated.

He and his colleagues should in turn be warned that if they carried out their threat they would be acting in violation of the European Convention and the general principles of international law. Perhaps a future Labour Government would disregard a judgment of the European Court of Human Rights awarding massive compensation to the dispossessed. If so the United Kingdom would risk expulsion from the Council of Europe, a consequence from which even the present anti-European Labour Party might flinch.

As for Mrs Thatcher's Government, they are in the ungainly posture of defending on the international plane a measure which they have characterised to Parliament as being "grossly unfair". Were they to succeed in defending Mr Benn's 1977 Act at Strasbourg, there would be no effective constitutional or legal remedies against future acts of confiscation.

The conduct of Conservative Government and Labour Opposition on this issue illustrates the urgent need for legally enforceable safeguards against the misuse of public power in this country.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY LESTER,
2 Hare Court,
Temple, EC4.
November 16.

England in Rome

From Mr Michael Wood

Sir, May I add a footnote to Peter Nichols's account of the English College in Rome ("England's oldest corner in Rome", November 11)? Your readers may have gained the impression that the English connexion began in 1361, but in fact an English "school" had existed in Rome for over 500 years before the 13th century. Like other groups of foreign residents, the Anglo-Saxons of the 8th century had their own quarter, their own *schola* (unit of the city's militia) and their own church. The English church was S Mary in Saxia, now Santo Spirito in Sassia — a name which still preserves a link with the days of England's closest relations with Rome.

By the 9th century the English school had acquired a local habitation as well as a name, a large building among the ruins and gardens of Nero's circus on Vatican hill. This whole area was known to Romans as the English *vicus*, and 9th century papal archives show the English residents "called the building in their tongue the 'burh'," a name which still survives in the Borgo, the main street in front of the church and hospital of Santo Spirito.

Doubtless this was the house where for over 400 years English pilgrims stayed when in Rome, among them Offa and Alfred the Great. The school came to an end in 1204 when Innocent III founded Santo Spirito on the site.

Of the non-ecclesiastical English residents who serviced this thriving community we are less well informed, but as early as the 8th century St Boniface warned English travellers and pilgrims against their fellow countrywomen who lived in Italy in order to practise the oldest profession!

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL WOOD,
BBC,
New Broadcasting House,
Oxford Road,
Manchester.
November 12.

Sussex incident

From Mr Martin D. Amor

Sir, Your leader (November 12) on the deployment of ballistic missiles against a statesman omitted to ask whether foreign agencies helped to finance this attack. At six shillings per pound, surely no United Kingdom student grant could have paid for these terrible weapons to be based on our soil.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN AMOR,
41 Magnaville Road,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire.
November 12.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 17: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain) had an audience of Her Majesty and presented an Address from the House of Lords to which The Queen was graciously pleased to make reply.

Mr Carol Mather, MP (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household) was received in audience by Her Majesty and presented an address from the House of Commons to which The Queen was graciously pleased to make reply.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Derby Station in the Royal Train this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Derbyshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Hilton).

His Royal Highness subsequently visited Rolls-Royce Derby in the Company's 75th Anniversary Year and was received upon arrival by the Chairman of Rolls-Royce Ltd (the Lord McFadzean of Kelvinside).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Mr Richard Davies, returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales visited Bristol today.

His Royal Highness, Patron, the International Year of Disabled People, toured the factory of Remploy Ltd, Radnor Road, Horfield.

Afterwards His Royal Highness visited St Barnabas Primary School.

The Prince of Wales, President of The Prince's Trust, later visited the Horley Road Community Centre.

This evening His Royal Highness attended a concert in aid of the Multiple Sclerosis Society in the Cathedral Church of St Peter and St Paul, Clifton.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) at the Memorial Service for the Lord Boyle of Handsworth (former Cabinet Minister) which was held at St Margaret's, Westminster today.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Dame Rosemary Murray.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 17: Brigadier J. C. Monteith today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) upon relinquishing his appointment as Colonel of the Regiment.

Major-General A. L. Watson also has the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon assuming his appointment as Colonel of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment).

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Concert given at St John's Church, Smith Square.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

The Lady Angela Oswald has succeeded the Hon Mrs John Mulholland as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 17: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, this morning received Mr Alan Gloak, Honorary Secretary, Brighter Kensington and Chelsea Scheme. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness, as Patron, was present at the General Meeting, The East African Women's League, Holy Trinity Church House, Brompton Road, London.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 17: The Duchess of Kent, Chancellor of Leeds University, was present at the Memorial Service for the Lord Boyle of Handsworth (Vice-Chancellor), which was held at St Margaret's, Westminster today.

Mrs David Napier was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Marquess of Exeter will take place in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London at noon on Wednesday, December 9, 1981. Apply for tickets to the secretary, National Westminster Bank Ltd, 41 Lothbury, London EC2 2PB.

A memorial service for Mr Stephen F. Bennett will be held at All Saints Church, Northampton, on Thursday, December 10, 1981, at 2.30 pm.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon A. A. M. Fraser and Miss S. J. Jones
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of Lord and Lady Fraser of Tullybelton, of Tullybelton House, Bankfoot, Perthshire, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Jones, of Kitsbury Orchard, Oddington, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

Mr N. D. J. Cambrook and Miss N. J. Rix
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Commander and Mrs C. A. Cambrook, of Cuilfail, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, and Nicola, daughter of Sir John and Lady Rix, of Lower Baybridge House, Owslebury, Winchester.

Mr T. D. G. Johnson and Miss R. A. Quick
The engagement is announced between Thomas, son of Mrs B. Johnson, of The Post House, Sholden, Deal, Kent, and the late Mr R. Johnson, and Ruth, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. O. H. Quick, of Crossways, Bradfield, Berkshire.

Mr M. H. M. Telling and Miss M. E. Zumsteg
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mrs J. Strong, of Sydney, Australia, and Monika Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Louis D. Zumsteg, of Santa Rosa, California, United States.

Mr C. H. Samler and Miss V. J. Lea
The engagement is announced between Christopher Hadley Samler, 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, son of Commander and Mrs H. R. Samler, of Midford, Bath, and Ziggy, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir John and Lady Lea, of Hayling Island, Hampshire.

Dr J. M. Aho and Miss L. L. Younger
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of the late Dr T. J. M. Aho and of Mrs Chester Netzler, of Topton, North Carolina, and Lorna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Younger, of 6 Seymour Walk, London, SW10.

Mr H. M. T. Cobbe and Miss K. E. Chichester
The engagement is announced between Hugh Michael Thomas, elder son of the late Mr Francis Cobbe and of Mrs Cobbe, Newbridge House, Donabate, co Dublin, and Katherine Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Chichester, Rew, Lyme Regis.

Mr T. D. Gardam and Miss K. S. Walwyn
The forthcoming marriage is announced between Timothy, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Gardam, of Wimbledon, London, SW19, and Kim Scott, only daughter of Captain Gordon Walwyn, Royal Navy, and Mrs Wendy Walwyn, of Warblington, Hampshire.

Dr J. N. D. Heap and Miss G. F. Doran
The engagement is announced between John, son of Sir Desmond and Lady Heap, of Quarry Cottage, Blackhall Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Gill, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Doran, of Gloucester House, Ledbury, Hereford.

Mr C. K. S. Merriam and Miss M-J. Menagé
The engagement is announced between Charles Merriam, of 3, Carr Street, South Perth, Western Australia, 6151, elder son of Mr and Mrs Peter Merriam of Holton Lodge, Holton St Mary, near Colchester, and Marie-Josephine eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Menagé of Perth, Western Australia, formerly of Mauritius.

Mr P. A. Stone and Miss G. P. Coyston
The engagement is announced between Paul Anthony, eldest son of Mrs M. Stone, of London, NW9, and the late Mr S. Stone, and Gillian Patricia, daughter of Mr R. A. Coyston, and Mrs D. P. Coyston, of Wokingham, Berkshire.

Mr W. R. Wallace and Miss C. J. Walker
The engagement is announced between William, only son of Mr and Mrs R. T. Wallace, of Frenches Farm, Mark Cross, Sussex, and Carolyn, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Walker, of St Benedicts, Midhurst, Sussex.

Faces of pride: Among those honoured by the Queen at the investiture at Buckingham Palace yesterday, were Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, who was created CBE; Dr Eileen Joyce (centre), the concert pianist, appointed Companion to the Order of St Michael and St George; and Mrs Jacqueline Bennett, who received the Queen's Gallantry Medal awarded to her husband Mr Peter Bennett, a policeman killed on duty.

Art Nouveau glass fetches £152,869

By Huon Mallalieu

Christie's began a week of sales in Geneva with four sessions on Monday. They met with a mixed response varying from a 12-lot collection of Gallé vases, in which everything sold, to a mixed property session of Chinese and Japanese hardstones and ivories in which 66 per cent was bought in.

Naturally enough, the collection of Gallé glass vases, which came from an anonymous Swiss vendor, produced an auction record for a work by the Art Nouveau craftsman. That was Sw Fr 506,000 (£152,869), which was for a particularly elaborate example, technically described as "an applied, engraved, intercalaire, overlay and marqueterie-de-verre glass vase", decorated in one manner or another with pine branches, cones and needles.

A session of European porcelain, in which 57 per cent of the monetary total was bought in, was headed by a previously unrecorded Venetian polychrome plate from the Vezzi workshop made in about 1725, which reached Sw Fr 99,000 (£29,909).

Yesterday the Geneva sales continued with objects of virtu and Russian works of art. In the first session Sw Fr308,000 (£85,118) was paid for a Swiss enamelled gold musical automaton snuffbox decorated with mildly risqué scenes, made in Geneva in about 1820 (estimate Sw Fr100,000 to Sw Fr150,000).

Phillips were also active in Geneva yesterday with a jewelry sale in which 38 per cent failed to find buyers. However, a London dealer paid Sw Fr550,000 (£161,700) for a Cartier diamond bracelet in a foliate design (estimate Sw Fr500,000 to Sw Fr700,000).

In Amsterdam Sotheby Mak van Waay held the first session of a two-day picture sale. A record DFl394,400 (£83,914) was achieved by a woodland scene with cattle and sheep by Barend Cornelis Koekkoek. The Koekkoek family of painters, were particularly popular some seven or eight years ago. The price may indicate that their work, which is in the mainstream of nineteenth century Dutch realism, has returned to favour.

In London Sotheby's offered arms and armour, failing to sell nearly a third oif the total. There were, however, some unexpectedly high prices, including the £15,400 paid by then Glasgow Art Museum for a composite Gothic armour with pieces made between the fifteenth and the nineteenth centuries. The names of the pieces are poetry as well as history, spaudlers of five plates, upper and lower cannons, couters with ribbed wings, cuisses with stop ribs, poleyns greaves and tonnelet (estimate £8,000 to £10,000).

Awaiting the short, sharp shock

by Ian Bradley

Gilbert and Sullivan devotees know from *The Mikado* what it is to await the sensation of "a short, sharp shock". So also does the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, which tonight starts what it fears will be its last season of performing the Savoy Operas.

For the company, which has been presenting Gilbert and Sullivan's works since 1875, the threat of death has been a lingering affair. However, the final sentence now seems likely to be pronounced at a meeting of the trustees on December 7.

D'Oyly Carte has raised about £200,000, including £70,000 from the public. Mr Peter Riley, the company's deputy general manager, said yesterday that without that public support it would not have been possible even to have mounted this year's London season.

For the season, the company has moved from Sadler's Wells Theatre in Islington, its London base in recent years, to the Adelphi Theatre in the Strand. In doing so, it is returning to its roots. The Adelphi stands almost adjacent to the site of the old Opera Comique where several of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas were first performed.

There will be seven works in the repetoire: *Ruddigore, Iolanthe, The Pirates of Penzance, HMS Pinafore, The Sorcerer, The Mikado*, and *The Yeomen of the Guard*.

The operas will be conducted by the new musical director, Alexander Faris.

Birthdays today



Admiral Sir Henry Leach, First Sea Lord, who is 58.

Professor Sir David Bates, 65; Dr G. H. Bolsover, 71; Sir Leslie Bowes, 88; Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH, 77; Sir Kenneth Clucas, 60; Sir Bruce Fraser, 71; the Rev R. J. Hamper, 53; Mr David Hemmings, 40; Lieutenant-General Sir Otway Herbert, 80; Mr John Hosier, 53; Sir Alec Issigonis, 75; the Earl of Malmesbury, 74; Sir Alexander Turner, 80; Lord Justice Watkins, VC, 63.

Fruiterers' Company

Brigadier F. S. Eiloart, Past Master, is to serve as Master of the Fruiterers' Company until St Paul's Day, January 25, 1982, in the place of the late William James.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Friday November 16 1956

From Our Correspondent

Vienna, Nov 15 — Mr Kadar, the Hungarian Prime Minister, today promised a workers' delegation free and secret elections in the near future in which all political parties could take part provided that fundamentally they were adherents of Socialism. He promised to stop the punishment and deportation of freedom-fighters, to dissolve the secret police, to publish the Hungarian commercial treaty with Russia, and to discuss with Mr Nagy the question of the latter's return to power.

Latest appointments

Lord Buxton of Alsa to be chairman of UPITN, the international television news agency, in succession to Sir Geoffrey Cox.

Mr Gordon Burrett to be Chairman of the Redundant Churches Fund in succession to Sir David Stephens.

Lord Cranbrook, Professor Barbara Clayton, Mr Robert Cummings and Mr Albert Archer to be members of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution.

Mr Peter Lloyd, Conservative MP for Fareham, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland.

Luncheon

Canning House
Viscount Montgomery of Alamein was host at a luncheon given at 2 Belgrave Square yesterday in honour of Señor Miguel Kast, the Chilean Minister of Labour, and a delegation from Chile. The guests included: The Chilean Ambassador, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Her Majesty's Ambassador to Chile and members of the Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Council and of the Latin American Trade Advisory Group.

Dinners

Lincoln's Inn
The Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice Chancellor, entertained the following guests at the Grand Day dinner held in the Great Hall yesterday:

The High Commissioners for New Zealand, Canada and Australia; Lord Teviot, Lord Wilberforce, Baroness Sharp, Lord Lowry, Lord Dacre of Glanton, Lady Megarry, Mr Justice Cantley, Treasurer of the Middle Temple, Sir Douglas Logan, Sir John Willis, Sir Gordon Hobday, Sir Robin Day, His Honour Ifor Lloyd, QC, Treasurer of the Inner Temple, Professor R V Jones, Dr T M Sugden, Miss Iris Murdoch, Brigadier R Loder, Mr Denis Marshall, President of the Law Society, Mr Bryan Magee, MP, Mrs G H Newsom, Professor Bernard Williams, Mr J Woodhouse, Mr Kenneth Till, Mr Adam Lee, and Lt-Col E R Bridge, RM, Under Treasurer.

Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene
Professor A. J. Zuckerman delivered the Harben Lecture at the Royal Society of Medicine yesterday evening on the subject of viral hepatitis. He was later entertained by the council of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene at the Harben dinner. Other guests included Lord Trenchard, Minister of State for Defence, who presented the Smith awards for distinction in the Public Health Service to Dr Tom Galloway and to Dr Kenneth Vickery, chairman of council, who presided.

Memorial service

Lord Boyle of Handsworth, CH
The Queen was represented by Lord Lyell and the Duke of Edinburgh by Dame Rosemary Murray, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, and the Duchess of Kent, Chancellor of Leeds University, who read the lesson, was present at a memorial service for Lord Boyle of Handsworth, CH, held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon John Baker officiated, assisted by the Rev Sir Herbert Andrew and the Rev John Lambourne. Mr Edward Heath, MP, gave an address. The Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, the Lord President and Mrs Pym, the Speaker and Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, attended. Lord Home of the Hirsel was represented by Lord Boyd-Carpenter and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs by Lady Carrington. The Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Leader of the Liberal Party and the Deputy Lord Mayor of Westminster were present. Others present included:

Sir Richard Boyle (brother), Mr and Mrs J. B. Gold (brother-in-law and sister), Mr Jason Gold, Mr and Mrs Neil Dunlop, Mr and Mrs Desmond Halahan, Mr and Mrs George Halahan, Mr Richard Halahan, Miss Frances Halahan, Miss E. Light, Mrs E. Boyle, Miss B. Magraw.

The Earl of Ilchester, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, the Earl of Shannon, the Earl of Dundonald, Earl Fortescue, The Earl of Bessborough, Baroness Northchurch, Viscount Eccles, Viscount Ridley, Lord and Lady Rupert Nevill, Lady Mashall of Leeds, Lady Gladwyn, Lord Robbins, CH, Lord and Lady Trevelyan, Lord Boardman, [illegible] of Lords, also representing the chairman of the Conservative Party), Baroness Llewellyn-Davies of Hastoe, Lord Peart (Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords), Baroness Bacon, Lord Fletcher, Lord Elwyn-Jones, CH, Lord Murton of Lindisfarne, Lord Stodart of Leaston, Lord and Lady Plowden, Lord Campbell of Alloway, QC, Lord and Lady Ellenborough, Lord and Lady Annan, Lord Gainford, Baroness Elliot of Harwood, Lord Reigate, Lord Hunter of Newington, Lord Alport, Lord Roberthall, Lord Maybray-King, Lord and Lady Cullen of Ashbourne, Lord Glenkinglas.

Lord Ironside (Master of the Skinners' Company), Lord Boston of Faversham, Lord and Lady Barber, Lady Windlesham, Lord and Lady Carr of Hadley, Lord Thorneycroft, CH, Baroness Vickers, Lord and Lady Fraser of Kilmorack, Mr and Mrs Jeremy Thorpe, Mr Neil Marten, MP, Mr Jo Grimond, MP, Mr William Deedes (Editor of The Daily Telegraph), Mr Michael Jopling, MP, Mr Robert Sheldon, MP, Mr John Biffen, MP, Mr Paul Channon, MP, Mr Enoch Powell, MP, and Mrs Powell, Mr Reg Prentice, MP, Mr John Peyton, MP, Mr Maurice Macmillan, MP, Mr Nicholas Edwards, MP, Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr David Howell, MP, Mr Merlyn Rees, MP, Sir Terence Higgins, MP, Mr Leon Brittan, MP, Lady Frances Bergendi, the Hon Diana Makgill, the Hon Alan Clark, MP, the Hon Gerard Noel, the Hon William Plowden, the Hon Sir Henry Fisher, the Hon Lady de Zulueta, the Hon Alastair Hoyer-Millar (Pilgrim Trust), the Hon Torquil Macleod, the Hon Charles Morrison, MP, the Hon William Waldegrave, MP, the Hon Anthony Berry, MP, Sir Antony Acland (representing the Head of the Diplomatic Service and the Diplomatic Service), Sir Richard Thompson (representing the Chairman of the British Museum Trustees), Sir Anthony Meyer, MP, and Lady Meyer, Sir Ian Gilmour, MP, Sir Martyn and the Hon Lady Beckett, Sir Denis Hamilton, Sir William van Straubenzee, MP, Sir David and Lady Llewellyn, Sir Geoffrey Agnew, Sir Frederick and Lady Dainton, Lady Part, Sir Alexander Glen, (Victoria and Albert Museum), Mr Justice Ralph Gibson, Lady (Roger) Stevens, Lady Andrew.

Lady Kirk, Lady Bryan, Sir Arthur Armitage (Manchester University), Sir Charles Taylor, Sir Ian Trethowan, Mr Justice Lloyd, Sir Robert Armstrong, Sir John Tilney, Sir George Sinclair (Independent Schools Joint Council), Sir Lennox and Lady Berkeley, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, and Lady Fisher, Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, Sir Anthony Royle, MP, Sir David Lidderdale, Sir George Coldstream, QC, Sir Harold Atcherley, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston, Sir William and Lady Rees-Mogg, Dame Mary Smieton, Sir Arnold France, Professor Sir William Mansfield Cooper, Sir Graham Rowlandson, Sir Alexander and Lady Spearman, Sir David Price, MP, Sir Gilbert Longden, Sir James Hamilton, Sir John Peel, Sir William Elliott, MP, Sir Noel Short, Sir James Scaffield, Sir Robin Chichester-[illegible]

Mr Tam Dalyell, MP, Professor John Griffith (London School of Economics and Political Science), Professor A J Brown, Dr Mia Kelmer Pringle, Mr Michael Latham, MP, Father Hugh Bishop, Mr Michael Shaw, MP, Commander P R Buckley, Mr and Mrs John Grigg, Mr T H Caulcott, Mrs A Crosland, Mr R W Williams (Office of Manpower Economics), Professor L C B Gower, Mr Ian Gow, MP, Mr Neil Macfarlane, MP, Mr David Crouch, MP, Mr Hector Monro, MP, Mr Andrew Faulds, MP, Mr Anthony Howard, Mr Philip Whitehead, MP, Mr Timothy Raison, MP, Mr J Dolafons, Mr F J Silvester (representing the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland), Mr John Stokes, MP, Mr Alexander Macmillan, Mr Stephen Hastings, MP, Mr Michael Alison, MP, Dr Robert Barnes (Principal of Queen Elizabeth College, London University), Mr Dennis Walters, MP, Mr Michael Neubert, MP, Mr Reginald Eyre, MP, Mr John Webster, Mr Nicholas Scott, MP, Professor Frank Thistlethwaite (University of East Anglia), Mr Donald Box, Mr C D Black-Hawkins, Dr A King and Mr T Day (British Institute of Recorded Sound), Mr Antony Buck, QC, MP, Mrs George Christie, Professor G D Sims (Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University), Mr Ernie Money, Dr A E Sloman (Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom) and Mrs Sloman with Mr Brian Taylor, Mr David Worswick, Professor J Sutton (Imperial College of Science and Technology), Mr J E B Hill, Mr and Mrs John Profumo, Mr Peter Tapsell, MP, Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP, Mr Nicholas Barker, Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP, Mr Peter Mayer, Mr Christopher Price, MP.

Mr Ashley Meyer, Mr E J B Rose, Mr Kenneth Baker, MP, Mr Peter Bottomley, MP, Mr Toby Jessel, MP, Mr Laurie Pavitt, MP, Mr David Lane (Commission for Racial Equality), Mr John Osborn, MP, Dr Edmund Marshall, MP, Mr Michael Hamilton, MP, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, MP, Mr Sydney Chapman, MP, Mr Keith Hampson, MP, Mr David Knox, MP, Mr Michael Palmer, Mr B Godman Irvine, MP, Mr Martin Kenyon (United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs), Mr Rodney Stone (Office of Arts and Libraries), Mr Eric Koops and Mr Robert Linsley (Carlton Club), Mr Jack Riggs (Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools), Mr J S Brodwell (Leeds Philharmonic Society), Mr Cecil Dawson (European Educational Research Trust), Mr and Mrs Charles Lemon, and Mr Ernest Bale (Bromo [illegible]) ... [illegible] Mr Philip Hocking, Professor Michael Jaffe (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge), Mr Richard Griffiths, Mr John Hollingworth, Professor William Walsh (acting Vice-Chancellor, Leeds University) with Mr J J Walsh (registrar), Mr David Watson (chairman, Convocation of Leeds University), Mr Henry Hobhouse, Mr L Roussel, Professor David Dilks, Mrs Lana Townsend, Dr E Parkes (chairman, university grants committee), Mr G F Cockerill (secretary), Professor Adam Neville (Principal of Dundee University), Mrs J H Thorpe.

Latest wills

Rowson Mr Maurice of Gosfield, Essex, builder, left estate valued at £135,791 net. After personal and other bequests he left the residue to found a charitable trust to benefit the village and parish of Gosfield.

OBITUARY

MR WILLIAM HOLDEN

Leading American film actor

William Holden, the American film actor, was found dead at his Hollywood apartment on November 16. He was 63.

Through much of a screen career that lasted for 40 years, he projected the image of the likeable, decent, middle-class American in mainly forgettable comedies and adventure stories.

But from time to time he had the chance to show a more complex personality, adding a cynicism and toughness that came to the surface in his finest roles, from *Sunset Boulevard*; *Stalag 17*, for which he won his only Oscar; to *The Wild Bunch* and *Network*.

During the 1950s he was one of America's leading box office stars, and also, through his shrewd business acumen, one of the richest, realizing earlier than most actors the advantage of taking a percentage of a film's profits rather than a straight salary. If, in later years, he found prime parts harder to come by, he was never less than a dependable screen professional.

He was born William Franklin Beedle in O'Fallon, Illinois, on April 17, 1918. After the family moved to California he was educated at Pasadena Junior College and started his acting career at the Pasadena Playhouse, where in one play he took on the role of the eighty year old father-in-law of Madam Curie.

He was still not yet 20 when he was spotted by Paramount, tested and given a film contract. His first screen appearance was a bit part in *Million Dollar Legs*; his first substantial part was the young man torn between being a boxer and a violinist in the 1939 adaptation of Clifford Odets's play, *Golden Boy*.

After this his career seemed to stultify as he played a succession of wholesome boys-next-door; and with a break for war service, during which he became a lieutenant in the United States Army, he had been in films for more than a decade before his part as a scriptwriter down on his luck playing a gigolo to Gloria Swanson in Billy Wilder's astringent view of Hollywood, *Sunset Boulevard*, finally brought him critical acclaim.

The 1950s were to prove his richest period and in 1956 he was voted the most popular star in America. He stooged for Judy Holliday in *Born Yesterday*; was the racketeer sergeant in Wilder's prison camp comedy, *Stalag 17*; played for Otto Preminger in *The Moon Is Blue* and for Wilder again in *Sabrina Fair*; partnered Grace Kelly in *The Country Girl*; and showed a more animal side to his nature as the sexual adventurer in *Picnic*.

He took a percentage in one of the most successful pictures of the decade, *The Bridge On The River Kwai*, and by the time he signed for John Ford's *The Horse Soldiers*, in 1859, he was, with his co-star John Wayne, the highest paid Hollywood actor.

The 1960s saw fewer films and, on the whole, less distinguished ones: and Holden had slipped considerably in critical estimation when he appeared, out of character, as a vicious and doomed outlaw in Sam Peckinpah's violent western, *The Wild Bunch*. For many observers, it was his best performance since *Stalag 17*.

Parts in two of the most commercially adroit films of the 1970s, *The Towering Inferno* and *Damien — Omen II*, demonstrated his staying power but his most telling later role was as the television executive in *Network*, a painful study of ageing and disillusionment.

As a man Holden shunned publicity and devoted his energies to conservation, travel — he had created the Mount Kenya game ranch in 1964 — and art.

Holden married the actress, Brenda Marshall in 1941; they were divorced in 1970.

THE REV COLIN WINTER

The Right Rev Colin Winter, former Bishop-in-exile of Damaraland, Namibia, died yesterday in London.

He was an outspoken and controversial figure, quite unafraid to voice his criticism of the South African government's attitude to black people. In February 1972 he was barred by the government from entering Ovamboland, the mining area where the majority of his flock live. His permit to enter the area was withdrawn after he had visited the town of Odibo near the border with Angola and called on the leader of a recent strike of mineworkers which had been accompanied by unrest and disturbances during which it was said that at least 10 Ovambos had been killed.

Later in the same month the Bishop and two other clergymen were served with expulsion orders instructing them to leave South-West Africa within a week. Winter had the satisfaction of the support of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Michael Ramsey, who sympathized with "the wrongful interruption of the bishop's work". He was entirely unabashed by the expulsion order, claiming that the white authorities were using torture, detention without trial, violence and shootings in "an attempt to suppress the Ovambo people".

He took the matter up personally with Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who happened to be on a visit to South Africa to discuss the future of Namibia with the South African Prime Minister.

When he arrived back in Britain at the beginning of March, Winter was met at London Airport by Dr Ramsey's car. Later at a Press conference he compared the position of the Christian churches in South Africa with the position of the churches under the Nazi regime.

He continued, often in colourful language, to castigate the practice of apartheid and in time became well-known as a speaker on other causes. He did not hesitate to criticize his own Church; writing a review in *Labour Weekly* in 1977 he described the Church as "one of the largest supporters of elitist education, the monarchy and the sycophants that go with it in a country whose ancient educational foundations are still one of the strongest upholders and causes of our class divided society."

Colin O'Brien Winter was born in 1928 and educted at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his BA in 1953, and at Ely Theological College. He was ordained in 1956 and from that year until 1959 was curate of St Andrew's, Eastbourne. He went out to Simonstown in 1959 and was rector there until 1964 when he moved to Windhoek as rector of St George's Pro-Cathedral. From 1965 to 1971 he was Dean and rector. He was consecrated Bishop of Damaraland in St Paul's Church, Durban, in November, 1968. On his return to Britain he was briefly curate-in-charge of St Margaret's, Oxford.

He was the author of *Just People*; *For George and John*; and *Namibia*.

In November 1974 Winter established the Namibia International Peace Centre to receive those suffering from racial persecution in Southern Africa. Originally based near Oxford the Centre moved to the East End of London in 1977 and provides a home for political refugees from Southern Africa.

Winter stood down as Bishop of Namibia earlier this year.

He leaves a widow and five children.

MR DEREK MITCHELL

Mr Justice Sheen writes:

The news that Derek Mitchell died recently in Toronto at the age of 63 will have saddened his many friends in this country.

For the past 15 years he was the chief executive and since 1977 chairman of B. P. Canada.

Derek Mitchell was educated at Marlborough College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1939 he had completed only two years at Cambridge, but on the outbreak of war he immediately joined the R.N.V.R. He was in the first batch of undergraduates to be posted to H.M.S. King Alfred. By December he was serving as a sub-lieutenant at sea in an armed merchant cruiser. Thereafter he served continuously at sea on convoy duty until the end of hostilities in Europe. In 1943 the destroyer H.M.S. Roxborough was so badly damaged in heavy weather that the C.O. and First Lieutenant were killed. The bridge and all its controls were smashed. Lieutenant Mitchell brought her safely to Charleston for repair.

After demobilization in 1946 he joined the British Petroleum Group and held various posts in London, Iran and the United States. He was appointed president of BP (North America), New York, in 1961 and in 1963 became general manager, central planning department, in London, and a director of BP Trading Limited.

He joined BP Canada in 1966 as president and a director in time to steer the company through the turbulent years of the 70's. During this period of constant change within the industry he transformed the company.

As well as devoting himself to the wellbeing of BP Canada he also found time to contribute his experience, advice and skills to many outside organizations. He was a director for many years of Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, a member of the board of governors of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation of Canada, a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce's Canada-UK Committee, and was a member of the Business Council on National Issues, the British-North American Committee, and the Toronto Redevelopment Advisory Committee.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

A leaflet was pressed into my hand at the weekend, urging me to come to an autumn fair at Kensington Town Hall on November 26. Well, this is the time of year when the leaflets fall thick and fast, but this one was a little different because the fair is in aid of a day centre for Frail Old People. Not just old people, but *frail* old people. It had never occurred to me before that only certain kinds of old people get help, or aid, or concern. Or, rather, that an old person first has to find the organization right for him or her. It must be tough at the central clearing house . . .

"There's an appeal here from an old woman in Kensington."

"Why not put her on to that day centre that's having a fair next week?"

"It won't by much good to her. They only want frail oldies, and she signs herself 'Tough Old Bird of The Boltons'."

"Oh, blimey. Why does she need help, then?"

"Says she can't afford to complete her course in the martial arts."

"*Martial arts?*"

"Mmm. She's learning to defend herself against muggers."

"Muggers? In The Boltons?"

"Well, she claims the area is rife with grasping old grannies. She says: 'If you've ever seen an old woman force her way to the front of a queue, you can imagine what they're like let loose on the streets'."

"If she's from Kensington, she'd probably qualify for the Distressed Gentlefolk people."

"Gentle, maybe. Distressed, hardly. Remember when we sent Lord Tollbooth along? Pleading for maintenance help with his pets? They sent him back with a note suggesting we put him in touch with an Arrogant Gentlefolk association."

"Well, we didn't know then that his pets consisted of 2,000 pheasants."

"I still don't see Tough Old Bird of The Boltons getting through the Distressed auditions. They won't be impressed by a demonstration of karate."

"How about Help the Aged? They haven't got a distress barrier or frailty threshold."

"She's not aged. Only old."

"What are the guidelines at the moment, by the way?"

"Elderly, up to 68. Old, up to 80. Aged, beyond."

"Mmm. Is there anything else in her letter that might help?"

"Let's see. 'You'd think that someone who'd driven a train in the General Strike, fought on both sides in the Spanish War, joined up as a Wren in 1939 . . .'"

"That's it! A Wren! She can apply to the ex-servicemen's association."

"She's not a man."

"Just let them try to turn her down, and we'll get them for sexism."

"Well, let's try them anyway. I should hate to have to face her wrath if we don't. She says at the end:" PS — If you don't help me forthwith, I shall have you branded in *The Times* as guilty of frailism."

"*Frailism?* That's all we need."

"The next letter's from a frail 43-year-old who wants to be put in touch with Concern for the Middle-Aged . . ."

Television

Confusion in China

The Rickshaw Boys (ATV) was a delicate and somewhat confusing affair in which Peter Yung, a pupil of the late James Wong Howe, took Howe's 1948 film of rickshaw boys on the streets of pre-revolutionary Peking back to the city to see if he could indentify and talk to any of them. He found one.

It was delicate because he clearly had no intention of asking difficult questions, half the people he talked to were barely articulate, even in Chinese, and those that were had nothing very surprising to say. It was confusing because Howe had originally shot his footage for use in the Hollywood version of a classic novel of the Thirties, *The Rickshaw Boys* by Lao She, which was never made.

The book is now being filmed by a Chinese director and has been given a happy ending. Apparently Lao She had always intended to write a positive sequel to the original tale of poverty, ambition and suffering, but had unfortunately perished "during the upheavals of the Cultural Revolution". Silence. I realize you do not visit China or anywhere in the Far East to come back with anything so vulgar as a closed mind or a conclusion, but Mr Yung's programme, though nearly an hour long, seemed to me both elusive and slim.

How did they feel, Gavin Millar asked Michael Powell and Emmeric Pressburger at the end of Arena (BBC), about the belated honours being heaped upon them towards the end of their lives? "When did the British ever appreciate their great men?" replied Powell, just managing a grin. Pressburger was appalled: "I hope this will be cut", he said gravely.

It was not, of course, and rightly because it summarized perfectly the revelation of this programme that one secret of a unique partnership had been a reversal of ethnic types: it is the man of Kent who is slightly mad ("dotty" was Powell's own word for himself) and the refugee from Budapest who — regretfully no doubt — has kept both feet on the ground. The result was not only an affectionate celebration of their work, but critical and perceptive, too.

Michael Ratcliffe

Cinema

When history crumbles to dust

Just short of 90 years ago mankind acquired a visual memory, and with it a kind of immortality. Before the cinema, men's vision of the past was limited; before photography even more so. The only record of what had been was the fallible reporting of words and artists' notions.

We can never be quite sure what Shakespeare or Napoleon or the Storming of the Bastille looked like; but since the cinema, the physical look of the past has been common property. The whole world knows precisely how Churchill or Hitler or Stalin looked and moved and spoke, how the Boer War or the conflagration of the R101 or the assassination of John Kennedy really appeared. We shall never know what was the quality of a Siddons, a Garrick, a Grimaldi or even a Marie Lloyd, but Chaplin, Olivier, Valentino, Garbo, Marilyn Monroe, James Dean are, thanks to film, deathless.

Or almost deathless, because there are a lot of ifs and chances about the preservation of film images. For every film record we possess, hundreds more have been lost for ever. We know that our greatest comedians of the early century, Dan Leno and Marie Lloyd, were both recorded on film, but no trace now survives to show us what their art was like.

The chances of survival only began to improve rather less than 50 years ago with the establishment of film archives — most notably our own National Film Archive, one of the earliest and largest in the world. Today the NFA must be accounted one of our greatest national treasures, the storehouse of 400,000,000 feet of history in images.

The archive though is today at more risk than ever before from the general want of money. However monotonous its constant pleas for more must sound to the ears of successive Arts Ministers, the need is as real and acute as it is insatiable. If other libraries and museums are deprived of funds, their work halts and the dust gathers. If a film archive is impoverished its treasures will in very short time disappear for ever.

The film's promise of immortality is to this extent illusory. Film is a peculiarly fragile and impermanent medium. Until about 1950 all film was made on a base of nitro-cellulose, which was wonderful for photographic quality but dreadfully vulnerable to decay.

Movies are like magic; and so is their tendency to turn to dry leaves under our gaze. Some nitrate prints have lasted in fine condition for 80 years. Others, in less favourable conditions, have been known to degenerate in a matter of months. The process of deterioration can be sudden and rapid. First the emulsion becomes sticky and the images begin to flow and fade away; then the whole reel of the film congeals into one mass, finally drying up and disintegrating into powder. The process produces noxious gas which in itself hastens the destruction. The whole matter takes on an explosive combustibility. In the past few years there has been a series of disastrous archive fires (none, happily, in Britain, where precautions are rigorous), often started merely by the effects of an unusually warm day.

The archivist's greatest horror is to receive films for the collection, only to find the deterioration has already progressed beyond saving. The National Film Archive is still haunted by the memory of the only known film of the construction of the Panama Canal in 1913, whose disintegration they witnessed in this way. Such fatal casualties are not confined to ancient films: another nagging loss was one of the earliest records of Long Distance Radar, made little more than thirty years ago.

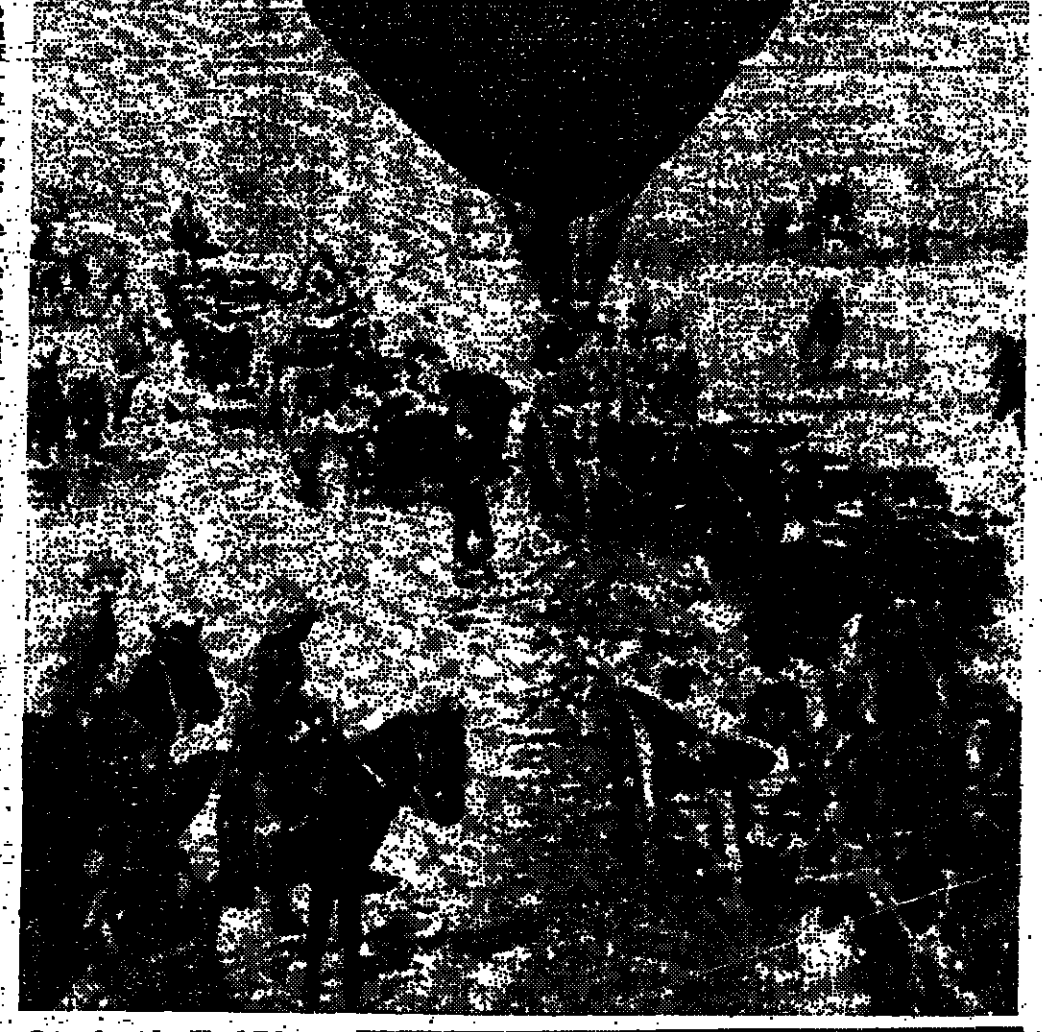
The only solution to the problem is to copy the old nitrate film on to the safer and apparently more permanent acetate film stock (as yet no video-tape system has a proven permanence). The process is costly and demands specialist technicians, who are hard to find and train. The race against time and decay is Herculean.

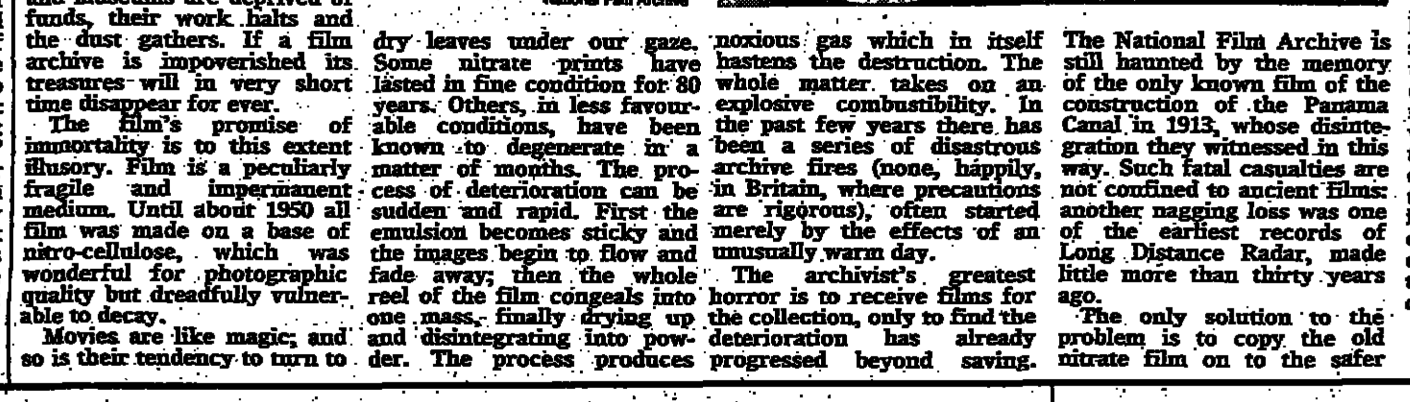
Five years ago the National Film Archive established and was given official finance for a 24-year scheme to copy all its nitrate holdings. The year 2000 was chosen as the goal because Kodak stated that this was the date beyond which the last nitrate film they had produced would no longer remain stable. At that time the Archive reckoned that 120 million feet needed to be copied; and that a target of five million feet a year would do the job. A mere five years on, however, the holdings of film under threat have increased to 170 million feet; and inflation has severely cut down the annual copying potential. Last year there were funds only to copy 3.5 million feet out of the original target of five million.

The archive has raised money from private sources to augment its official subsidies, but without more public funds to offset both inflation and the growth of the collections, it could be faced with the intolerable decision of which part of this heritage of history to jettison. How do you choose between the living, walking images of Tolstoy and Sarah Bernhardt? Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II? The Test matches of the Twenties and the Battle of Alamein? Lenin and Churchill? Lloyd George and Trotsky (whom the archive has as an actor, from a time when he was having to eke out a living in any way he could)? The Ealing comedies and James Bond and Mata Hari?

Such agonizing decisions could become all too real. The nature of the nightmare can best be imagined by comparing the dilemma of the British Library or the National Gallery if they were obliged to select which section of their treasures they would see destroyed in order to save the rest; or trying to decide whether St Paul's or Westminster Abbey should be the one for demolition. The threat to the national collection of film records is, in terms of our culture and historical obligation to posterity, one of the gravest posed by the current financial crisis.

David Robinson





Crossing the Vaal River, from a 1900 news film of the Boer War; and (right) how it could all too easily end

Photographs by courtesy of the National Film Archive

Opera



Heaven-matched: Horne (left), Caballé

Scrupulous stagings

The first month of the San Francisco Opera's autumn season demonstrated, in two wonderfully successful stagings, the remarkable range of styles that a contemporary opera house repertoire can still viably contain. The city's new productions of Rossini's 1823 *Semiramide* and of Shostakovitch's *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk* (the original, 1934 version), two works from opposite extremes of the music-drama world, were both scrupulous and diamond-sharp.

Having done very well by Shostakovitch's "cleaned up" 1963 version of his opera, generally known as *Katerina Ismailova*, the San Francisco Opera decided this time to go full out with the more robust and rowdy Russian original, denounced by *Pravda* in 1936 and never since used in the USSR. Most of the 1964 sets were re-used but the production was entirely reconceived. The highly-coloured and very powerfull score was conducted with insight and fervour by Calvin Simmons, "on loan" from the Oakland Symphony across the bay.

Whatever reservations I may have about the work, I found the new San Francisco production memorable in every respect. Anja Silja (whose Russian seems totally fluent) was a very convincing passion-driven hysteric, wrestling, commanding, fornicating and murdering with an appalling vigour, mastering the tortuous vocal line (all "impossible" passages returned) in a voice that, if never beautiful, is never weak. William Lewis's Sergei gave off enough of a musky, handsome-peasant sexual odour to convince one that this tormented bitch would indeed murder three people for him, however shallow and faithless he may be. Lewis's tenor was clear and strong, his accent tolerable. Chester Ludgin — who sang the boorish and tyrannical old father-in-law here 17 years ago — mastered the role again, stomping about like a deranged old Tolstoy, denouncing and dying with gusto.

Rossini's *Semiramide*, by contrast, is as unrealistic a drama as drama knows; a superabundant feast of flawless *bellissimo canto* by two heaven-matched mistresses of the medium, Montserrat Caballé and Marilyn Horne, who repeated their summer 1980 triumphs at Aix as the loose-living Queen of Assyria and her confused lover (and son!) General Arsace.

Not since Callas in the Fifties have I heard such a pure feast of voluptuous vocalization. Whether catching all of Arsace's fierce demi-semiquaver syllables, edging out two finely matched threads of pianissimo sound, or filling the house with the Queen's astonishing raptures, the two brought back, for six performances, the finest flower of Rossini's *opera seria* style. I have never heard either woman in finer voice.

"Cabaletta platforms," like short music-hall runways, allowed the singers to step out over the orchestra for their showier bits. The audience was, frankly, ecstatic. It "demanded" mid-act bows (which the divas graciously conceded), and clapped long and thunderously in rhythm at the final curtain.

There was a solid, perfectly acceptable trio of mere males: Eric Halfvarson as the doom-threatening high priest; James Morris as the villainous Assur (who goes mad in an overlong Act II solo); and Dalmacio Gonzales as the tenor Prince who handled his solo commendably. The conductor, Richard Bonynge, seems to think of Rossini as a more frivolous and bouncy composer than I do.

David Littlejohn

Concerts

Boston SO/Ozawa

Festival Hall/Radio 3

What time of year is the "Pastoral" Symphony about? It is not entirely an idle question: I have heard performances that bounded with spring-rising sap, others that luxuriated in a heat-haze of summer, but none before Monday night's account by Seiji Ozawa and the Boston Symphony that caught so well the combination of goldenness and chill peculiar to late October. Here in Mr Ozawa's smooth, steady phrases were the long shadows of an autumn afternoon; here in the precise pattering of the woodwind the clarity and variety of the vivid colour, in the perfectly gauged string chords a sense of abiding calm.

But the "Pastoral" is music, not ecology, and this always fascinating performance never let one wander too far along the lanes of poetic analogy. Instead Mr Ozawa's subject was the very substance of the music, and he controlled it like a master, though from above rather than from within. In the first and third movements, for instance, he showed how a theme could be introduced quite simply and straightforwardly as if the music was starting in the middle of some unimportant transition, but then could be nurtured and encouraged into musical life. At other times, though, his horticultural care was misdirected. The balletic exquisiteness he induced at the beginning of the second movement took us at once some way from Beethoven's brook, and the Trio of the peasants' merrymaking was so martial as to make me expect the sudden entrance of the trumpet from *Leonora* No 3.

Nevertheless, a conductor so alert to rhythm and texture, and an orchestra so crisp and forward in focus, were obviously going to do marvellous things in the evening's other and very different pastoral, *The Rite of Spring*, as indeed they did. Even the first note was a wonder, brought out almost from silence and packing into its minuscule crescendo a sharp flow of tension. Then, as the bassoonist was joined by all his colleagues in the Prelude's forest of wind instruments, the distinctiveness of each line remained intact, and the whole jostling crowd were heard as never before in my experience.

The sounds of the enormous orchestra joined together were no less remarkable. With no fears for the stability of its ensemble, and clearly none for the virtuosity of even the most exposed players, Mr Ozawa could concentrate on moulding the giant chords of the final dance in a way to make them both barbaric and subtle. this was no uniform stomp, but a sacrifice impelled by sounds of shearing, by brays, by crashes and by desperate shrieks. The bulk of the orchestra was strong enough to accommodate the fiercest cracks from the trombones, sensitive enough to let us hear every note. All that was missing was a real visceral thump from the bass drum, which, alone of those on stage, had not earned its transatlantic ticket.

Paul Griffiths

Virgil Thomson

Purcell Room

Happy birthday, Virgil Thomson! America's sharp-tongued music critic and sharp-eared composer will be 85 in a week's time, so John Kozar, American pianist, planned, and nervously hosted, a little party for him on Monday to which a few loyal friends of both gentlemen turned out. Unfortunately, Trinity College of Music were less loyal: they mysteriously backed out at the last minute, so we had less of Thomson and more of Kozar than expected.

We had been promised an extract or two from Thomson's operas: the nearest thing to that was a musical *Portrait* of Carrie Stettheimer who had created the feathers-and-cellophane design for *Four Saints in Three Acts*, the bizarre opera Thomson wrote in the 1920s with Gertrude Stein. It was one of a group of *Etudes* and *Portraits* which included Picasso, Arp and a hidden-tune guessing-game. Together they provided a tantalizing glimpse into Thomson's own faux-naive delight in game-playing, the little self-conscious reflections of Satie's ironic smile, the gleeful flaunting of his Paris scrapbook.

A duet, transcribed and neatly played by Kozar and Michael Chapman from Thomson's music for the 1945 film *Tuesday in November* showed us the plain-speaking Yankee recalling his Baptist days in Kansas City — and all the more engaging for that.

Candles were also lit for Mozart (225 this year, but I hope he was not listening), Bartók (100, and he would have enjoyed at least the energy of Mr Kozar's performance of his Op 14 Suite and Bulgarian Dances) — and Edmund Rubbra. His eightieth birthday was celebrated by the late Eight Preludes Op 131, Mr Kozar moving among their tough and tender sculpture with a good deal of the assurance, imagination and wisdom they deserve and own.

Hilary Finch

Gabrieli Quartet

St John's/Radio 3

As reminder that the chamber works of Benjamin Britten are the linking thread in the BBC's current series of Monday midday concerts, the Gabrieli String Quartet ended their recital this week with his first string quartet in D, written exactly 40 years ago when he was 28.

Though in fact his last wartime offering from the New World, only the slow movement betrays any trace of the home-sickness so soon to bring him back to Suffolk. For the rest, it is music of near Stravinskian acerbity, fearless in exploitation of sharp dynamic contrast and extremities of tessitura.

Few quartet openings are crueller than the first movement's stratospheric chords. The Gabrieli team had some difficulty early on in sustaining them quietly and evenly enough; once or twice intonation was questionable too. But robuster sections gave them courage: on their final return these chords were luminously ethereal. The Scherzo was excellent, the dry bite of the opening as tautly rhythmic as the triplet snarls were explosive and the trills diabolical. If the Andante calmo (sometimes likened to the Moonlight Interlude in *Peter Grimes*) at first threatened to lag behind the prescribed metronome marking, it found its rightful flow with the arrival of the glowing main theme, particularly moving from the viola. The finale had the requisite elfin sparkle and pungent drive.

As opener, the Gabrielis chose still younger music, Mendelssohn's E flat major Quartet, Op 12, dating from his twentieth year, when his vision of fairyland was still at its freshest — as the Canzonetta makes very clear. This group played it with delectable lightness.

Joan Chissell

Nonchalance and whimsy

Alison Myles has cultivated a particular interest in the French school of flute playing, and this was apparent in the easeful, undulating phrasing, the fleeting nonchalance and whimsy she caught in the *Nocturne* by Gaubert with which she began her recital. The idiomatic shaping and stylistic grasp of her Poulenc Sonata confirmed her refreshingly intuitive musicianship. But as yet this needs to be underpinned by a stronger sense of structure, a less wayward delineation of form: in her unaccompanied C. P. E. Bach Sonata, for instance, breathing and phrasing blurred the coherent progress of the music's argument. Her Reinecke Sonata, too, showed that a greater weighting of long, low-lying phrases, a sharpening of edges in faster passage-work, will give her playing that extra ballast and edge of character which was here left too often to her accompanist Clifford Benson to provide.

The Israeli viola player **Rivka Golani-Erdesz** is a performer of spontaneous and fiery physicality, whose command of technique, even at this comparatively early stage of her career, is assimilated to a remarkable degree into the sharply individual character of her musicianship. This was thoroughly understood by Heinz Holliger, who wrote for her a piece called *Trema*, demonic with multiple stopping, a rasping moto perpetuo of pent-up passions and animal spirits. She played it after a performance of Schubert's Arpeggione Sonata in which at times her energy and intensity just over-tipped the balance: phrase-shaping suffered and the lyrical classical heart of the music was almost stifled by playing which dangerously approached a caricature of the Romantic style.

The Classical Orchestra, founded and conducted by Alan Hacker as an extension to The Music Party, and formed to perform music from early Haydn to Schumann, leapt in at the deep end with Beethoven's ninth symphony, restoring some rarely heard bars in the second movement in the process. What the performance lacked, through the very nature of its forces, in galvanizing, sustaining power and sheer beauty of sound, it made up in constantly engaging, bright nervous energy, tempi perfectly scaled to forces, phrasing vital and spontaneous. And never before have I heard the choral and vocal parts (the Yorkshire Bach Choir with Yvonne Seymour, Catherine Denley, Nigel Rogers and Stephen Varcoe) in such happy and convincing balance. This and many other details of musical revelation fully justified the performance, though earlier Haydn's Trumpet Concerto (Michael Laird) underlined the musical compromises that too often have to be made in worship at the shrine of authenticity.

Hilary Finch

Subscription schemes

Orchestral integrity in the market place

In October 1735 Charles Avison, composer, conductor, writer and organist, set up a series of subscription concerts in his native Newcastle. The occasion is remembered with pride by the Northern Sinfonia of England who, in taking up the idea again in the mid-1960s, set the pace for many other regional orchestras. They now offer all their concerts on a subscription basis, as do the two major orchestras of the north-west, the Hallé and the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra.

The early investment, regular commitment and strong local loyalty that a subscription series of planned concert-going provides has been invaluable to the north; and the healthy infusion of lesser-known and contemporary music which the assurance of advance money and a captive core of listeners encourages characterizes, too, the work of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra who have one of the most inventive and energetically promoted series of the season.

Regional orchestras, like their continental and American counterparts, cannot imagine life without a subscription series. But until recently there was always thought to be nothing at all in the idea for London. Costs were thought to be prohibitive on a large scale, and there was felt to be no great loyalty potential for any one of our five major orchestras. Suddenly things changed. By the end of this year, three major subscription series will be under way in the capital.

At the end of the financially disastrous year of 1979-80, when concert attendance was averaging 60 per cent and often as low as 30 per cent, Christopher Bishop, managing director of the Philharmonia, turned for advice to Keith Diggle, English apostle of the US subscription evangelist, Danny Newman. With the notion of substantial sponsorship from Du Maurier ahead, Bishop took the plunge in April last year and launched London's first major orchestral subscription series.

It is expensive to run and Bishop admits it would have been impossible to start without Du Maurier's sponsorship. But the response has been such that the scheme is now almost self-financing and, with an almost 40 per cent increase in attendance, he says he would not stop even if Du Maurier pulled out. This season offers a "red" series of eight concerts with savings of up to 25 per cent, a "blue" series of seven (23 per cent), a "green" Sunday series of six concerts (25 per cent discount), and a four-concert Brahms series, saving up to 18 per cent.

The season's programmes were planned far in advance of the subscription series, so its effect on the music provided has yet to be felt. While recently a far larger audience than might otherwise have been expected turned out for a programme of Ligeti, Mendelssohn and a rare Haydn work Christopher Bishop admits that they are still being cautious. By syphoning off contemporary music into a series in the smaller venues of St John's and the Round House, the Philharmonia show that they are still not willing to risk any threats to the life of their new baby.

The grounds for this fear are borne out in the average 39 per cent Festival Hall audience that the BBC Symphony Orchestra has been suffering for its courageous and lively determination to promote contemporary music. The remarkable success of the Symphony Orchestra Club, started by the BBC's Public Concert Promotions Officer, Patricia King-Smith, just over a year ago, demonstrated a loyalty from radio listeners and concertgoers which both augurs well for the success and reinforced an already strong case for a subscription series.

Without the necessary financial backing to woo audiences with advertising and artists as glamorous as the Philharmonia's, one of the most striking characteristics of this new scheme is its very simplicity. There are just two series, one in the autumn, and one (opening this month) for the spring, and they are bookable separately. Club members (15 per cent of whom so far have taken advantage of the scheme) are offered 40 per cent discount and general subscribers 25 per cent. The BBC do not intend to alter programme emphasis in any way and still expect small audiences. But the system costs them no extra money in terms of staff and advertising and they consider the presence of a firm heart of up to 200 proven music lovers before the doors open encouragement enough to keep the system going.

London's third major subscription series has just been announced. Peter Hemmings, managing director of the London Symphony Orchestra, has carried on the tradition he pioneered with the help of Danny Newman in Scottish Opera in the Seventies by devising with him a scheme to set the orchestra on its feet in its new Barbican home.

The largest such scheme ever attempted in Britain, it differs from the other two in several ways. Each of 15 series (offering discounts of up to 35 per cent) is planned for a particular night of the week, with 6.30 pm concerts on Mondays and Tuesdays to suit a specific public, the 350,000 or so city workers whom the LSO see as sufficiently creatures of habit to lap up the system offered them. While the Philharmonia are as yet unable to repeat other than the most popular programmes, thus spreading and saving valuable rehearsal time, the LSO's scheme will enable them consistently to repeat a programme with four or five rehearsals before it starts.

Extra rehearsal, and the fact that they will be underwritten by the City of London Corporation, the Arts Council and the GLC and administered by the Barbican, will, they hope, free them to investigate in greater depth certain areas of music, especially that by twentieth-century composers, with Henze, Tippett and Boulez as future composers-in-residence.

Apart from the obvious financial gains of early investment and solid core houses, subscription schemes have undeniable psychological effects on orchestras and audiences. For the orchestra, a full house gives a sense of occasion and of stability that cannot fail to encourage better playing, and single ticket sales tend to rise the harder a concert appears to get into. Considerable audience feedback to the Philharmonia has shown that concertgoers like it easy: they prefer to fill in a form than queue or telephone, and they like the reassurance of the same seat each time and having their choice of music decided for them. Indeed, Christopher Bishop of the Philharmonia says: "We're not terribly interested in people who come on the night. Spontaneity is a luxury: we want commitment to the orchestra." Commitment, it seems, from the sort of regular concert-going public who know not to clap after the third movement of Tchaikovsky's *Pathétique*.

There is much at stake: the spontaneity of concertgoing, the availability of tickets for overseas visitors, the possibility, as schemes proliferate and become more competitive, of an erosion of profitability, with a similar effect to that of trading stamps in the retail business. While it is too early to evaluate either the commercial or cultural value of subscription series, one thing is certain. These schemes place an even heavier burden of educative responsibility on orchestras themselves in creating and fulfilling the expectations of their potential audiences. The artistic integrity of each one is now up for trial in a way it has never been before.

Hilary Finch





In the footsteps of Danny Newman: Peter Hemmings of the LSO (left), Christopher Bishop of the Philharmonia

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities recover

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9. Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23. Settlement Day, Nov 30
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
98²⁷⁄₃₂	88	Treas	8¼%	1980-82	98²⁷⁄₃₂	+⅟₃₂	8.589	14.286
97¼	81⅛	Treas	3%	1982	97¼	..	3.085	14.264
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	99⅞	..	14.018	14.240
96⅝	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	96⅝	+⅛	8.537	13.951
96⅛	85¼	Exch	9¼%	1982	96	+⅛	9.696	14.384
95⅜	84⅞	Exch	8¼%	1983	95¼	..	9.188	13.332
92	76½	Exch	3%	1983	89⅞	..	3.338	11.828
99⁵⁄₁₆	85¾	Treas	12%	1983	97⅛	−⅛	12.385	14.453
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	93⅛	−⅛	9.935	13.967
102⅝	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	98	●−⅛	13.776	14.695
94⅟₁₆	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	92½	●−⅛	10.853	14.561
88	76⅜	Fund	5½%	1982-84	85½	..	6.433	13.406
97⁷⁄₁₆	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	93	−¼	12.098	14.967
106⁹⁄₁₆	94½	Exch	14%	1984	98⅞	●−¼	14.160	14.565
82¼	69¼	Exch	3%	1984	78⅝	● ..	3.810	12.911
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	94	−⅛	12.763	14.617
109¼	95⅞	Treas	15%	1985	99⅜	−¼	15.092	15.200
93⅞	89⅛	Exch Cv	12%	1985	91¾	−⅛	13.079	15.233
76	68¹³⁄₁₆	Treas	3%	1985	72⅝	●+⅛	4.130	12.948
96⅟₁₆	85⅝	Treas	11½%	1985	88¾	−⅛	12.967	15.610
103¼	87¾	Exch	12¼%	1985	91¾	●−⅛	13.351	15.064
97⅛	84⅞	Exch	11¼%	1986	88¾	−⅛	13.238	15.407
69¹¹⁄₁₆	65¼	Treas	3%	1986	68⅝	● ..	4.372	12.273
97⅞	84⅝	Treas	12%	1986	89⅞	●+⅛	13.351	15.185
MEDIUMS								
89⅝	78⅝	Treas	8½%	1984-86	81⅞	..	10.445	14.083
105⅜	90⅞	Exch	13¼%	1987	97½	−⅛	14.206	15.143
81¼	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	75¼	+¼	8.671	13.056
99⅝	81½	Treas	12%	1987	87⅜	+⅜	13.762	15.357
83	71⅜	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	77⅛	+¼	10.334	13.886
65¼	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	63	+⅜	4.849	11.344
98	79½	Treas	11½%	1989	85⅝	+½	13.843	15.435
68¼	57¼	Treas	5%	1986-89	64¼	+⅜	7.833	12.274
104¼	89½	Treas	13%	1990	94⅜	+½	14.452	15.180
95⅞	81½	Exch	12½%	1990	87⅝	+½	14.554	15.587
82	69½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	72	●+⅜	11.353	13.789
96⅝	79½	Treas	11¾%	1991	85½	+½	14.446	15.631
68	57	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	61¼	+½	9.488	13.185
92¼	75¼	Exch	11%	1991	78⅞	+½	14.118	15.399
102⅝	83¼	Treas	12¾%	1992	90⅜	+1⅛	14.773	15.441
86⅝	70⅝	Treas	10%	1992	76	+⅝	13.579	15.129
100⅜	79	Exch	12¼%	1992	85⅞	+1⅛	14.747	15.510
104¼	84¼	Exch	13½%	1992	91¼	+1¼	15.127	15.595
100⅞	81¾	Treas	12½%	1993	88⅜	+1⅛	14.822	15.406
66¼	53¼	Fund	6%	1993	58⅞	+⅞	10.455	13.226
107⅝	83⅝	Treas	13¾%	1993	90⅝	●+1⅛	15.163	15.495
115	90¼	Treas	14½%	1994	97¼	+1	15.414	15.594
104¼	82⅝	Exch	13½%	1994	89⅜	+1¼	15.229	15.591
100⅝	79⅝	Exch	12½%	1994	86⅝	+1⅛	14.988	15.502
81¼	63⅞	Treas	9%	1994	68¼	●+1	13.197	14.496
102¼	77¼	Treas	12%	1995	84⅝	+1¼	14.831	15.419
51½	42	Gas	3%	1990-95	44½	+½	6.797	11.024
86¼	69½	Exch	10¼%	1995	75¼	+1	14.242	15.162
100	79⅜	Treas	12¾%	1995	85½	+1⅛	14.919	15.298
108¼	88⅜	Treas	14%	1996	95¼	+1½	15.420	15.617
81¼	63⅞	Treas	9%	1992-96	68½	+1	13.434	14.538
118¼	91⅜	Treas	15¼%	1996	98¼	+1½	15.529	15.578
106	82	Exch	13¼%	1996	88½	+1½	14.972	15.258
LONGS								
100⅜	90½	Treas IL	2%	1996	95½	+1⅛	2.113	2.395
50¼	41¼	Rdmptn	3%	1986-96	45¼	+½	6.699	10.369
105⅜	85⅜	Treas	13¼%	1997	92¼	+1½	15.053	15.284
87⅞	69⅞	Exch	10½%	1997	75¼	+1¼	14.324	14.985
80¼	62⅜	Treas	8¾%	1997	67⅛	+1¼	13.400	14.348
96½	92¼	Exch	15%	1997	96½	+1½	15.609	15.687
66½	51⅜	Treas	6¾%	1995-98	56¼	+1	12.083	13.503
121¾	94½	Treas	15½%	1998	101⅜	+1½	15.555	15.557
98¼	74⅜	Exch	12%	1998	80¼	●+1½	14.829	15.161
83¼	66⅝	Treas	9½%	1999	72	+1	13.809	14.448
101½	76⅝	Exch	12¼%	1999	83½	+1¼	14.970	15.253
88¼	67⅜	Treas	10½%	1999	73	●+1¼	14.357	14.848
104	83½	Treas	13%	2000	90⅜	+1⅜	15.134	15.277

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	36	..	9.1	25.3	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
30	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£30	..	150	5.0	11.3
353	159	Imp Cont Gas	176	−2	11.4	6.5	11.2
185	83	Milford Docks	120	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	128	..	10.0	7.8	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28	..	500	17.2	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Acsis Jewellery 10p Ord (70a)	72
Asprey 25p Ord (a)	775
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¼% Db 87-92	£69½+1
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168)	193
E. Worcester Wtr 10½% Rd Pf 1986 (†b)	£12¼
Feedback Group 10p Ord (90a)	89
Greenwich Cable 25p Ord (50a)	44
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	133
Humberside Elect Controls 10p Ord (10½a)	16
Johnstone's Paints 10p Ord (63a)	75
London Private Health 25p Ord (28a)	26
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	101
Sheldon Jones 25p Ord (67a)	70
Tendering H'dred Wtr 10½% Rd Pf '86 (£100b)	£12¼
V W 25p Ord (62a)	60

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of return	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	130-4
Northern Foods (126‡)	..	15 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a Unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 16	Market rates (close) November 16	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9110-9310	$1.9130-9140	0.33-0.23c prem	0.65-0.55c prem
Montreal	$2.2675-2850	$2.2690-2700	0.45-0.55c disc	1.05-1.25c disc
Amsterdam	4.67-72f	4.67-68f	3½-2½c prem	3½-2½c prem
Brussels	71.60-72.20f	71.70-80f	6-16c disc	38-48c disc
Copenhagen	13.74-84k	13.75-76k	135-45 ore prem	par-135ore disc
Dublin	1.2050-2140p	1.2075-2095p	23-32p disc	53-66p disc
Frankfurt	4.27½-31½m	4.28½-29½m	1⅛-1⅛pf prem	4-3½pf prem
Lisbon	122.50-123.75e	122.60-90e	40-220c disc	100-450c disc
Madrid	182.50-184.50p	182.70-90p	25-50c disc	70-110c disc
Milan	2285-2300lr	2288-93lr	12-15lr disc	42-46lr disc
Oslo	11.09-26k	11.09-10k	80 prem-30ore disc	140-80ore prem
Paris	10.77-86f	10.78½-79½f	1-2c disc	6½-7½c disc
Stockholm	10.50-57k	10.50-51k	150-80ore prem	360-290ore prem
Tokyo	430-38y	431-32y	2.95-2.60y prem	7.50-7.10y prem
Vienna	29.90-30.25sch	29.95-30.00sch	12-8gro prem	25-16gro prem
Zurich	3.39½-41½f	3.36½-37½f	1½-1⅛c prem	3½-3½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.6 at 91.2.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 14½ Low 14½

Week Fixed: 14½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅟₁₆	2 months	14⅟₁₆
3 months	13³⁹⁄₆₄	3 months	13⁹⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14³⁄₁₆-14⅟₁₆	3 months	14⅜
3 months	13²⁹⁄₃₂-13²⁷⁄₃₂	4 months	14⅟₁₆
4 months	13¾-13⅝	6 months	13¹³⁄₁₆
6 months	13⅝-13²³⁄₃₂		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15-14¾	7 months	14½-14¼
2 months	15-14¾	8 months	14½-14¼
3 months	14⅞-14⅝	9 months	14¼-14
4 months	14⅞-14⅝	10 months	14¼-14
5 months	14½-13⅞	11 months	14¼-14
6 months	14½-14¼	12 months	14¼-14

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14¹⁵⁄₁₆-14⅝	6 months	14⅛-14
3 months	14⅜-14¼	12 months	14⅟₁₆-13¹³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15½	3 months	14¼
7 days	15⅛	6 months	14
1 month	14⅞	1 year	14

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15⅛-15 Close 50

1 week	15½-15	6 months	14¼-14
1 month	14⅞-14⅜	9 months	14³⁄₁₆-14⅟₁₆
3 months	14½-14¼	12 months	14⅟₁₆-14⅟₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 14½ 6 months 14⅛

Finance House Base Rate 16%

Other Markets

Australia	1.8745-1.8895
Bahrain	0.7212-0.7242
Finland	8.3730-8.4130
Greece	106.75-108.75
Hongkong	10.8415-10.9015
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5375-0.5405
Malaysia	4.3020-4.3320
Mexico	48.40-49.90
New Zealand	2.2990-2.3190
Saudi Arabia	6.5435-6.5735
Singapore	3.9820-3.9620
South Africa	1.8465-1.8615

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5850-1.5880
† Canada	1.1860-1.1862
Netherlands	2.4370-2.4390
Belgium	37.43-37.46
Denmark	7.17-7.18
West Germany	2.2375-2.2385
Portugal	64.10-64.30
Spain	95.75-95.85
Italy	1194.50-1195.50
Norway	5.79-5.80
France	5.6335-5.6385
Sweden	5.4875-5.4925
Japan	225.50-225.65
Austria	15.66-15.69
Switzerland	1.7600-1.7615

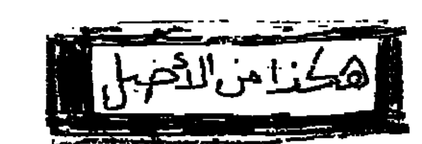
* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8430-0.8432

Euro-$Deposits

(%) calls, 12-13; seven days, 12⅝-12⅞; one month, 12½-12⅞; three months, 12⅝-12⅞; six months, 12⅞-13⅛.

Gold

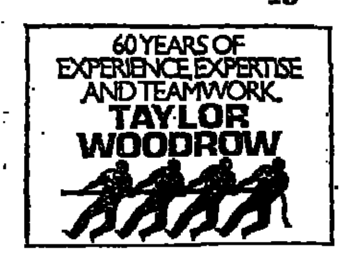
Gold fixed: am. $405.25 (an ounce); pm. $404.25 close, $404.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $416.75-418.75 (£217.75-218.75).
Sovereigns (new): $99-100 (£51.75-52.50).





Business News

THE TIMES Wednesday November 18 1981



£3,000m bonus for Howe's next Budget

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The Government could have a £3,000m bonus in its coffers in time for the Budget next year, allowing the Chancellor either to hold down interest rates or to cut taxes.

Calculations made by the Treasury in its negotiations with spending departments paint a gloomy picture of government finances next year. But two bonuses—the effect of the Civil Service dispute and the proposed sale of North Sea assets—have been left out of the calculations. These could allow the Treasury to accept a higher level of public spending next year than it has been willing to do in its discussions so far.

The Civil Service dispute, at its peak, cost the Government over £6,000m in lost revenue. Treasury estimates suggest that up to £1,000m of revenue will still not have been collected by the end of the financial year and will come in to the Government's hands in 1982-83. The best internal guess is that about £750m will be outstanding at the end of this year, though the figure could be higher.

Treasury officials argue that this does nothing to allow the Chancellor to relax his stance. They point out that the only result of the dispute is to bring forward government borrowing from next year to this, so that the actual amount the Government borrows this year is likely to be about £11,500m, even though the underlying figure is still thought to be £10,500m. The £1,000m gap will be made up next year.

Although the Treasury will stick doggedly to this line, it is likely that other ministers will use the reduction in the forecast for the actual level of borrowing which results from this slippage to press their case for a more relaxed fiscal policy.

Their views are likely to be reinforced by the prospect that sales of assets, especially in the North Sea, could provide the Government with up to £2,000m next year.

Treasury officials are working on how the funds from these sales should be treated. They have so far provisionally decided that, as long as the Government gives up control of the body being hived off, the sale counts as a reduction of the total level of public borrowing. It would be entered into the books as a form of negative public spending, reducing both the spending and the borrowing totals.

If the Government holds on to control, on the other hand, then the sales are treated as being a way of funding the public borrowing requirement rather than reducing it.

Although all the figures are highly uncertain, the two factors taken together could add up to a £3,000m reduction in the recorded level of public borrowing next year, even though Treasury officials stress their view that this reduction in borrowing would have no economic impact.

However, if the Government is worried by the level of public borrowing at the time of next year's Budget, the room for manoeuvre which this would give might allow it to combine tax cuts with a lower level of actual borrowing.

As reported last week in *The Times*, the Treasury has given us hope of restricting spending to £114,000m. It now accepts that the total will be £115,000m or probably higher. In its discussions with other departments, the Treasury has been talking of public borrowing next year being limited to £9,000m, but a figure of £10,000m to £10,500m is thought more likely.

Problems expected over oil sell-off

Government plans to dispose of most exploration and production interests of the British National Oil Corporation together with the offshore and onshore oil assets of British Gas are likely to raise £1,400m (Peter Hill writes).

A report published today warned that the Government will face many problems over its planned disposal of these oil production interests since a valuation of all the oil assets will have to be made before disposal. On the Government's own legislative timetable, any valuation could be complicated by possible changes in the North Sea tax regime in the next Budget.

According to Phillips & Drew, the sale of a 51 per cent BNOC stake is likely to raise £900m while the oil assets of British Gas—which include a 50 per cent interest in the rich onshore field of Wytch Farm, Dorset—are estimated to yield a further £500m.

BNOC has interests in more than 60 North Sea oil blocks, six producing oil fields and two other fields under development and interests in other significant discoveries.

This year, BNOC's production accounts for about 7 per cent of total North Sea output and pretax profits are estimated to rise from £515m this year to £933m in 1984.

De Lorean loses top executive

By Baron Phillips

Mr Eugene Cafiero, president and chief executive of the De Lorean Motor Company of Belfast has resigned, saying that he wanted time to pursue other ventures.

The resignation takes effect from December 15, although Mr Cafiero said in New York last night that he would remain a director and a consultant to the company.

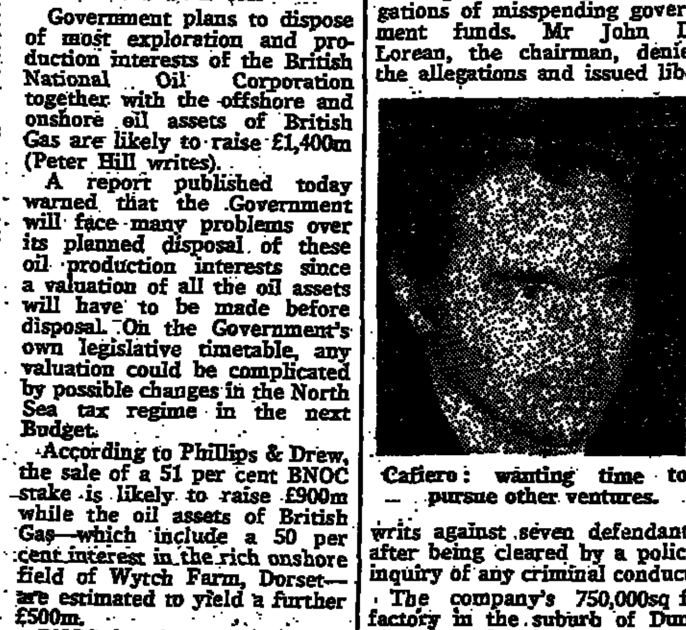
Mr Cafiero joined De Lorean nearly three years ago with the brief of getting the car company off the ground. He was formerly president of Chrysler.

He said that when he joined the company it was never intended to be a long-term project.

"Over the past two years or so I have spent 50 per cent of my time away from home getting the company on its feet. Now the company is up and running and viable. I want time to devote to other things including my family", he said.

De Lorean said from Belfast: "He feels his main role has been fulfilled, which was to see the company through the launching period. He now feels he has done his bit and is looking for a bit more relaxation."

Over the past few months De Lorean's affairs have come under public scrutiny after allegations of misspending government funds. Mr John De Lorean, the chairman, denied the allegations and issued libel



Cafiero: wanting time to pursue other ventures.

writs against seven defendants after being cleared by a police inquiry of any criminal conduct.

The company's 750,000sq ft factory in the suburb of Dunmurry employs 2,500 and production is on target at 80 cars a day. So far almost 5,600 cars have been shipped to the United States and a further 131 await shipment.

Public reaction to the $27,000 (£14,000) stainless steel car has been warm and company officials report that there is a buyer for every vehicle produced so far.

Robin Laurance

Tesco opens new Surrey store to do battle with Sainsbury

Mr Leslie Porter, chairman of Tesco, Britain's second biggest grocery chain after the Co-op, yesterday opened a new store at Sutton in Surrey. This strengthens the group's representation in the south of England where Sainsbury is strongest. He also reported on the 24 weeks to mid-August in which Tesco raised pretax profits by nearly 6 per cent to £14.6m. By contrast, Sainsbury recently reported a 38 per cent jump to £42.5m in pretax profits for the 28 weeks to mid-September. Tesco has been retrenching in non-foods to get profits moving again, and in two years it has increased the share of own label lines in its 525 stores from a trade average of 20 per cent to about 30 per cent of sales. Tesco is planning to get ahead of rivals in installing laser-scanning electronic cash desks. The first will start in January.

Financial Editor, page 17

Savoy puts blame for loss on THF bid

By Simon Proctor

The Savoy group of hotels yesterday announced a sharp increased loss for the first six months of this year, which it blamed partly on the publicity about the Trusthouse Forte bid for control earlier this year.

In the half year to June the Savoy's chairman, Sir Hugh the Connaught, Claridge's and the Berkeley hotels in London, suffered a pre-tax loss of £1.3m against a loss of £837,000 in the initial six months of 1980 and a deficit for the whole of last year of £1.6m.

Of THF's £67m bid, the Savoy's chairman, Sir Hugh Wontner, said: "It has to be borne in mind that, for three out of the first six months, determined efforts were being made by another hotel organization, Trusthouse Forte, to decry in particular the Savoy, while at the same time making every effort to acquire it, together with the rest of the company's very celebrated and successful undertakings. Continuous publicity on this account was not very helpful."

Mr Donald Durban, THF's administrative director and company secretary, said: "The figures bear out everything we said at the time of the bid."

At the height of the bid battle Sir Charles Forte, executive chairman of THF, described the Savoy management as a disgrace, while Sir Hugh said Sir Charles knew nothing about running first class hotels.

Meanwhile, it was also disclosed yesterday that Mr Willy Bauer, the executive director and general manager of THF's Grosvenor House hotel in London's Park Lane, would be taking over from Mr Claudio Buttafava on January 4 as general manager of the Savoy.

Despite the heavy loss in the first half Sir Hugh emphasized that all the company's hotels were trading at a profit, including the Savoy. "It appears likely that the results of the second half of the year will be in marked contrast to those of the first six months of 1981," he added.

The non-voting "A" shares of the Savoy were unchanged yesterday at 182p. THF controls about 65 per cent of the equity of the Savoy, including around 40 per cent of the "B" shares which carry votes. Sir Hugh and his colleagues command the votes of over 45 per cent of the "B" stock.

Rank in £14.5m expansion

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn, the overseas trader, has agreed to sell its holiday division to the Rank Organization for £14.5m in cash. The deal, which is subject to contract and approval from TKM's shareholders at an extraordinary meeting, will greatly increase Rank's involvement in the international holiday business where it has been seeking to expand for some time.

Rank already owns Butlins, which is the largest holiday company in Europe, and in 1979 it bought Leisure Caravan Parks for £19.9m. TKM's holiday division includes Owners Services, which provides charter flights for villa owners abroad, and its subsidiary Wings, which is an upmarket tour operator.

Mr Russell Evans, group managing director of Rank, said: "This latest investment will widen the business horizons of our hotels and holidays' division, provide it with significantly increased income all year round and is expected to produce a satisfactory return on capital."

TKM's holiday division made pretax profits of £2.6m in the year to October 31, up from £1.8m the previous year, and has net assets of £1.5m.

TKM, which has recently been subject of much takeover speculation and reported a drop in half-year profits from £4.57m to £65,000 and cut its dividend earlier this month, said that Rank had offered a fair price and the money would be used for developments elsewhere in the group.

Japan puts off plan to cut exports

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 17

Japan's Cabinet has decided to veto all main points of an economic plan designed to reduce its huge trading surplus and ease friction with western industrialized nations.

The plan, which was presented to the Cabinet today by Mr Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, was drawn up in recent weeks after Japan was warned that her trade surplus with western partners could rise to $26,000m this year.

Senior Japanese leaders have decided to veto the plan because Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, is expected to reshuffle his Cabinet next month. "It is only fair that a plan of this nature should be approved by a new Cabinet which will have to implement it", a senior official said tonight.

The Cabinet also decided to ease some of Japan's non-tariff barriers, such as the country's complicated import inspection procedures.

Mr Komoto reiterated the promise that the Cabinet would urge industry to curb specific exports to specific areas.

The diplomats believe Mr Komoto was referring to exports such as cars, television sets and machine tools.

☐ In another sop to the European Community the Japanese Government has agreed to plan for joint cooperation in the fields of nuclear fission, space, aeronautics and other areas.

☐ Japan is considering taking France and Italy to the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) over its restrictions on imports of Japanese cars.

Engineering output rise forecast for short term

By Rupert Morris

Output in mechanical engineering will rise by 3 per cent next year, according to a joint working party report on short-term trends published by the Engineering Employers' Federation.

But the federation, which is hoping soon to seal a 5.06 per cent national engineering pay deal, sees only a short-lived recovery and remains profoundly gloomy about the longer term.

Figures for the first half of 1981 show that orders were higher than expected but these are said to be distorted by large one-off orders for power station and oil production equipment.

The 3 per cent growth forecast for 1982, with continuing slight improvement in the first half of 1983 will still leave output well below the 1979 level. Output in 1981 is expected to have been about 16 per cent down on 1979.

Even a modest recovery depends on a revival of investment by United Kingdom manufacturing industry as it struggles to stay competitive, and the report concedes that this is by no means certain and could be jeopardized by continuing high interest rates.

A fall in employment in the mechanical engineering industry from 887,000 in December, 1979 to 742,000 in June, 1981, was halted in July when there was an increase of 2,000 jobs.

But the report concludes: "The 1980-81 recession has been much more than just a cyclical downturn . . . The longer-term trend for the United Kingdom mechanical engineering industry may still be downward."

Australian finance decontrol plea

From Douglas Aiton, Melbourne, Nov 17

The Campbell report's recommendation to deregulate the Australian financial system was consistent with the Government's basic objectives, Mr John Howard, the Treasurer, told the Canberra Parliament today.

In its findings published yesterday, the committee urged that all official intervention of bank deposit and lending interest rates should cease and all other government controls should be abolished.

Mr Howard told MPs that while he could not comment on specific recommendations, their possible implementation would continue the process of measured and prudent deregulation which has taken place in recent years. But he noted some of the proposals raised social and political sensitivities. It is likely the Government will set up a task force to study the report.

Commissioned in 1979 and headed by Mr Keith Campbell, an economist and businessman, the committee is the first set up to examine finance in Australia for 45 years. Mr Campbell told a press conference today that he expected the proposals to be largely accepted by the Government, although he thought there would be some modifications.

The recommendation on interest rates comes during a year in which the rate on home loans has been increased three times. The Campbell report urges that free market forces be allowed to determine all interest rates.

Immediate deregulation of interest charges would not only free the banks to charge market rates for housing loans, but would also allow them to pay any competitive rates they liked on deposits.

Housing mortgages through banks are controlled by the Government. They were raised by 1 per cent to 12.5 per cent last April.

Other recommendations are that:

Banks should be able to pay interest on current accounts if they wish;

Exchange controls should be progressively dismantled;

The exchange rate for the Australian dollar should be set by market forces instead of the public service committee;

The embargo on foreign banks setting up in Australia should be removed at once, but the rate of entry of new foreign banks should be carefully managed, though those with licences should be allowed to operate without restriction.

The report also recommends the abolition of the law by which life assurance companies can get tax concessions only if they invest a proportion of their assets in government securities.

Financial shake-up, page 17

Hidden costs hamper industry

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British industry's competitiveness with foreign rivals has been seriously undermined by hidden employment costs which have risen twice as quickly as pay over the past 12 years, it was claimed yesterday.

The Confederation of British Industry said that since 1968, pay for each hour worked had risen by 400 per cent—more than 13 times faster than the growth in productivity, which had risen by only 30 per cent.

But, according to Mr Peter Lobban, CBI deputy director of social affairs, so called hidden labour costs—including pensions, insurance, redundancy provisions, company cars and luncheon vouchers—had shot up by more than 900 per cent over the same period.

In 1968 the hidden costs of employment accounted for 16 per cent of total labour costs, but last year they accounted for 27 per cent and, according to Mr Lobban, writing in the latest issue of CBI News, the trends have accelerated since 1975 with disastrous effects on international cost competitiveness.

Employers are being urged to take a tough line against moves to reduce working hours and against further concessions on holidays.

■ Stock Markets

FT Index 508.3 up 4.6
FT Gilts 63.6 down 0.34
FT All Share 302.48 up 0.69
Bargains 17,511

■ Sterling

$ 1.8935 down 200 pts
Index 90.2 down 1.1
New York $1.8932

■ Dollar

Index 107.3 up 0.4
DM 2.2555 up 175 pts

■ Gold

$ 399.50 down $5
New York $404

■ Money

3 mth sterling 14¾-14⅝
3 mth Euro $ 12¾-12 11/16
6 mth Euro $ 13¼-13

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Dunlop Holdings	66	+4
Cater Ryder	323	+15
City Offices	130	+20
Courtaulds	66	+3
Debenhams	75	+3
Geers Cross	110	+8
Glaxo Holdings	440	+8
ICL	48	+3
Kwik Fit Holdings	51	+2
Manson Finance	65	+3
Ottoman	£47	+£3
Rand Mine Prop	280	+10
Ranger Oil	430	+10
Tozer Kemsley	79	+3
Websters Group	41	+2

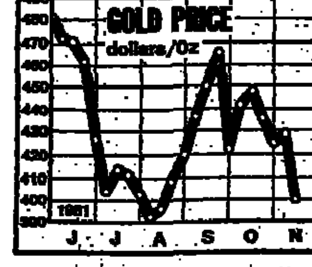
Falls

BP Canada	£12¾	−£1
Bracken Mines	105	−17
Durban Rood	£9½	−£1⅛
Kinross	592	−19
Leslie	113	−9
Marievale Con	126	−19
Minorco	426	−16
Reed A	66	−5
SA Land	187	−21
Stone Platt	10	−1
Tesco	54	−5
Vlakfontein	110	−14
Western Areas	192	−16
W Rand Cons	81	−28

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Loan rate firmer

Short term interest rates were generally a shade firmer yesterday following Monday's signal from the Bank of England that it wants to slow the decline in



interest rates. Clearing banks now seem likely to wait a little longer before deciding whether a small cut in base rates would still be appropriate.

A feeling that the fall in short term dollar rates may have run its course for the time being helped the dollar against both the Deutschemark and the pound.

Sterling closed 2 cents lower at $1.8935 while its index against a basket of currencies slipped 1.1 to 90.2. Gold dipped below $400 but closed above its lowest level, a net $5 down at $399½.

Unilever profits

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food and household goods combine, increased third quarter pretax profits by 19 per cent to £179m. Nine months' pretax profits were up 24 per cent at £543m. The British half of the company, has declared an interim dividend of 9.96p compared with 8.94p last year.

Financial Editor, Page 17

US link for Babcock

Britain's Babcock Power Co. is hoping that a link with American companies will lead to a flow of orders for fluidized-bed combustion boilers able to burn high sulphur coal for industrial steam raising. Conoco Coal Development, a subsidiary of Conoco Inc., with Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, has successfully tested a new process for high sulphur coal burning.

New team at British Gas

British Gas whose monopoly buying rights are under threat, has appointed a three-man team of managers to buy natural gas.

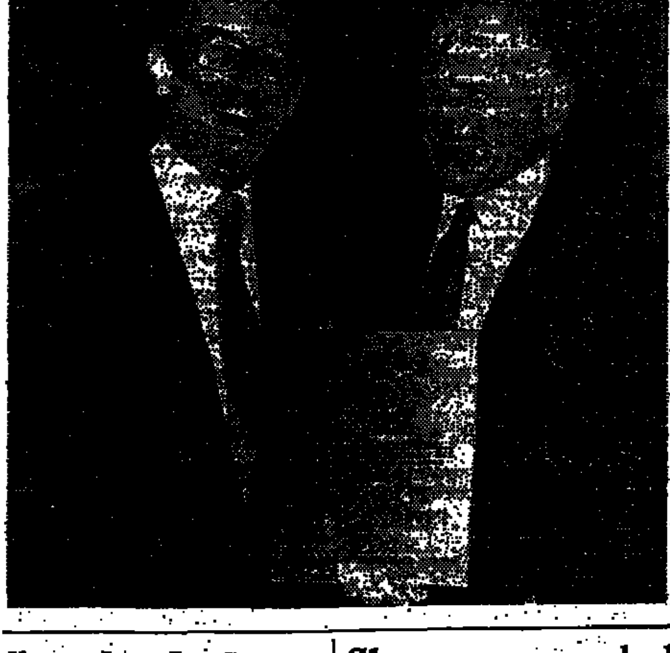
Under Mr James Allcock, director of the petroleum purchasing department, will be Mr Geoffrey Moore, manager, policy and co-ordination, and Mr Kenneth Williams and Mr James Lister, both managers in petroleum purchasing.

Tax postponed

The taxing of company cars and petrol by direct deduction under Pay As You Earn, due to come into effect in April 1982, has been postponed for one year to allow employers more time to make the necessary arrangements.

Company cars have been taxed for some years but in the Budget Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, proposed to include the tax with PAYE, with the introduction of scale taxes

☐ M Jean-Yves Haberer, the Director of the French Treasury, is to head the Paribas Banking Group.



Enterprise in store

The chairmen of Marks & Spencer and J. Sainsbury, two of the country's best known high street chains, set aside their natural competitiveness to allow one to congratulate the other on his success.

The occasion was the presentation by Lord Sieff, the M & S chairman to Sir John Sainsbury (on left of picture) of this year's Business Enterprise Award, organized by the Institute of Directors.

The award, which was introduced last year, is made to the company judged to have made the most significant contribution to wealth and job creation over the past year. Sainsbury's took the award on the strength of an improvement in profits of 42 per cent and the creation of more than 5,000 new jobs.

Business Diary, page 17

Lonrho deal

Lonrho, the international trading company, has agreed to pay $100m (£52m) to buy the 50 per cent stake in Princess Properties International group from Universe Tankships Inc, that it does not already own. Princess is the holding company for a chain of luxury resort hotels.

Shares suspended

The shares of Polymark International, the supplier of machinery to laundries and garment manufacturers, were suspended on the stock market yesterday at 58½p. The company said it requested the supension after the discovery of financial discrepancies at Adolf Dreber, its German associate company.

Warning on pipeline

The Reagan Administration is being urged to soften its position on the proposed Soviet gas pipeline to Europe following the release yesterday of a new report indicating that an American policy hostile to the pipeline would only damage American companies.

The report, by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, warns that the United States can do nothing to prevent the project without total support from its European allies.

It concludes, therefore, that United States companies ought to be allowed to participate, since the Russians will have ready access to the technology they need from Japanese and European companies.

TODAY

Mr David Steele addresses United States Chamber of Commerce in London. Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to attend launch of glass manufacturer's recycling scheme.

Confederation of British Industry council monthly meeting. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary, to speak at Machine Tool Trades Association dinner. MFA negotiations resumes in Geneva.

Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product, based on output data (3rd quarter); indices of average earnings (September); indices of basic wages rates (October).

☐ Company results: Beechams, Brown Shipley and W. H. Smith (finals); Wade Potteries (half-yearly).

IN BRIEF

Chinese smokers pay more

Prices of cigarettes and alcohol in China are to rise sharply from today, but some synthetic textiles will be cheaper, according to the New China News Agency in Peking.

Cheapest cigarettes will be 0.02 yuan (½p) dearer, and best quality 0.27 yuan (7½p) dearer at 26p a packet. The Chinese are heavy smokers, but good quality cigarettes have been scarce recently, and the rises have been approved to boost the makers' declining profits.

Top brand alcoholic drinks are two yuan (55p) dearer. A litre of beer has gone up 0.16 yuan (4½p).

Synthetic textiles, particularly polyester, have dropped 0.66 yuan (20p) a metre.

China's inflation was said officially to have reached nearly 6 per cent last year, but Western experts believe a truer figure would be 20 per cent.

Grant for Bangladesh

Bangladesh has become the first Asian country to receive a grant — $1.43m (£752,600) — from the Opec fund for international development to cover its contribution to the common fund for commodities. Earlier recipients of similar grants have all been African countries.

Oil depression

The Japanese oil refining industry is in its worst depression, with refineries operating at record low levels. The Petroleum Association of Japan said refineries were working at only 56.3 per cent of capacity of 5.94 million barrels a day from the beginning of April to the end of September.

Nigeria contract

In a contract worth £38m from the Nigerian government, generator manufacturer Petbow of Sandwich, Kent, is to be project manager of a scheme, involving James Scott of Darlington and Deutz Engines of London to bring electricity to a rural area of Nigeria.

Sweden slims deficit

Sweden's trade deficit narrowed to kr400m (£38.8m) in October from September's kr700m, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. Exports and imports both showed record figures.

Loans guarantee

International bank loans worth £96m to help finance hospital, agriculture and water developments in Nigeria are being backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Israeli inflation

The inflation rate in Israel, expected to be 130 per cent this year, could rise to 180 per cent next year, Treasury officials in Jerusalem have forecast.

Italy shoe exports

Italy's shoe industry exports have soared this year, improving sales abroad by 5 per cent in real terms, after a slump of 20 per cent last year.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crds	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under [illegible], up to [illegible] 13¼%, over £50,000 [illegible]

Allied-Lyons buys tea and coffee side of Coca-Cola

By Margareta Pagano

Allied-Lyons, one of the country's big six brewers, has clinched a £21m deal in the United States to buy the instant coffee and iced tea interests of Coca-Cola.

The purchase is being made through J. Lyons, the group's food division, to buy Coca-Cola's Tenco subsidiary, which manufactures private-label instant coffee, iced-tea mix and tea in the United States and runs a sales and packaging operation in the United Kingdom. Tenco also owns a South American soft-drink business but this was not up for sale nor was Lyons interested in buying.

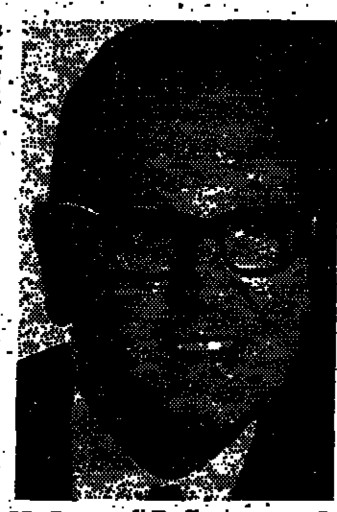
Lyons is acquiring the two businesses which have a total turnover of $150m (£79.4m) and employ together some 700 people. Close trading links have been established for over 20 years and Lyons has long sought to buy the business which supplies its own American coffee and tea market. The deal should be completed in December and will partly be paid in dollars.

Mr Leonard Badham, Lyons managing director, said last night the deal would provide many benefits to its existing business in the US, particularly for Tetley, it's tea and coffee company. Tenco used to supply 35 per cent of the ingredients for Tetley's iced-tea mix sales, a very strong market in America selling 6,000 tons of mix per annum. It will also provide Tetley with the technology for decaffeinated coffee products and for private brand coffee.

The US operation, based in New Jersey, employs 570 staff. Lyons's three US businesses, Tetley, Baskin-Robbins, the 2,500 chain of ice cream stores, and its mix and batter division, together provide half of profits in the division and last year increased profits by 20 per cent.

The United Kingdom concern, based in south-east London is smaller with 130 staff. It buys in instant coffee from overseas and prepares and packages private label brands for High Street retailers as well as a significant trade for vending machine customers and bulk-coffee for caterers.

Mr Badham added that Lyons expects good returns on the investment made



Mr Leonard Badham, managing director of J. Lyons.

LCP buys rest of Whitlock in US

By Our Financial Staff

LCP Holdings, the Midlands group with interests from property to special steels, has moved further into the United States market to take up full control of the Whitlock retail chain of car part stores.

LCP is paying $17.7m (£9.4m) to increase its stake in Whitlock from 40 per cent to 99.13 per cent. Whitlock opeates 48 stores across the Mid-West states selling mainly to DIY customers and last year made $2.6m before tax. Cash payments will be spread over the next year.

Mr David Rhead, LCP chairman, says the deal marks significant growth potential and forecasts a strong advance in profits this year.

Also announced yesterday were half-year results for the six months to September which revealed a fall in group pretax profits to £1.4m against £2m last time. Sales declined £2m to £104.8m. Shareholders receive an unchanged half-time gross dividend of 2.57p

Investment property, consisting of five trading estates in the West Midlands, is still the most important component of the business with profits rising £1.4m to £1.5m. But all other interests, apart from vehicle distribution, showed a decline, with trading profits down from £3.5m to £2.8m. Last year pretax profits were £3.6m.

Property development lost £7,000 against profits of £307,000, construction slipped from £305,000 to £205,000 and the special metals division ran into trouble with losses of £255,000 against profits of £63,000. This is due to a poor performance by H. R. Turner, whereas all other companies in the metals division were profitable.

HAT lifts profits by 11.6 pc

HAT Group, the specialist services and materials group based in the West Country, remains on line at the half-way stage to meet a self-imposed target of a 20 per cent annual increase in net profits at the pretax level.

For the six months to August 31, the group reported pretax profits of £2.4m, up 11.6 per cent on the corresponding period of 1980. Sales were 6.3 per cent higher at £42m.

Trading profit was £2.4m, against £2.15m a year earlier. After taxation of £901,000, against £814,000 a year earlier, and minorities, and less interest on loan capital, attributable profit was £1.5m, against £1.3m for the corresponding period last year. Earnings per share were 3.02p, against 2.72p.

The group is lifting its half-time dividend to 1.964p gross from 1.786p, an increase of 10 per cent. The figures were in line with expectations and the share price was unchanged at 66½p following their announcement. The yield is 5.9 per cent.

Mr David Telling, the chief executive, said yesterday that he was actively looking for an acquisition. In August, the group made a £7.35m rights issue. Mr Telling said cash balances were currently about double that.

He said he wanted a private company that would not make any of the group's divisions top-heavy. Market speculation has been that HAT's cleaning or maintenance divisions were most likely to be augmented by the proposed acquisition.

Mr Telling ruled out using the money raised by the rights issue for its newly-formed property development division.

Simplicity Pattern rejects Icahn bid

By Drew Johnston

Simplicity Pattern Company of the United States, which was the subject of an all-share takeover bid by Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey's NCC Energy group, has rejected a $28.75m bid for 31 per cent of its share capital by Mr Carl Icahn's Bayswater Realty & Capital Corporation. And NCC's Mr Lacey is set to battle on to gain control or arrange a business combination with Simplicity.

The Simplicity directors decided that the Bayswater bid for $2.5m at $11.5 a share in cash, was not in the best interests of its shareholders. If they had accepted, Mr Icahn would have controlled sufficient shares to veto further takeover plans.

Simplicity says it is considering litigation in connection with the offer and intends to look at alternatives which would be in the best interests of its shareholders and directors. These alternatives are regarded as options involving NCC.

NCC says it is determined to continue its bid for cash-rich Simplicity and is having talks with an undisclosed third party over a tender offer for all or part of Simplicity. A further possibility is that the third party will urge combination of itself, Simplicity and NCC. The companies say an arrangement on the future of the bid will be made some time before this coming Friday.

Simplicity, which is reported as having as much as $87m in cash on deposit account, is regarded by NCC as being vital to NCC's plans to expand its onshore energy exploration activities in the United States.

GEI pretax profit halved

GEI International, the specialist engineering group, has maintained its half-year dividend at 2.5p per share gross despite falls in turnover and profit. Pretax profits for the six months to September 30 were halved to £727,000. Turnovefr shrank from £29.4m to £24.4m.

Mr Tom Kenny, chairman, said yesterday that trading conditions are improving. "Outstanding orders for the group are better than they have been for many months. Substantial cash balances have been maintained".

Mr Kenny attacked increasing costs which had arisen in the year from nationalized and local authorities. "Despite the persistent rise in government-related costs we, in the private sector, had to reduce prices to offset the increasing penetration of subsidized imports. Costs under our control have been further reduced." Mr Kenny specified rates and gas increases as being particularly onerous.

Lower Readicut loss in first six months

By Drew Johnston

Improved turnover and an increase in overseas sales are the first signs of improved profitability at Readicut International. The textile group has cut its pretax losses back from £1.6m in the six months to September 30 to £595,000 and Trading profits before interest charges of £888,000 turned around from a loss of £745,000 last year to a profit of £293,000.

Mr Paul Croset, chairman, said yesterday he was less concerned about the group's high level of interest charges than with continued demand. "The improvement in our performance this year has been largely a result of cutting our expenses," he said. Readicut has seen its workforce fall from 5,000 in 1979 to its present level of 3,500.

The one exception to low UK demand has been at the Frith Furnishing subsidiary which supplies car carpets. Mr Croset said increased demand from car manufacturers had contributed to a very satisfactory performance.

MY Dart's worst year

MY Dart, the fireworks-to-sport equipment and packaging group, yesterday described last year's trading as the worst in the company's history.

Mr Sidney Marks, chairman, commented that manufacturers and exporters had been severely hit by currency exchange rates and rising costs which could not be recovered in prices. Reorganization had taken place throughout the group and cost control continued, he said.

But action taken over the year to June failed to stop pretax profits falling from £1.72m in the previous year to £232,000.

Greycoat bids £36m for City Offices

By Peter Wainwright

A well-heralded bid for City Offices emerged yesterday but was speedily rejected. The bidder is Greycoat Estates which is offering more than £36m, though its own market value is £19m. City Offices' shares jumped 20p to 130p, but around a fortnight ago they jumped from 82p to 106p on what some identified as heavy buying. Already there are rumbles of a Stock Exchange inquiry.

Greycoat has an ambitious development programme, whith two big schemes just finished. One is 150,000 sq ft of office at Euston Road, London, funded by Legal & General, and the other is 600,000 sq ft of offices and commercial space at Cutlers Gardens, London, EC2. Greycoat is also involved in the massive Coin Street development on London's South Bank. A planning decision is expected after a public enquiry.

If Greycoat fails it could lose £1.1m in expenses, or 10p a share. The group's auditors, Arthur Young McClelland Moores, qualified the last accounts. No provision for the expenditure had been made.

Greycoat is rich in cash but is thought in the stock market to be short on assets. Against a market value of around £19m, its net tangible assets at book value are £5.7m.

The bid is of four Greycoat shares for every five in City Offices. Alternatively, holders of every five shares in City Offices are offered three shares in Greycoat, and 157p in cash. After the bid was announced, Greycoat shares fell 8p to 170p, while those in City Offices jumped 20p to 130p. The offer is worth around 136p.

City Offices is rich in prime assets. It is largely orientated towards the City of London where more than 65 per cent of its rental income arises. Key shareholders are Legal & General Assurance with 29 per cent of the shares, and Commerical Union with 9.2 per cent. City estimates suggest that assets could be 155p a share plus, and opinion is that a bidder could well have to pay 155p a share plus, and opinion is that a bidder could well have to pay up to asset value.

Stock markets

Shares manage some gains

Equities shrugged off their fears about the economy and the Bank of England's warning against lower interest rates, to register fresh gains yesterday.

Nevertheless, the market opened in a cautious frame of mind, still awaiting the outcome of allotments for dealings in Exco, which start today. Dealers still expect the shares to open with around a 60p premium over the offer price of 140p, although much will depend on market conditions.

Sentiment continued to improve throughout the morning as investors eagerly awaited third-quarter figures from Unilever. Unfortunately, these proved to be below expectations and the price receded 3p at the close, to 635p. The latest firgures from Tesco were also below expectations and the price finished 5p lower at 54p.

Much of the latest improvement in share prices caught many jobbers by surprise, but was enough to leave the FT Index 4.6 higher at 508.3, after opening 1.5 up at 10 am.

The sharp about-turn in the value of sterling caused gilts a certain amount of worry, with profit-taking gaining the upper hand in thin trading. This was in spite of the views of Mr Michael Pragg of brokers Simon Coates who told an investment conference that gilts were looking cheap.

He reckoned that investors had collectively misjudged the current market and added that if United States interest rates went significantly lower next year the scope for improvement in long-term bond would be dramatic.

Unfortunately, it made little impact yesterday, as prices lost up to £½ in longs and £¼ in shorts.

Blue chips closed mostly higher in moderate trade, with rises in ICI 4p to 228p, Glaxo 8p to 440p, Bowater 2p to 202p, Courtaulds 3p to 66p, GKN 1 p to 154p and Blue Circle 4p to 4p to 470p.

Dunlop shares have been buzzing all week, rising a further 4p to 66p yesterday on prospects for its latest radial tyre design. Experts believe the tyre should cut down fuel consumption and it has attracted the attention of Vauxhall motors who want it fitted to all their models from early 1982 onwards.

BOC Group recovered 2p to 147p in the wake of recent fears over the performance of its Airco subsidiary.

Shares of Polymark were suspended at 58½p after problems with a German subsidiary.

Elsewhere on the bid front, Lonrho remained unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Universe Tankships for $100m. But Allied-Lyons slipped ½p to 68½p on news of its $40m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary lifted Tozer Kemsley 3p to 79p, with ERF holding steady at 46p following news earlier in the week of a £5m truck contract with Saudi Arabia. Speculative attention was directed at H. Perry 2p to 77p, Headlam, Sims & Coggins 4p to 43p, Wolverhampton Laundry, Eucalyptus Pulp 5p to 200p and GM Firth 6p to 160p. The latest review of prospects for Servis washing machines added 2p to 16p on Wilkins & Mitchell, but the latest troubles in Northern Ireland left Ulster TV 4p off at 74p and Jefferson Smurfitt 2p to 77p.

City Offices' rejection of the £36m offer from Greycoat Properties added 20p to the price at 130p, although Greycoat slipped 8p to 170p. Other properties to rise in sympathy with the news included Gt Portland 6p to 202p, MEPC 1p at 224p and Land Securities 2p to 325p, the last in the wake of recent figures.

Stores were in a more confident mood following the latest retail sales figures. Great Universal "A" rose 7p to 433p, Boots, reporting later today, 1p to 205p, Marks & Spencer 1p to 124p and Mothercare 2p to 136p.

Equity turnover on November 16 was £107.008m (13,937 Bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Royal Insurance, Prudential Corp, Unilever, Plessey, Inchcape, Blyvoors, RTZ, Cons Gold, Comm Union and Legal & General.

Traded options: Total contracts amounted to only 928, with interest centred on Imperial Group on 345 contractors.

Traditional options saw calls in Muirhead on 14p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 16½ and Lee Cooper on 18p, while doubles were completed in Imperial Group on 9p, Grand Met on 25p and a put in Tozer Kensley on 6¼p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Acrow(I)	76.4(69.8)	1.9d(2.6d)	3.09d(4.29d)	—(—)	—	—(0.75)
B.E.T.Omnibus(F)	35.3(30.2)	2.68(2.95)	15.09(21.4)	2.5(2.5)	1/12	—(—)
Channel Tunnel Inv.(I)	—(—)	0.006(0.006)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
John Crowther(I)	1.72(2.39)	0.22d(0.004)	6.5d(0.1d)	—(—)	—	—(—)
G.E.I.Int.(I)	24.3(29.4)	0.72(1.52)	2.42(5.08)	1.7(1.7)	11/12	—(5.31)
H.A.T.Group(I)	42(39.5)	2.39(2.14)	3.02(2.72)	1.3(1.2)	26/2	—(2.5)
Higsons Brew(F)	26.1(23.1)	1.75(1.66)	14.4(11.1)	2.8(2.55)	—	3.2(3.2)
I.C.C.Oil(I)	1.21(0.927)	0.16(0.11)	0.36(0.25)	—(—)	—	—(—)
L.P.C.(I)	104.7(107)	1.37(2.04)	2.7(1.4)	1.8(1.8)	4/1	—(2.5)
M.Y.Dart(F)	21.3(20.8)	0.23(1.22)	2.09(7.31)	1(1)	5/1	—(2.9)
Readicut(I)	43.9(39.6)	0.59d(1.6d)	0.77d(2.11d)	—(—)	—	—(0.1)
S&U Stores(I)	12.5(13.21)	0.3(0.37)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Tesco(I)	915.7(843)	14.6(13.8)	—(—)	1.1(1.0)	1/3	—(2.55)
Savoy Hotel(I)	14.6(14.3)	1.3d(0.8d)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(1.14)
Unilever(a)	8,487(7,457)	543(438)	88.95(55.97	9.9b(8.9b)	21/12	—(22.9b)
	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	4.4c(4.1c)	21/12	—(11.12c)
J.W.Wassall(I)	1.12(1.14)	0.30d(0.019d)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
WhitbreadInv.(I)	—(—)	2.45(2.21)	—(—)	1.6(1.45)	8/1	—(4.3
Young Brewery(I)	14.1(11.83)	1.07(0.72)	—(—)	3(2.5)	4/12	—(5.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a For nine months; b Dividend paid by Unilever Ltd; c Dividend paid by Unilever N.V.; d Loss.

Lloyds International climbs 87 pc for year

Even after a more than doubled provision for bad debts, of £43.9m, against 19.4m, the total income of Lloyds Bank International (which is wholly owned by Lloyds Bank) expanded from £231m to £305.2m in the year to September 30, 1981.

Oreover, pretax profits jumped 87 per cent to £120.6m. This was after operating costs, up from £148.5m to £167.7m, an exchange profit of £4.3m —in contrast tolast year's £12.3m loss, and interest on loan capital, which has risen from £5.8m to £21.2m.

Mr Eric Whittle, the chief executive, reports that the improving trend in profitability last year continued in 1981, materially assisted by the decline in the pound-dollar exchange rate.

Avon Rubber

Avon Rubber has bought the majority shareholding in the Oldham-based company, Norbren Resins Ltd. The deal has been transacted through Avon's subsidiary, ALH Systems, which has acquired 76 per cent of Norbren's capital at a cost of £456,000 and has the right to acquire the remaining 24 per cent on December 31, 1986.

Norbren formulate epoxy and polyurethane resins and most of its output is used by ALH Systems.

John Crowther

In the first half of 1981, the John Crowther Group, Huddersfield-based woollen textile manufacturers, cut its trading loss from £225,000 to £161,000. The charge for interest has dropped from £160,000 to £94,000, but this year the company only made a £28,000 profit on asset sales, compared with a profit of £389,000 last year.

The result is a pretax loss of £227,000, compared with a pretax profit of £4,000 in 1980. The board explains that the high loss of 1980 continued into the early part of 1981 and the full effect of the board's efforts were not felt until after June 30. The group recently operated profitably.

Allied Irish Banks

Allied Irish Banks is in advanced negotiations to buy 1.86m new shares in Insurance Corp of Ireland, giving it a 25 per cent stake, for £10.2m (Irish) or £5.50 per share.

The subscription, subject to approval by Insurance Corp. shareholders would take place on December 31, 1981 and June 30, 1982, in equal amounts.

If the talks succeed, Insurance Corp. plans a one-for-two scrip issue. Insurance Corp. announced talks with an unnamed party on November 3.

Court date set

The family dispute over administration of the £1.25m estate of the textiles tycoon Mr Isidore Ostrer is to be fought out in the High Court in January. Yesterday, a judge fixed January 18 for the start of the hearing after being told that a suggested date this month was not convenient for the estate administrator, Mr Ostrer's daughter, Mrs Pamela Mason.

Mrs Mason is being challenged by her step-sister, Mrs Isabella Blench, over her handling of their late father's estate.

Mrs Blench is seeking the appointment of a judicial trustee to take over from Mrs Mason as administrator.

Mr Ostrer was a founder of the Bradford-based woollen textiles giant, Illingworth Morris. His estate included a controlling interest in the company.

Business appointments

New chairman for BP Chemicals International

Mr M. R. Rendle is the new chairman of BP Chemicals International. A managing director of The British Petroleum Company, Mr Rendle succeeds Mr P. I. Walters on December 1, after the latter becomes chairman of The British Petroleum Company.

Mr Brian Moody has become director and general manager of the Nuclear and General Engineering division of Fairey Engineering.

Sir John Garlick is now a director of Abbey National Building Society.

Mr John F. C. Armstrong has been made managing director of Mallinson-Denny (Scotland).

Mr Derek C. Guy has been elected president of The Institute of Engineers and Technicians.

Mr B. V. Abdy, Mr J. S. Barber, Mr R. J. Barry, Mr N. L. Edwards, and Mr C. G. Harman have accepted directorships of Winchester Bowring.

Lord Buxton has become chairman of the international television news agency, UPITN. He Succeeds Sir Geoffrey Cox. Lord Buxton, who is chief executive of the Anglia Television Group, became chairman of ITN in March. Mr Dan Moloney, ITN's financial controller and company secretary, has been appointed deputy chairman of UPITN.

Mr Kevin P. McGrath has been made finance director of Arbuthnot Export Services and its subsidiary companies.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 17.—Strength in the energy sector allowed stocks to close slightly higher but concerns about the deteriotating economy prevented any meaningful uptrend.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 5.14 at 850.17, its highest level of the day advances edged out declines by around 850 to 680 and volume, at some 43.5 million shares was unchanged on yesterday.



Canadian Prices

Commodities

COPPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash [illegible]

[illegible]

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	112	—	10.0	8.9	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
200	92	Bardon Hill	193	—	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
104	88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
126	55	Frank Horsell	121	—	6.4	5.3	10.9	26.3
110	57	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	47	George Blair	47	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	93	—	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.7
113	59	Jackson Group	98	—	7.0	7.1	3.4	7.0
130	103	James Burrough	110	—	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1
334	244	Robert Jenkins	292	—	31.3	10.7	4.1	10.3
59	50	Scruttons "A"	57	—	5.3	9.3	8.8	8.1
224	177	Torday Limited	177xd	—	15.1	8.5	6.8	11.7
28	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	72xi	—	15.0	20.8	—	—
56	33	Unilock Holdings	33	—	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
263	181	W. S. Yeates	218	—	13.1	6.0	4.1	8.4

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Safeguarding control over UK banks

At issue in the proposed legislation to control foreign takeovers of United Kingdom banks is the extent to which overseas control of an important part of the British banking system would inhibit the authorities in their supervision of the economy. Both the Bank of England and the Treasury take the view that a big bank (like Lloyds, for instance) holds a vital, strategic place in the economy and cannot be entrusted even to benign foreign control or influence. Hence the unprecedented passions aroused in the Bank since Hongkong and Shanghai flouted its 1972 guidelines in April this year by launching a bid for Royal Bank of Scotland despite the displeasure of the Governor.

The Foreign Office and the Department of Trade, on the contrary, would seem to view legislation as inhibiting the operation of a free market (subject ot suitable controls) as well as inviting retaliation from overseas, particularly the United States where British banks have made sizable acquistitions over recent years. In this they are joined by senior bankers who would be most unhappy to see any legislation which inhibited further expansion overseas despite the apparent lack of suitable candidates at reasonable prices. It is not only the Hongkong Bank which worries the Bank of England. As soon as exchange controls were abolished in October 1979, United Kingdom bankers were complaining that foreign banks were breaking the guidelines on foreign currency lending.

It is this fear that foreigners may not always be willing to obey the rules of the game which has determined the Bank and the Treasury on the need for protective legislation. This may not prove to be the wisest course for a government which has firmly set its face against protectionism and towards the free market mechanism. A search for ways to tighten up guidelines to ensure that overseas control of an important United Kingdom financial institution and domestic control over the running of the economy remain compatible, may be a better way of going about things.

● *After last year's £4.98m loss Acrow now seems to have seen the worst of things. At the half way stage, the pretax loss has been cut to £1.94m against £2.69m for the corresponding period last year. Sales were up 9.4 per cent at £76.42 and there was a trading profit of £658,000 against £159,000 a year earlier. Orders accepted on tight margins last year in order to keep factories working are now coming to an end and lower interest rates are helping reduce the effects of borrowings that required £2.60m in interest payments in the first half.*

More importantly, the group has been exporting well. Overseas sales were up by 22.5 per cent and acounted for two thirds of total turnover, against three fifths in the first half last year. On the other hand, domestic sales are down on last year's levels and are likely to be so again in the second half. The group says its order books are at record levels, although, again, it is the export-oriented divisions that are showing the strength. It is hoping to return to profitability in the second half, but £1.94m seems too great a leeway to make up. However, when Norman Cunningham, a man with a reputation for turning round troubled companies, arrives next month as the new chief executive, he will find that task already underway.

Unilever

Good gains outside Europe

Unilever's sales have held up well this year and the third quarter figures suggest that earlier estimates of about £680m pretax for the whole year will be vindicated. Combined third quarter pretax profits were £179m, an increase of 19 per cent, giving nine months profits of £543m, up 24 per cent. If one recalculates, using exchange rates prevailing at the end of September rather than the end of last year, the results look even better: total attributable profit has risen by 59 per cent to £330m. Overall volume rose by 1.5 per cent and total sales were up by 13 per cent to £8.487m for the nine months, but with most of the volume (and profit) gains coming outside Europe. Unilever had spent heavily on productivity improvements in Europe itself and, though these may bring profit gains when economies revive, at the moment they only serve to maintain profitability.

Outside Europe, by contrast, the company is doing well. National Starch, the American acquisition, is paying off, and the launch of Shield soap was successful. Detergent volumes have grown, foodproducts are seeing bigger margins even if volumes are tending to slip, and personal products are also showing the results of higher productivity. Overall, the 6 to 7 per cent group increase in productivity over recent years is being maintained, while the group has also been helped by mainly stagnant commodity prices.

These trends will continue into the final three months. There must be a reservation that as the winter looms and recession bites deeper, particularly in continental Europe, consumers will shy away from some of the more costly products, for example frozen foods. Many of Unilever's products come fairly low down the list of economies made as discretionary income shrinks, however. So falls in real incomes are most likely to take their toll next year. Against that, the fourth quarter will be five calendar days shorter than the third, effectively offsetting the £18m gain in the first quarter from three extra days.

Tesco

Signs of improvement

Tesco may have stopped the rot. For three years its profits have been falling, thanks both to a costly over-expansion into non-foods and to a weakening grip on foods themselves, where competitors such as Sainsbury scored on quality whild Tesco continued, as before, to pile it high and sell it cheap. But yesterday Tesco reported an increase of nearly 6 per cent to £14.6m in pretax profits for the 24 weeks to mid-August on turnover up 8.6 per cent to £915.7m. Even so, turnover was slightly down in volume terms and Sainsbury — first half profits up 38 per cent — has all but caught up with Tesco in grocery markets share. Each now has just over 13 per cent.

Tesco has, of course, been slowing down in non-foods and doing what it can to repair margins in foods. It has also cut borrowings by making property disposals to lower interest charges. But by stressing quality and fresh food, like Sainsbury, it is playing a game that will take time to pay off.

Now Tesco is talking of electronic point of sale equipment (electronic checkouts) but the first installation does not start until January. Meanwhile, the group had to provide £1m against the latest pretax profits. The shares slipped 5p to 54p.

TKM

Raising cash

Against a background of sliding profits but a share price which has refused to reflect this becuse of the ever-recurring takeover rumounrs, Tozer, Kemsly & Millbourn has been working to solve its internal problems. This year there have already been a couple of small disposals, the joint venture on foods with Imperial Group to stem one loss-maker and more recently the merger of the group's Canadian agricultural equipment maker with a third party to staunch another heavy drain on the group's resources.

Against this background, the £14.5m sale of the holiday division to Rank Organization looks like a measure to raise cash at a time when interest charges have been bearing heavily on the group. The book profit of £13m thrown up by the deal will also hep to make the bottom line of the profit and loss account look a good deal healthier than otherwise at the end of a year which is having to bear further extraordinary rationalization costs. In addition, the City will draw comfort from seeing TKM freeing resources to concentrate on its traditional businesses, however successful the travel operations have been. Indeed the shares rose 3p yesterday to 79p, although takeover hopes still seem the main justification for the shares at this level.

Sarah Scott

Mr Campbell shakes up Australia's finances . . .

Mr Keith Campbell who headed the committee of inquiry into the Australian financial system with his controversial report.

Sydney

The Campbell report, recommending radical changes to Australia's outmoded financial system, has plunged the federal government into a political dilemma and prompted outright rejection by the labour party opposition and the Australian democrats who together control the Senate.

Even before Mr John Howard, the Treasurer, had completed his address to Parliament, heralding the 500,000-word report and its key proposal of a total deregulation of interest rates, the political sparks began to fly.

By the time he had finished Mr Howard, who had been an enthusiastic supporter of deregulation of the market-place and had set up the committee of inquiry which produced the report, began showing unhealthy signs that he was less than happy with the 838-page programme.

The report's main recommendations are to abolish all controls on interest rates, to dismantle foreign exchange controls, to admit foreign banks to Australia and for the Australian dollar to be fixed in the market. It also recommends the ending of double taxation of company dividends, that banks should pay interest on cheque accounts, and tougher provisions against insider trading.

Other proposals are uniform consumer credit laws, the selling out of selected government financial institutions, the ending preferential financial treatment of farmers, deregulation of brokerage rates charged by stockbrokers, limits to special export finance, the selling of state insurance offices, tougher company reporting standards, and a new deal for building societies and credit unions which virtually enables them to become banks.

Mr Keith Campbell, the report's chief architect, spent nearly two years producing this voluminous critique of Australia's financial make-up. His immediate reaction to the criticisms, which were yesterday coming from all sides of the political spectrum, was to urge the government to muster the courage to push through the recommendations in their totality — "or it could do nothing and continue with an inefficient financial system."

Mr Howard dithered by saying that the government would "naturally seek to achieve a balance between economic, social and political considerations and realities"

Total deregulation of interest rates would force the government to use budgetary measures to offset cost rises to the politically sensitive rural lobby and the owners and buyers of homes. Ministers believe that this would put at risk their promise of lower income taxes.

The committee's recommendations have understandably caused an uproar in the National Country Party, which has insisted that any removal of preferential interest rates for farmers should be offset by large subsidies. Mr Peter Nixon, the Minister for Primary Industry, said categorically that no changes would be made unless they met the government's "social and political priorities".

Equally, the Labour Party and Australian Democrats vehemently rejected the chief recommendations. Mr Ralph Willis, Labour's economics spokesman, said that although his party would support proposals designed to strengthen consumer protection it would oppose any move to deregulate interest rates.

"The aspirations of millions of young Australians to own their own homes would be dashed, and small business's would be devastated", he said, and Australian Democrats joined the chorus by saying that interest rate deregulation would be a disaster.

Criticism from these two parties carries clout because their combined forces can veto any legislative changes in parliament.

While the critics have homed in on the deregulation issue, fearing rising interest rates, one of the most interesting proposals to emerge from the report is the open-door policy for foreign banks.

The report says that licences should be limited, but recommends immediate entry, with no requirements for local equity.

Unfortunately, the report fails to be more specific about the number of licences that should be allocated.

The committee also recommends that foreign banks not wanting licences should be able to establish agencies restricted to an "offshore" lending role, with no authority to borrow on Australian markets or undertake foreign exchange business. Foreign exchange business remains the perogative of local banks, a recommendation that will thoroughly disappoint the merchant banks who lobbied enthusiasticallly for this business.

The Australian banks immediately endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations yesterday, although some were pessimistic about their implementation.

Local banks had geared up for foreign bank entry and a subsequent increase in competition by merging their operations. The Melbourne-based Commercial Bank of Australia accepted a marriage proposal from Sydney's Bank of New South Wales and the National Bank joined forces with the Commercial Banking Co of Sydney.

The report also says that exchange controls should eventually be dismantled and that the restriction on the listing of foreign corporations on Australian stock exchanges should be lifted.

. . . but has he gone too far?

It is clear is that no Australian government of whatever political flavour could hope to implement the full range of Campbell recommendations. For what the Campbell committee has done is to tread on the toes of the most powerful interest groups in the land.

It would need a goverment of extraordinary confidence to take on home owners (Australia has one of the highest rate of home ownership in the world), the all powerful farmers' lobby, and the federal treasury (which believes that control of foreign exchange is a critical economic weapon) and expect to survive.

Certainly, the present government would be unwilling to consider suicide merely for economic purity. In this sense the breadth of the committee's findings must have been a shock to Mr Malcolm Fraser's government, which was expecting something more politically palatable.

The government has shown some signs over recent years that it would be prepared to consider changes to Australia's highly regulated financial system, but it wanted changes at the margin, not a financial revolution which would upset a finely balanced political apple cart.

The government's prevailing view was that if Australia was to have foreign banks it would be a mere handful and then only in tightly restricted sections of the market. If Australia was to have deregulated lending rates, home loans and farm loans among particular categories of borrowers would be exempt.

A reflection of just how tentative Australian government can be came last November when the cabinet decided to deregulate bank deposit rates, but a submission by Mr Howard, the Treasurer, to extend this to some lending rates was defeated by an axis of "pragmatic" Liberal ministers and National Country Party ministers.

The Campbell recommendations still have to pass through that same cabinet with that same axis intact. On the face of it there is no urgency for the government to adopt a more flexible financial system, although most economic observers believe that Australia's long-term economic health would benefit greatly.

It would seem therefore that like the 1962 Vernon Report on the Australian economy which the Menzies government rejected out of hand, the Campbell Committee Report will become a theoretical target but little more.

Helen Barker

Why the Russians are so short of food

The Russians are deeply worried about worsening food shortages. This year's grain harvest may have been 60 million tonnes below target, at only 175 million tonnes. On Monday President Brezhnev gave warning at a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee that food supply was the central problem for the present five-year plan which began in January. Yesterday the opening session of the Supreme Soviet was told that, despite the many difficulties, the country was sticking to the plan. ALEC NOVE *examines the shortcomings of Soviet agriculture.*

The food shortages which are an increasing problem for the Soviet Union have certainly not been helped by the weather: it is unusual to have three poor harvests in a row. But the weather is only partly to blame — a range of other factors play their part.

One is the authorities' obstinate persistence in a cheap-food policy. Retail prices of bread, meat and other basic foodstuffs have not been changed for 20 years, though money incomes have roughly doubled in that time.

Since prices paid to farms have gone up sharply, there is a huge subsidy bill at more than £16,000m, the highest agricultural subsidy in history.

At these prices supply and demand cannot possibly balance and in the (legal) free market prices are often two to three times the official level.

But equally responsible for the shortages is the sluggish response of agriculture to the large injections of resources which the Soviet state has used to try to stimulate higher production. Some 27 per cent of total investment goes to agriculture, a far higher figure than in any industrial country.

Why have the results been so disappointing?

Labour problems are an ingredient in any explanation. About 27 million people work in agriculture, yet it is still necessary to draft in extra labour by the million to cope with the peak of the harvest.

A labour economist in the Soviet Union recently estimated that the numbers involved have increased 2.4 times since 1970 and have reached the remarkable figure of 15.6 million; and the numbers have been increasing rapidly.

There are two main reasons — the unwillingness of the peasants to work harder at peak periods and inadequacies and gaps in mechanization. Labour incentives are ineffective because there is little to spend the extra money on and they are also perverse, because pay is unrelated to final results. A tractor-driver is paid in terms of area ploughed and so is actually rewarded if he succeeds in ploughing shallow.

Machinery is often of mediocre quality, lacking essential spare parts and poorly maintained in ill-equipped workshops. So-called "small-scale mechanization" is notoriously lacking.

The farms cannot get the machines they order through the official wholesale intermediary and, as an article in *Pravda* pointed out last month, farms "often have to fetch (dismantled) machines from the factory, assemble them, test them and then still pay 10 per cent extra to the *Goskomselkhoztekhnika* [the intermediary]. What for? For the non-existent delivery, testing and assembly."

Transport is another big problem. Rural "roads" become an impassable sea of mud in autumn and spring and lorries are unsuitable for their tasks.

Lack of storage space results in the loss of much grain and fertilizer, while shortage of packaging materials helps to deprive towns of vegetables and fruit.

All these "lacks" have been the subject of repeated press criticism, as has the practice of excessive and arbitrary interference with farm management. Compulsory delivery quotas are accompanied by many other orders: farms are told, for example, how much to deliver to the state, what area to sow to which crop, when to sow and when to harvest. They are forbidden to dispose of a head of livestock without written permission.

All this naturally disrupts the farm management's own plans and crop rotations and breeds irresponsibility.

Indeed, President Brezhnev made it plain in his speech to the Central Committee that this was an aspect of the problem which worried him deeply. Criticizing the rigidity of the present methods, he said "The basic decision on how to use an acre of land and when to start working must lie with the collective or state farm itself."

Privately cultivated allotments, and privately owned animals have contributed significantly to the country's food supply. Western critics sometimes note that only 3 per cent of the sown area is privately cultivated, but accounts for 26.5 per cent of total agricultural production.

This, however, is misleading: two thirds of the value of output consists of livestock products, and the animals are not pastured on the private plots. None the less, the private sector could certainly do more to relieve the present shortages and is more efficient in the use of labour than state and collective farms.

What remedies are proposed or are being attempted?

First, a series of decrees and declarations have come out strongly for expanding private production. Hungarian experience as been studied and new contractual relations are being established between peasant households, the collective or state farms and the food industry to encourage private livestock-raising.

So serious is the food shortage that the ideological prejudices against private enterprise are being set aside.

Second, there has been a marked extension of the practice of setting up so-called autonomous work-teams, small groups of peasants who organize their own work schedules and are paid by results.

Proposals on these lines were first put forward fifteen years ago, but were put into cold storage. They are now being revived and given publicity.

Third, a decree has (not for the first time) denounced excessive interference with farm management. The sown area, livestock numbers and the organization of production must be its responsibility.

We shall see if this will prove consistent with the injunctions to local party committees, to ensure that various tasks are carried out by management. It is also contradicted by the drive, now in progress, to set up "agro-industrial complexes", which must further enlarge the bureaucratic control apparatus in the countryside.

It has been decided to alter the prices paid to farms. The decree, made this July, is obscure, but the net effect would seem to be a further increase in prices, which would add still more to the subsidy payments out of the state budget.

We shall have to wait and see what effect these measures have, but the observer must have grounds for scepticism. After all, since Stalin's death there have been several decrees and declarations concerning farm autonomy, the encouragement of private-plot production and a better system of labour incentives.

However, Mr Brezhnev himself is still expressing extreme concern and the alarm caused by the present food shortages, and the huge scale of grain imports, seems quite genuine.

The author is Professor of Economics at the University of Glasgow.

Business Diary: Salford's militant industrial complex

When the scale of the cuts in university grants became known earlier this year, one of the hardest hit universities responded quickly with an initiative for survival that has yet to be equalled.

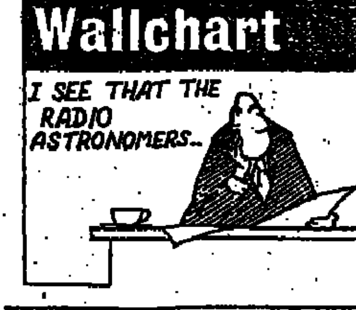
The university is at Salford and the action came in the creation of the "Campaign to Promote the University of Salford".

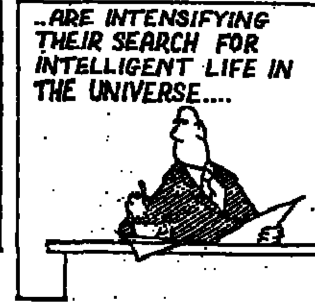
Although the project has become known by its acronym, CAMPUS, there is nothing of the academic ivory tower about it. For a start, the inspiration came from a group of industrial executives with companies including Ferranti, GEC-Marconi Electronics, and Ward and Goldstone, all of which have exploited inventions from applied research and collaborated in the university's advanced training scheme tailored to meet the needs of industry.

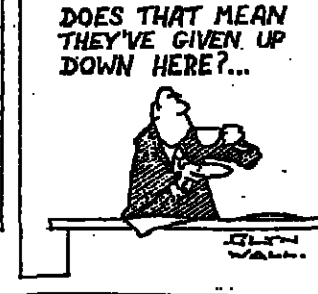
So when Dr John Ashworth, the new vice-chancellor, took his seat at the beginning ot term, the battle for survival was well under way. Hence his transition from the job of Chief Scientist to the Government "think tank" — the Central Policy Review Staff — was probably not quite as shattering as it could have been.

CAMPUS has gathered more than 200 companies to help in achieving its first goal of persuading the Government that the heaviest cuts had fallen on one of the universities of most value to industry, coming up with the innovations needed to restructure manufacturing and commerce. The campaign is pursuing a second goal, the strengthening of collaboration with industry and commerce, by formally constituting CAMPUS as a trust later this month under the chairmanship of Alen Veale, the managing director of GEC Power Engineering, and with Professor Graham Ashworth of the department of civil engineering as its director.

It will then be set on its longer term course which should send at least a tremor through the mandarins of Whitehall and the academic clique who form the University Grants Committee. For the object is to expose the misconceptions of the proper role of a university in a modern society which are alleged to exist in the Department of Education and Science and the grants committee.









Systime's analysis

There were doubtless some satisfied smiles yesterday down at the offices of the National Enterprise Board — shortly to become the British Technology Group — when it was learnt that one of its subsidiaries, Systime, the mini computer maker, was among four companies shortlisted for this year's Business Enterprise Award.

The award (won by Sainsburys) is judged on the basis of the wealth and job creation performance of companies over the past year. Systime's profits rose by 31 per cent and employment by 26 per cent on the back of rising demand for mini-computers.

The principal sponsor of the award is the Institute of Directors, whose director general, Walter Goldsmith, is among the least enthusiastic supporters of state intervention in general and of the NEB in particular.

Talking Turkey

"Banker Kastelli" is a household expression in Turkey as householders struggle to make both ends meet in an inflation-ridden country.

The cost of living index, which soared to 120 per cent last year, is now running close to 40 per cent for 1981, but wage and salary earners still have a hard time trying to catch up, particularly under a military regime which forbids strikes.

Many Turks are selling jewelry and property to raise cash and put it on deposit with "Banker Kastelli" and other private investment firms that are exploiting Turkey's economic mess.

"Banker Kastelli", who has just been authorized to add 11 new provincial offices to a chain of 15, offers 55 per cent interest a year for two years if the interest is payed monthly, or 52 per cent for a one-year deposit.

Kastelli and his colleagues are giving Turkey's 40 banks tough competition. The banks are bound by an informal cartel arrangement to pay a maximum of 37 per cent interest net and not monthly either.

Timely bandits

Time Bandits directed by Monty Python's lone American Terry Gilliam and financed by ex-Beatle George Harrison, made few waves in Britain, but in North America it is shaping up as one of the surprise hits of the year. In two weeks it has already taken nearly £7m at the box office and shows no sign of letting up.

The fantasy adventure film for children and adults, with Ralph Richardson as God, Sean Connery as Agamemnon, John Cleese as an effecte Robin Hood, six dwarfs and an unknown 12-year-old boy, cost "either five million or 20 million to make", says Gilliam with a straight face.

American critics have raved about it and the *Time Bandits* illustrated screen play is selling like hot cakes at about £5 a copy.

Why is it cleaning up? American science fiction writer Harlan Ellison says: "There is such a paucity of imagination in the bulk of films being produced today that when something that is genuinely imaginative and fresh comes along, the audiences streak to it like poor devils who have been dragging themselves across a desert."

Michael Montagu, chairman of the English Tourist Board, was flying out of JFK Airport, New York, the other day and fell to pondering why English airports have such obscure names. He came up with a list of alternatives, among them Churchill International (instead of Heathrow?), Shakespeare International for Birmingham, Drake for Plymouth and Bronte for Bradford. When it came to Manchester and Liverpool imagination failed him. My suggestions are Fosdyke and Maggie May, but then these are as likely to fox the visitor as they are to please the natives.

Ross Davies

Adjudicator must remit different facts

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Malik

Before Mr Justice Forbes

[Judgment delivered November 16]

An adjudicator hearing an appeal under the Immigration Act 1971, cannot substitute his discretion for that of the Secretary of State for the Home Department even though he finds different facts involving the application of different immigration rules from those applied by the Home Secretary. He must allow the appeal and remit the matter for determination by the Secretary of State.

Mr Justice Forbes, sitting as a Divisional Court, allowed Mr Mahboob Iqbal Malik's application for judicial review and quashed the decision of an Immigration Appeal Tribunal on January 19, 1981 upholding an adjudicator's decision. The adjudicator had endorsed the Home Secretary's refusal to remove the time limit attached to the applicant's leave to remain in the United Kingdom.

After being given leave to enter the United Kingdon for one month, the applicant married a woman settled here and obtained an extension of leave to remain for 12 months. He later applied for the removal of the time limit attached to his stay on the basis of his marriage, but the Home Secretary decided that the marriage was a marriage of convenience and that the wife had no intention of living permanently with the applicant as his wife. He dismissed the application in accordance with paragraph 24A of the *Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules for Control After Entry: EEC and other non-Commonwealth Nationals* (HC 241).

The applicant appealed to an adjudicator who found that the marriage was not one of convenience within the meaning of paragraph 24A, but he purported to exercise the discretion granted to the Secretary of State by paragraph 24A (e) to refuse such an application where, as he found, one of the parties to the marriage no longer had any intention of living with the other as man and wife, he accordingly dismissed the appeal.

Paragraphs 24 and 24A of HC 241, amending paragraph 22 of the *Statement of Immigration Rules for Control After Entry: EEC and other non-Commonwealth Nationals* (HC 82), provide: "24. Subject to paragraph 24A, a man admitted in a temporary capacity who marries a woman settled here should have the time limit on his stay removed unless the marriage took place within the 12 months immediately preceding his application, in which event his stay should be extended for a further period not exceeding 12 months . . . and, subject to paragraph 24A, the time limit may be removed at the end of that period.

24A. An extension of stay or leave to remain will not be granted, and any time limit will not be removed under paragraph. . . 24 if the Secretary of State has reason to believe that the marriage is one of convenience entered into primarily to obtain settlement here, with no intention that the parties should live together permanently as man and wife. Furthermore, an extension of stay or leave to remain will not normally be granted to an applicant under paragraph. . . 24, and the time limit on his stay will not normally be removed . . . if . . .(e) the Secretary of State has reason to believe that one of the parties no longer has any intention of living with the other as his or her spouse. . ."

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC for the applicant; Mr David Latham for the Immigration Appeal Tribunal.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that the applicant's primary submission was that once the Secretary of State had considered that the case fell within paragraph 24A, in that the marriage was one of convenience, he had no further discretion, but was obliged to refuse to extend the stay; and that the adjudicator, having come to a contrary view of the facts, had no power to embark upon an exercise of the discretion granted by paragraph 24A(e), but was obliged to allow the appeal.

The powers of the adjudicator on the appeal were contained in section 19 of the Immigration Act 1971, which provided: "(1) . . . an adjudicator . . . — (a) shall allow the appeal if he considers — (i) that the decision or action against which the appeal is brought was not in accordance with the law or with any immigration rules applicable to the case; or (ii) where the decision or action involved the exercise of a discretion by the Secretary of State . . . that the discretion should have been exercised differently; and (b) in any other case, shall dismiss the appeal."

"(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a) above the adjudicator may review any determination of a question of fact on which the decision or action was based; . . ."

No exercise of a discretion, within the meaning of section 19(1)(a)(ii), was involved in the Secretary of State's decision, since he was required by paragraph 24A of HC 241 to refuse the application for removal of the time limit once he had found that the marriage was one of convenience and that the parties had no intention of living together.

It was clear from section 19(2) that the appropriate immigration rules applicable could not be identified by the adjudicator without determining the surrounding facts. An adjudicator who, agreeing with the Secretary of State's findings of fact, held that the Secretary of State had applied the wrong rules, was required by section 19(1)(a)(i) to allow an appeal.

But what if an adjudicator found different facts which put the applicant in a category of law or immigration rules different from those applied by the Secretary of State?

If the appropriate rule, having regard to the facts found by the adjudicator, gave the Secretary of State no discretion at all but obliged him to refuse an application, the adjudicator would have to dismiss the appeal. But, where, as in the present case, on the adjudicator's findings the appropriate rules gave the Secretary of State discretion to grant or refuse an application, section 19 did not permit the adjudicator to exercise the discretion in his place. All the adjudicator could do was to allow the appeal so that the Secretary of State could exercise the discretion.

Solicitors: Scadding, Jessop & Co, Birmingham; Treasury Solicitor.

Anton Piller raids and the police

ITC Film Distributors Ltd and Others v Video Exchange Ltd and Another

Before Mr Justice Warner

[Judgment delivered November 10]

Applicants for Anton Piller orders had to be utterly candid with the court so that provisions could be included to prevent excessively oppresive results where the police wished to execute a search warrant on the same premises at the same time.

Mr Justice Warner, in the Chancery Division, dismissed a motion for contempt of court by Video Exchange Ltd and Mr Anthony Richard Malcolm Chappell in failing to comply with undertakings given on their behalf on March 5, when an ex parte Anton Piller order obtained from Mr Justice Whitford on February 26, was dealt with, inter partes, before Mr Justice Dillon.

His Lordship set aside the order on the ground that there were material inaccuracies in the affidavit supporting the application and, although the defendants were clearly in contempt, released them from the obligation to make and serve the affidavit of disclosure which had been ordered, and imposed no penalty for the contempt.

Mr Mark F. Platts-Mills for the plaintiffs; Mr Chappell in person.

MR JUSTICE WARNER said that the plaintiffs' motion was for Video Exchange and Mr Chappell to be dealt with for contempt in failing to comply with undertakings given on their behalf to serve an affidavit of disclosure. Mr Chappell's grounds for resisting were that he had never authorized his counsel to give the undertakings, and that the Anton Piller order had been improperly obtained, improperly served and improperly executed. In May, Mr Chappell had withdrawn instructions from his solicitors and counsel, and had since acted in person.

The application for the order was supported, inter alia, by an affidavit sworn by a former police officer employed as their security executive by the Motion Picture Export Association of America Inc, to investigate the illegal copying of feature films, and who liaised with the Society of Film Distributors Ltd.

His affidavit contained some trivial or immaterial and, in the circumstances, excusable inaccuracies. But there were two which were neither trivial nor immaterial.

As to the execution of the Anton Piller order, there was evidence that it had become common practice when a solicitor was to serve such an order for him to inform the local police so as to secure, if possible, the presence of a uniformed officer with a view to forestalling any possible breach of the peace. In such a case the police officer normally stayed outside, unless a breach actually occurred. His Lordship did not wish, by anything in his judgment, to discourage that practicce, which seemed sound and sensible.

What happened in the present case was that the local police obtained a search warrant under the Obscene Publications Act on the same day that the Anton Piller order was made. By arrangement the plaintiffs' team and the police met at the station before raiding the defendants' premises.

The former police officer went in first. A few minutes later a police officer entered, having overcome an attempt to prevent him, by production of the search warrant. There were 11 policemen in plain clothes as well as the five representatives of the plaintiffs permitted by the Anton Piller order.

Mr Chappell was duly cautioned by the police. The Anton Piller order was then served by the plaintiffs' solicitor, and its terms explained, and Mr Chappell advised to send for his solicitor.

The police search continued but no steps were taken by the plaintiffs' team. When Mr Chappell's solicitor arrived, after a short discussion with the plaintiffs' solicitor he accepted service of the Anton Piller order.

Mr Chappell contended that the order was improperly served in that the plaintiffs' solicitor was a trespasser, and had gained access by pretending to be a police officer. His Lordship did not doubt that the person who let him in was under that impression, but in his reasoned judgment service of the order could not be held invalid for such a reason. Mr Chappell, after advice from his solicitor, agreed that the order should be executed and the plaintiffs' search began.

In his Lordship's judgment there was nothing inherently wrong with the mode of execution of the Anton Piller order, except that the presence of the police at the same time made it more oppressive than it should have been.

The real vice lay in the fact that Mr Justice Whitford was not told with all the candour that was called for in the circumstances what the intentions of the plaintiffs and of the police were. He ought to have been told at least that it was intended that the order, if granted, and the search warrant, if granted, would be executed at the same time, so that he could, if he thought fit, have included in his order provisions to prevent it having an excessively oppressive result.

It was well established that a person making an application ex parte was under a duty to be utterly candid with the court; see *R v Kensington Income Tax Commissioners, Ex parte Princess Edmond de Popignac* ([1917] 1 KB 486, 509). That rule must be applied with particular strictness to an application for an Anton Piller order, because of the draconian nature of such an order.

When the court sets aside an ex parte order on the ground that the evidence on which it was obtained was defective, it acts for its own protection. The court could do that at whatever stage it found out the truth.

In the present case it would not be right to allow the plaintiffs to derive any further advantage from the Anton Piller order. Video Exchange and Mr Chappell should be released from the undertakings given. The order would be set aside, save for liberty to apply to vary or discharge it.

Mr Platts Mills had, however, persuaded his Lordship, that irrespective of the order, the plaintiffs were entitled to seized tapes, by virtue of section 18 of the Copyright Act 1956.

The plaintiffs' motion would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Clifford-Turner.

Court of Appeal

Dishonesty is a fact for the jury to decide

Regina v McIvor

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Thompson and Mr Justice Lawson

[Judgment delivered November 12]

The question whether acts of appropriation by a person charged with theft were dishonest was one which the jury had to decide by applying their own standards and not those of the accused person, although they had to give such weight as they considered right to any evidence relating to his state of mind at the time of the alleged offence.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by John Gerrard McIvor against conviction at Snaresbrook Crown Court (Judge Parker, QC and a jury) of an offence of theft contrary to section 1 of the Theft Act 1968.

Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC and Mr Stephen Solley for the appellant; Miss Ann Goddard and Mr Christopher Nutt for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, in a reserved judgment, said that the appellant had asked his employers for a loan of £300 to provide his family with spending money for a holiday. After they refused he took that amount from his employers' safes to which he had access. His explanation at the trial had been that before he took it he had asked his brother in Canada to send him £300 and he had agreed.

The prosecution accepted that the request had been made but not that it had been done prior to taking of the money.

The appellant had stated in evidence that there had never been any doubt in his mind that the money would be available to repay his employers, that he did not regard what he had done as stealing and that he did not feel that he was guilty of any offence.

In his summing up the judge had told the jury that they had to ask themselves whether the taking of the money was a dishonest appropriation and the appellant's statement that he thought there was nothing wrong in his actions was to be disregarded.

It was now argued on his behalf that the question whether he thought he was acting honestly was relevant and that the jury had accordingly been misdirected in law.

Dishonesty identified the state of mind which made an appropriation of property an offence. Since a state of mind was a question of fact, it was for the jury when there was a trial on indictment, and for the justices when there was a summary trial, to find whether any appropriation proved by the prosecution had been dishonest. In order to decide whether there had been a misdirection it was necessary to examine the case law.

In *R v Feely* ([1973] QB 530), where it was argued that the trial judge had erred in directing the jury that it was no defence for the accused to say that he had intended to repay the money and that his employers owed him enough to cover the amount he had taken, a clear distinction had been drawn between the meaning of "dishonestly" which the jury had to derive from current *standards*, and their need also to decide upon the actual state of mind of the defendant at the time of the offence.

R v Green and Greenstein ([1975] 1WLR 1353) had followed and adopted that standard. The reference in that case to a subjective test had been specifically concerned with the mental element in relation to the false representation the subject of the charge under section 15 of the Theft Act.

In *Boggeln v Williams* ([1978] 1 WLR 873) an acquittal by the justices of a charge of dishonestly using electricity without due authority was upheld by the Divisional Court. It had been plain that that had resulted from a finding of fact by the magistrates that when the defendant reconnected the supply of electricity he genuinely believed that he would be able to pay for what he had consumed when payment became due.

A reading of that case did not suggest that the justices had found no dishonesty because of the defendant's evidence that he had not acted dishonestly. They specifically referred to the surrounding circumstances and drew the inference in accordance with the *Feely* test that in those circumstances he was not acting dishonestly. Accordingly that case was not in conflict with *R v Feely*.

It had had been further argued that *R v Landy and Others* (*The Times* January 12; [1981] 1 WLR 355) was contrary to the reasoning in *R v Feely* and *R v Green and Greenstein*. In that case it had been held in an appeal against convictions of conspiracy to defraud that the dishonesty to be proved must be in the minds and intentions of the defendants.

However, *R v Landy* had to be read in relation to charges of conspiracy to defraud and not in relation to charges of theft. In the latter offence dishonesty could be established independently of the knowledge or belief of the defendant.

Nevertheless where a defendant had given evidence of his state of mind at the time of the alleged offence the jury should be told to give that evidence such weight as they considered right and should also be directed that they should apply their own standards to the matter of dishonesty.

In the present case, the jury might have understood that they had been directed in the summing up to disregard the particular answers which the appellant had given in evidence about his state of mind, whereas they should have been told to take those answers into account and give them such weight as in all the circumstances they thought was right.

In that respect an otherwise clear and concise summing up was defective. However their Lordships were sure that the jury would have returned the same verdict had the slip not been made.

Accordingly this was a case for the application of the proviso to section 2(1) of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968 and the appeal would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Clinton Davis & Co; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cricket

Underwood takes six wickets to prove his value to England

From Richard Streeton
Nagpur, Nov 17

Some splendidly controlled spin bowling by Underwood and Emburey on a helpful pitch thoroughly undid a Board of Control President's XI containing several Test aspirants here today. They were dismissed by late afternoon for 202 and England made 98 for three in the remaining 110 minutes.

It was a day which underlined the importance of slow bowling in India and emphasized the crucial role that Underwood, in particular, will have in the Test matches ahead. He took six for 31 in 14 overs as the President's XI lost nine wickets in 28 overs. From a promising 123 for one just before lunch they lost their way with an abruptness that left the crowd stunned.


Underwood: changes of pace kept the batsmen bemused.

It was Underwood's changes of pace which kept the batsmen bemused. Emburey, with subtle flight, was the perfect foil at the other end. In an unchanged spell he finished with three for 43.

When England went in, Gooch began by lofting Ranghir Singh, India's new medium-fast bowler, for six over long-on. But in Ranhir's second over he mistimed an intended straight drive high into the air and was caught at leg slip by Arun Lal.

Cook then glanced Kirti Azad, a quickish off-spinner, and Arun Lal moved across from first slip to take a good catch. Taylor came is as nightwatchman with five minutes to go and was held at mid-on from the last ball of the day.

The batting of the President's XI was a melancholy affair for the first match recorded by the new electronic scoreboard here, recently donated by a sponsor. The flickering light bulbs looked slightly incongruous in a setting which otherwise had more olde world charm than more modern Indian stadiums.

There were the usual coloured awnings, propped up by long poles, keeping the sun from the more costly seats; and a variety of green trees encircling the ground gave an almost English aura. The protruding tower of a 150-year-old Anglican church which adjoins the ground added to the illusion.

We are, of course, geographically in the very centre of India in Nagpur, famous for its oranges, its cotton-growing and as the birthplace of C. K. Nayudu, India's first Test match captain. The temperature remains in the high eighties but drops considerably at night and more than one in the England party emerged from his mosquito net in the night to add extra blankets to the bed.

Nayudu was 57 when he led Central Zone on this ground against the 1951-52 MCC side. A statue of him stands in one of the city's main squares. There was never any likelihood today of anyone in the President's side staking a claim to similar fame.

Srikant had several lives as he batted in the same cavalier fashion that marked his play at Poona, but he still completed his third successive 50 from the England attack. Vengsarkar in the past fortnight has scored heavily in the Ranji Trophy interstate competition, but although he stayed 22 overs today his innings was a cautious one.

Some hefty blows near the end from Binny and Gopal Sharma brought useful runs against the close-set fields, but England were in complete control once Emburey and Underwood had started bowling together after lunch.

After Fletcher had lost his third successive toss, Srikant gave his first chance in Botham's second over when Fletcher missed him at second slip. Then Dilley had Srikant dropped by Tavaré from a harder chance as the batsman mishooked and Tavaré ran back from first slip towards long leg. But it was Sanjeeva Rao who was first to go. He followed a ball from Dilley that was leaving him.

Srikant continued to drive and pull confidently and also uppishly at times as Lever and Underwood were brought on. In Underwood's second over Srikant survived a confident appeal for a bat and pad catch from Fletcher at silly point and a stumping attempt by Taylor.

There was another bat and pad appeal later against Binny which was rejected and already on this tour England have been unfortunate several times with these. The rejections are being accepted with good grace, but it is to be hoped that the seeds for controversy are not being sown for the Test matches.

Srikant went on to hit Underwood for three fours in four balls and Fletcher and Gatting, the silly mid-off and mid-on, moved away when he had the bowling. Srikant had hit eight fours in all when he moved out to drive in Underwood's last over before lunch and edged a catch to first slip.

He has, presumably, clinched his place in the Indian Test party to be announced here tomorrow night, but looks a player more suited to limited-over cricket than the five-day version.

The slide of the President's XI began in Emburey's second over after lunch and gathered momentum thereafter. Vengsarkar was the first to go, turning a simple catch to backward short leg as he pushed forward.

Arun Lal, on the back foot, chopped a quicker ball from Underwood into his stumps. Yashpal Sharma's dismissal followed some quick reactions from Fletcher, after the batsman had nicked a catch which bounced from Taylor's gloves. Fletcher, at gully, took two strides and flung himself to his right and clutched the ball one-handed as he rolled over. Twenty minutes later the President's side were all out.

PRESIDENT'S XI

K Srikant, c Tavaré, b Underwood	66
S Rao, c Taylor, b Dilley	17
*D B Vengsarkar, c Botham, b Emburey	37
J Arun Lal, b Underwood	6
Y Sharma, c Fletcher, b Underwood	6
K Azad, c Lever, b Emburey	5
R M H Binny, c Gooch, b Emburey	21
D Chopra, c Taylor, b Underwood	8
G Sharma, c Taylor, b Underwood	22
†Z Parkar, not out	1
Randhir Singh, b Underwood	3
Extras (b 3, l-b 1, n-b 6)	10
Total	202

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—35, 2—123, 3—128, 4—134, 5—143, 6—146, 7—163, 8—187, 9—198.

BOWLING: Dilley, 6—0—31—1; Botham, 6—0—27—0; Lever, 8—0—27—0; Underwood, 21.1—7—64—6; Emburey, 14—1—43—3.

ENGLAND

G A Gooch, c G Sharma, b Randhir Singh	17
G Cook, c Arun Lal, b Azad	39
C J Tavaré, not out	33
†R W Taylor, c G Sharma, b Azad	4
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 4)	5
Total (3 wkts)	98

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—94, 3—98.

* K W R Fletcher, I T Botham, M W Gatting, G R Dilley, J E Emburey, J K Lever and D L Underwood to bat.

Umpires: K B Ramaswamy and J Gothoskar.

Paradise for W Indians

Mildura, Nov 17.—The West Indian attack is expected to find ideal conditions here for tomorrow's match against a Victoria Country XI in which the captain, Clive Lloyd makes his first appearance of the tour.

Mildura officals today described the pitch for the one-day game as a fast bowler's paradise. "It's underprepared because there was nothing done over the weekend in the way of watering, rolling and cutting," one of the Victorian Country players said.

Lloyd, who joined the team on Saturday after staying in London while his wife underwent an operation, will play his first match together with the fast bowlers Andy Roberts and Michael Holding. But Vivian Richards, the key batsman, is ruled out by an eye infection which developed at the weekend in Adelaide, where the West Indians began their tour with a 226-run win over South Australia.

The local team is far from strong. The only player known outside the district is the opening bowler Barry Tippett, a former member of the Victorian State squad.

WEST INDIES: D L Haynes, C G Greenidge, C H Lloyd, H A Gomes, A Logie, S F A Bacchus or M D Marshall, J Dujon, H Joseph, M A Holding, A M E Roberts, S T Clarke.—Agencies

Book review

Warblings of the willow that chart the journey of a sport

By Marcus Williams

"When this bloody tour is over, no more India for me." Thus did an earlier party of England cricketers sing, to the tune of a popular hymn, about their visit to the sub-continent.

Should Fletcher's men feel in need of a song to lift their spirits in the coming months, perhaps they could try:

Then hurrah, hurrah to our
glorious game
Then hurrah for the bat, ball
and wicket

or:

Hail to the name
Of the brave old game:
Wherever men are English and
and the flag's unfurled
You will there find cricket
And the willow and the wicket,
And there's not a game to
lick it
In the whole wide world!

These rousing efforts, composed—as you might guess— in the late nineteenth century, are among more than 400 catalogued in David Rayvern Allen's *A Song For Cricket* (Pelham Books, £10.95), a highly original and enjoyable addition to the biographies, tour accounts and record books which form the bulk of the game's extensive literature.

It is a surprise to discover that so many cricket songs have been written and those whose lyrics are published here, at any rate, happily lack the vulgarity of their rugby counterparts.

Mr Allen's research takes us on a fascinating journey from the first song to mention cricket (now datable to 1693) through compositions for Hambledon and other rural settings; the All-England entrepreneur, William Clarke; a group of galops, polkas, marches, songs and waltzes for one of the most famous wandering clubs, I Zingari; Grace and Ranjitsinhji; the great public school matches; cricket club dinners; Hobbs and Bradman; up to the modern calypsos, the West Country collaborations of John Arlott and the Yetties, and the Packer battle-cry, "C'mon Aussie, c'mon, c'mon".

Although the words of some of the older offerings may now seem banal and jingoistic, one can fully admire the splendid reproductions of covers to the musical scores.

Students of cricket will take delight in a comprehensive index, list of songs and index of first lines. Mr Allen makes no claim to completeness for his list—he readily admits that some of the titles could have more to do with insects than our summer game—and he may care to investigate for promised future editions the songs which, I recall, accompanied televisions programmes on two of the leading all-rounders, Lord Constantine and Sir Garfield Sobers.

Skiing

Miss Nadig named 'golden skier'

Marie-Thérèse Nadig, aged 27, of Switzerland, who retired at the end of last season, was yesterday named "Golden Skier of the Year" by the International Federation of Ski-Sport Journalists. Miss Nadig, the World Cup winner and Olympic gold medalist, succeeds Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel (1980) and Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark (1977-79).

The Italian downhill specialist, Herbert Plank, and Martial Donnet, of Switzerland, are the two latest recruits to the European professional Alpine skiing circuit organized by Open Parallel Skiing, who have their base in Lausanne. The $150,000 professional skiing circuit consists of seven legs at resorts in Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France and West Germany.

Unrepentant Lillee faces suspension

From Peter McFarline
Perth, Nov 17

Dennis Lillee seems certain to be suspended from first-class cricket when an appeal against the leniency of the $A200 fine for assaulting the Pakistan captain, Javed Miandad, is heard in Melbourne tomorrow night. The umpires in the first Test between Australia and Pakistan lodged an appeal against the fine when the Test ended here before lunch.

Tony Crafter and Mel Johnson appealed on the ground that the penalty was not compatible with the seriousness of the offence. They had reported Lillee on Monday under clause one of the Australian players' code of behaviour, which deals with assaults on players.

Under the terms of the code, the case against Lillee was judged by his Australian team colleagues, who felt, after watching television replays of the incident, that Lillee had been provoked by Miandad. In the incident Lillee and Miandad came into contact while a run was being taken. Then, in a further altercation, Lillee kicked Miandad behind the left knee. Miandad then threatened to hit Lillee with his bat.

In an extraordinary series of events today Lillee first went into the Pakistan dressing-room and apologized for "retaliating". This apology was rejected by both Miandad and the Pakistan team manager, Ijaz Butt.

After play had finished, the Australian team issued a letter strongly condemning Miandad's action of "striking Dennis Lillee during play" and said they believed Lillee would not have assaulted Miandad "unless extremely provoked". The Australians urged the Pakistan team to investigate the matter and asked for an apology.

The letter was answered this afternoon by the touring team, who said: "An apology from Javed Miandad is uncalled for because the incident has been seen by everybody on television and it is clear that the fault lies completely on the shoulders of Mr Dennis Lillee".

The future of the tour now rests on the decision tomorrow night of the appeal against the Lillee fine. That will be heard by a federal arbitration commissioner, Bob Merriman, after evidence from Lillee, Chappell and the two umpires.

Mr Butt said that if the decision was not regarded as just, the touring team would be in contact with the Pakistan board. Lillee said early today that if he was suspended because of the incident he would retire immediately from cricket.

Chappell said today that the Australian team were adamant that Lillee had kicked Miandad only in retaliation to provocation. But that is not the opinion of a large number of Australians who have seen the incident replayed many times.

It needed only 50 minutes of play today for the Australians to end the Pakistan innings at 256, thus winning the first Test by 286 runs. Yardley, the off-spinner, took three of the remaining four wickets to finish with figures of six for 84 from 25.5 overs, his best figures in Test cricket. Alderman was judged man of the match.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings 180 (Imran Khan, 4 for 66); Second Innings 424 for 8 dec (K Hughes 106).

PAKISTAN: First Innings 62 (D K Lillee 5 for 18).

Second Innings

Mudassar Nazar, lbw, b Alderman	5
Rizwan-uz-Zaman, c Marsh, b Alderman	8
Mansoor Akhtar, c Hughes, b Thomson	36
*Javed Miandad, b Yardley	79
Majid Khan, c Marsh, b Yardley	0
Wasim Raja, c Hughes, b Yardley	48
Imran Khan, c Alderman, b Yardley	31
Sarfraz Nawaz, c and b Yardley	9
†Wasim Bari, c Border, b Yardley	20
Iqbal Qasim, c Alderman, b Lillee	4
Sikander Bakht, not out	0
Extras (lb 1, nb 15)	16
Total	256

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—27, 3—96, 4—99, 5—174, 6—198, 7—229, 8—236, 9—251.

BOWLING: Lillee, 20—3—78—1; Alderman, 16—4—43—2; Thomson, 12—4—35—1; Yardley, 25.5—5—84—6.

..5 — the setnr w fescu jqgb


Lillee: apologized to the Pakistanis for "retaliating".

The stormy petrel no longer has youth as an excuse

By Alan Gibson

Dennis Lillee is a stormy petrel, as the phrase goes. The stormy petrel is a bird which flies close to the ocean when the weather is at its worst, seeming to pat it with each foot alternatively, as though walking on it, as St Peter did. According to Brewer's "dictionary of Phrase and Fable", the term became figuratively used for one whose coming always portends trouble and can be expected to "raise Cain" wherever he goes or whatever he does.

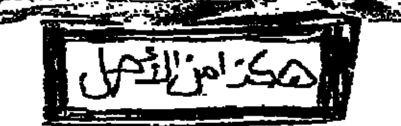
Well, that is Lillee, and he is raising Cain again. He will so long as he lives, in whatever capacity. It is his nature. He can be a genial man even a gentle man, but when his temper is suddenly sparked he cannot control it, and when he thinks he has a point to prove (as with the episode of the aluminium bat) or a challenge to meet, or a bet to win (as when asking the Queen for her autograph) he will never flinch, however unwisely.

He does not much like Poms, or anyone except Australians, and not many Australians either. This aggression, this ferocity, is said to be a characteristic of great fast bowlers. It is not always true. Think of Brian Statham. More recently think of Michael Proctor who might have had as good a record as Lillie, given the same opportunities. Proctor has bowled many a bouncer, but would never have got deliberately into a batsman's way and then kicked him.

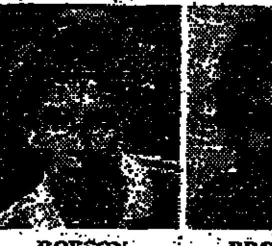
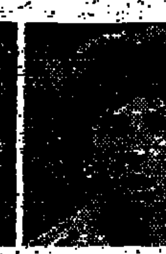
I remember an incident at Lord's involving Snow, and a bouncer bowled (most would have said thrown) by Griffith at Trent Bridge against Underwood, a tailender. Neither are pleasant recollections. But Lillee just goes on raising Cain, time after time, for the hell of it. No doubt part of his problem is that he is now expected, by his supporters particularly at home, to do it.

He no longer has the excuse of youth, as McEnroe in tennis, does. In fact when Lillee was younger—he first played against England in 1970, when he was 21—his behaviour although impulsive, was better than it is now. He has always been recognized as a tough customer and one of the best fast bowlers of his time: but he does not appreciate (as Trueman did, or for that matter Lindwall and Miller) the difference between the tough customer and an ugly one.

He is a courageous man, as he showed in persisting with the game at the top level after a great deal of injury trouble, particularly to his back, a vulnerable point for a fast bowler. His return to England last season was warmly welcomed by everyone here, except the English batsmen. There is a fund of affection and admiration for him among cricketers all over the world. But it is diminishing.



Footballers of Britain, unite—tonight you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain

SHILTON NEAL THOMPSON MILLS COPPELL McDERMOTT ROBSON BROOKING KEEGAN MARINER

The wild card in England's unshuffled pack

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Cometh the hour and a half, cometh the men. Ron Greenwood yesterday showed his hand in his attempt to reach the World Cup finals for the first time in 20 years on a night that has captured the imagination of the nation. The last qualifying match in group four will begin to unfold at 7.45 and England must at least draw against Hungary at Wembley to go through to Spain.

Mr Greenwood, as relaxed as a poker player confident that he is about to lay down a winning flush, called out his team slowly and purposefully. "Shilton, Neal, Thompson; Martin. . . ." There was a momentary stir among those seated around him in the sunlit hotel room. Already among these first four names were two changes from the expected line-up. But there the surprises ended, so nine of the side that beat Hungary in Budapest will face them again.

Shilton, of Nottingham Forest, gained his first cap 11 years ago against East Germany. It was England's first game after the World Cup in Mexico. For the last nine years there has been an understanding between him and Ray Clemence that the two would alternate as the national goalkeeper. That amicable agreement will end if England qualify, as Mr Greenwood confirmed yesterday.

Most of the seemingly endless speculation has surrounded the identity of Phil Thompson's partner at the centre of the defence. Mr Greenwood, as he has intimated for several years, has had no recognized cover for Dave Watson, now aged 35 and discarded by his club. Clearly he has proved fallible in training and his omission may have brought to an end not only his international career but also his future in the first division with Southampton.

"I thought long and hard about the situation and in the end considered playing Watson too much of a gamble", Mr Greenwood explained. "Not being in the Southampton side has put him under a lot of pressure and it would have been unfair to ask him to ump from non-League football to this level. I had an open mind when we first gathered together and I told him of my decision this morning."

The young man chosen to replace Watson is no stranger to Mr Greenwood. Alvin Martin first met him 10 years ago at the age of 13 when he was advised to sign for Everton, a local club who could give him more guidance. Martin joined as an associate schoolboy but was released by them when he was 16. His parents then contacted Mr Greenwood again and he bacame an apprentice at West Ham United, where he has earned the nickname Rip van Winkle. He has been know to fall asleep on the team coach.

"I have no qualms about playing him", Mr Greenwood said. "He has made a happy return to the first division and everyone at West Ham has been delighted with him." It will be Martin's third cap. He played against Brazil and as a substitute against Scotland earlier this year; but the last time Mr Greenwood saw him in a competitive match his lack of speed was exposed by Regis, of West Bromwich Albion. That fault, however, has been evident in Terry Butcher, of Ipswich Town, who is England's only other alternative.

The rest of the side, whose average age of 29 is the same as their average number of appearances, is coated with experience, as it must be on an occasion when nerves will flutter like leaves in the autumn breeze. For most of them it is their last hope of performing on the world stage and it is a chance they are unlikely to throw away. That, in the end, could be crucial.

The Hungarian temperament, if refreshingly unpredictable, lacks commitment. Having qualified as winners of the group, Hungary have only their pride at stake, pride that was blown away in their own Nep Stadium at the beginning of June. To mention them in the same breath as the Magyars of 1953 is to drift into the realms of fantasy and, although they may illuminate Wembley with the occasional flash of brilliance, Meszaros, their goalkeeper, may feel he is in the same circus ring as the famous "clown", Tomaczewski, of Poland.

He denied England 34 times in 1973 when England needed a victory at home to qualify. Again comparisons, though neat, are superfluous. Poland, for a start, were equipped with more than a competent defence and they also significantly required a point themselves. Hungary have proved disorganized at times at the back and it is a poor reflection on the rest of the meagre opposition that they have not lost any of their other six ties.

Nyilasi, who is accustomed to conducting the Hungarian symphony from his midfield rostrum, was left out by the manager, Kalman Meszoly, who said: "There was no point in risking him although he was keen to play." The ability of their strikers is beyond question. Fazekas, a veteran released by Antwerp, Kiss and Torocsik are a dangerous trio but they are in a deserted concert hall, waiting for the cue.

An early goal is vital for England. They have not scored at Wembley for six hours since Hoddle's effort against Spain in March and have not won there for a year. Much depends on the country's leading goalscorer, Kevin Keegan, who was typically positive yesterday. "It is important not only that we win but that we play well enough to convince people that we can achieve something in Spain next summer."

England last qualified for the World Cup finals on October 25, 1961. The team that day read: Springett; Armfield, Wilson, Robson, Swan, Flowers, Connelly, Douglas, Pointer, Haynes, R Charlton. Connelly and Pointer scored the two goals that beat Portugal. Tonight I believe that another side will take their place in the history books. It begins "Shilton, Neal, Thompson, Martin . . ."

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hungary	7	4	2	1	13	7	10
Romania	8	2	4	2	5	5	8
England	7	3	1	3	12	8	7
Switzerland	8	2	3	3	9	12	7
Norway	8	2	2	4	8	15	6

England

	Caps
P. Shilton (Nottingham Forest)	34
P. Neal (Liverpool)	33
P. Thompson (Liverpool)	30
A. Martin (West Ham)	2
M. Mills (Ipswich)	34
S. Coppell (Manchester United)	33
T. McDermott (Liverpool)	20
B. Robson (Manchester United)	13
T. Brooking (West Ham)	43
K. Keegan (Southampton)	58
P. Mariner (Ipswich)	17

SUBSTITUTES: R. Clemence (Tottenham), K. Sansom (Arsenal), R. Wilkins (Manchester United), P. Withe, A. Morley (both Aston Villa).

Hungary

	Caps
F. Meszaros (Sporting Lisbon)	23
C. Martos (FC Lierse)	24
L. Balint (Toulouse)	71
L. Garaba (Honved)	13
J. Toth (Ujpest Dozsa)	42
S. Muller (Hercules Alicante)	12
K. Csapo (Tarabanya)	18
S. Sallai (Debrecen)	3
L. Fazekas (FC Antwerp)	84
A. Torocsik (Ujpest Dozsa)	29
L. Kiss (Vasas)	18

SUBSTITUTE: to be announced today.
Referee: G. Konrath (France).



Martin: critics fear for his lack of pace and mobility.

Former captain is present problem

Tbilisi, Nov 17

Wales are threatening to drop Leighton James for tomorrow's World Cup encounter with the Soviet Union here. James, captain in last month's disappointing draw against Iceland, could be omitted as part of the manager, Mike England's, safety-first strategy.

Mr England said: "My major problem is whether or not to play Leighton James". The chances are that James will win a reprieve, and be jolted into a world-class showing.

"The most important thing is not to lose. We must set our stall out and make it as difficult as possible for them—and I'm hoping the style of play we are adopting will do just that," Mr England said. He will confirm his line-up tomorrow.

The only lingering doubt concerns Joey Jones's hamstring. The Wreham full back trained today, but if there is any late reaction Steve Lovell (Crystal Palace) will play, facing the awesome task of stopping the Soviet star, Oleg Blokhin.

If Jones is fit it will be the first time that Wales have fielded their recognized back four since the goalless draw against the Russians in Wrexham in May. By way of contrast the strikers, Alan Curtis and Ian Rush will be operating together for the first time—and against a Soviet defence lacking the injured Chivadze.

The Liverpool striker Rush, aged 20, has hit 10 goals in eight games this season. "He scores goals out of nothing and has been knocking on the door for some time," Mr England said. Rush made only one previous full appearance, against Ireland 19 months ago, although he has earned another three caps as substitute.

Mr England, whose line-up will probably show four changes, plans possession football: "We mustn't play into their hands by whacking long balls up front." The likelihood is that the two James' will be in the midfield—Robbie on the right and Leighton on the left.

With Brian Flynn back as captain and the tight marking Peter Nicholas an automatic choice, it means that either Mickey Thomas, Carl Harris or John Mahoney could be the odd man out.

The Russians, without Xavid Kipiani (broken leg) are alleged to have Vladimir Bessonov doubtful. But the man Wales have to worry about is the striker, Ramaz Shengelia, playing on his own pitch. So far this season he has 23 goals to his credit, including the two that sank the Czechs at the same pitch here recently.

The ground has already given Wales a headache. When they turned up for a supposedly "private" training session this morning they discovered 200 spectators and the Russian trainer waiting to watch them. "We had a good half session, only we couldn't practice any of set pieces", Mr England said.

SOVIET UNION (probable): Dassayev, Sulakvexidze, Chivadze, Borovski, Boltacha, Buryak, Daraselia, Bessonov, Gavrilov, Shengelia, Blokhin.

WALES (from): Davies, Southall, Jones, Price, Phillips, Ratcliffe, Flynn, Nicholas, Thomas, Harris, L James, Rush, Curtis, Boyle, Mahoney, R James, Lovall.

Group three

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
USSR	6	5	1	0	16	1	11
Wales	7	4	2	1	12	4	10
Czechoslov'kia	7	4	1	2	14	5	9
Iceland	8	2	2	4	10	21	6
Turkey	8	0	0	8	1	22	0

Irish can fulfil Bingham's dream

From a Special Correspondent
Belfast, Nov 17

The Northern Ireland manager, Billy Bingham, refuses to adopt a safety-first policy against Israel in tonight's World Cup tie at Windsor Park, Belfast, although a point would ensure qualification for Spain, next summer.

His plan is an amalgam of boldness, and caution. Mr Bingham, ebullient and super-confident, has a cherished dream of leading his squad composed primarily of second, third, and even fourth division players to the finals for the first time since 1958.

Since he took over two years ago, Northern Ireland have lost only three out of 15 games, which includes the British championship triumph in 1980. Qualification, however, would be the ultimate for his international managerial career—unquestionably, the most successful in the history of the Irish FA.

Midfield is invariably the springboard of victory these days. Tonight's Northern Ireland trio McIlroy, O'Neill and McCreery will play a key role as they attempt to stifle any Israeli forward threat.

Mr Bingham, a master tactician and motivator, wants them to be positive in the penalty box, to act as additional goalscorers, and he will probably have his full backs Nicholl and Donaghy overlapping as well.

Israel's defence, too, is suspect to high cross balls—a weakness pinpointed by the Irish manager when he watched them beat Portugal 4—1 in Tel Aviv a month ago. Armstrong and Hamilton operated this ploy with considerable success against Scotland, and no doubt that will happen again tonight with Brotherston providing the skill and high work rate on the flanks.

O'Neill remains the only doubt; he will have a further fitness test on a hamstring he stretched playing for Manchester City against Northampton in last week's Football League cup-tie. Mr Bingham is "cautiously optimistic" he will make it; if not Cassidy may be drafted into the midfield, with McIlroy given the captaincy.

Northern Ireland's defence, in which Jennings plays his 89th international, should have no difficulty stopping the Israeli attacks, spearheaded by Damti and Tabak, who scored three goals against Portugal. Garani, a midfield player, has been ruled out with a knee injury.

Jack Mansell, Israel's English-born manager who had spells with Rotherham and Reading, made it clear on arrival in Belfast last night that Northern Ireland would have no easy passage to the finals. Israel, who have spent the last seven days acclimatizing at the Bisham Abbey Sports Centre, have prepared thoroughly and efficiently.

NORTHERN IRELAND: P. Jennings; J. Nicholl, C. Nicholl, J. O'Neill, M. Donaghy, M. O'Neill or T. Cassidy, S. McIlroy, D. McCreery, N. Brotherston, G. Armstrong, W. Hamilton.

ISRAEL: Mizrahi; Machness, J. Cohen, Bar, A. Cohen, Schum, Ekhois, Malmilian, Lam, Danti, Tabak.

Referee: E. Muro (Spain).

Group six

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	7	4	3	0	8	2	11
Sweden	8	3	2	3	7	8	8
N Ireland	7	2	3	2	5	3	7
Israel	7	1	3	3	6	9	5
Portugal	7	2	1	4	6	10	5

Scots drop Dalglish and Robertson

By Norman Fox

Released from the anxiety of qualifying for next summer's World Cup in Spain, Scotland play their last group match against Portugal in Lisbon tonight with a team for the future. Jock Stein, the manager, has dropped Dalglish and Robertson because he needs to know more about their deputies.

The places of these two experienced forwards are taken by Sturrock, of Dundee United, and Provan, of Celtic. Robertson, of Nottingham Forest, had played in all seven of Scotland's qualifying matches, but Provan needs international experience on the wing.

Portugal, who are last in the group, will hope that Scotland's decision to field what Mr Stein calls an adventurous team increases their chances of a pride-saving victory. Scotland play to retain un unbeaten record in the group they lead, but they must carry out a disciplined performance.

Any player involved in trouble with the referee tonight runs the risk of a suspension during the early part of the World Cup, for which Scotland qualified when drawing with Northern Ireland in October.

A player having his name taken tonight and once more in Spain would receive an automatic suspension. Roberston has already been booked once in the qualifying competition but his failure to find a place in today's team may not be connected.

Explaining the changes, Mr Stein said: "I have to consider the possibility that some of the experienced players might be worn out at the end of a long, hard season, so I need to know the alternatives." Sturrock, who is 25 and has scored 13 goals in Scotland this season, could form an enterprising partnership with Archibald.

Sturrock played exceptionally well for Dundee United in their 5-0 defeat of Borussia Mönchengladbach in the Uefa Cup recently. He also played well for Scotland in his first full appearance against Northern Ireland last May.

Any temptation for Scotland to relax as they prepare at the holiday resort of Estoril will have been discouraged by Mr Stein. Although the game has no more competitive significance than a "friendly" he believes that the World Cup organizers may have to seed Scotland in Spain if the team finish unbeaten.

He is also familiar with the dangers of believing that to qualify is all that matters. That was one of the failings of the side who qualified for Argentina.

The Scottish goalkeeper, Rough, hopes to protect his goal with special skill. Should he stop Portugal from scoring it will be his fourth successive clean sheet away from home in World Cup competition.

SCOTLAND: A Rough; R Stewart, A Hansen, W Miller, F Gray, G Souness, G Strachan, A Hartford, D Provan, S Archibald, P Sturrock. Subs: J Thomson, S kennedy, D Narey, K Dalglish, J Robertson.

PORTUGAL: Benio; Veloso, Eurico, Simoes, Teixeira, Jaime, Oliveira, Romeu, Manuel, Fernandes, Reinaldo.

Paris draw is only hope for the Republic

From Peter Bills
Paris, Nov 17

The French have both a saying and a gesture to sum up their World Cup predicament here tomorrow night, when they face the Netherlands in Europe's qualifying group two. "Comme çi comme ça", said with phlegmatic shrug of the shoulders, is their response to the possible permutations within Europe's roughest group.

Tomorrow night's result at the Parc des Princes Stadium is almost certain to determine the immediate footballing future of France, the Netherlands and a third country—the Republic of Ireland. The Irish will retain their hopes of reaching the World Cup finals only if the French and Dutch draw. In that event, the Netherlands and the Republic would meet in a play-off to decide which country will accompany Belgium to Spain.

The Netherlands will qualify if they beat France and their manager, Cees Rijvers, will rely tomorrow on established, older players such as Krol, Rep, Poortvlient, Neeskens and Peters. Mr Rijvers said: "Some of my players are 30, and some 34. But they have experience and in Paris we shall require such a commodity."

France have not been helped by recent rumblings of discontent within their own camp. Platini's unhappiness alongside Giresse and Rocheteau's unpredictability up front are just two of the problems facing the manager, Michael Hidalgo. Another will be the absence in midfield of the unfit Tigana, whose place goes to Genghini.

Group two

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Belgium	8	5	1	2	12	9	11
R of Ireland	8	4	2	2	17	11	10
Netherlands	7	4	1	2	11	5	9
France	6	3	0	3	14	6	6
Cyprus	7	0	0	7	4	25	0

"Stop the world, I want to get on!"

Indulgence time for W. Germans

Dortmund, Nov 17.—West Germany can give free rein to their repertoire of talents when they meet Albania in a meaningless World Cup tie here tomorrow. The match should provide the European champions with shooting practice if nothing else against the hapless Albanians who have lost six of their seven previous group one ties.

The West Germans, world champions in 1954 and 1974, are already assured of a place in next year's finals in Spain but their manager Jupp Derwall is loathe to experiment with new faces. Cologne's exciting left-winger Pierre Littbarski, who scored two goals on his first appearance against Austria last month, keeps his place. Borussia Dortmund's Eike Immel also makes one of his infrequent appearances in place of the regular goalkeeper Toni Schumacher of Cologne, who has an abdominal infection.

The goal-scoring threat does not end with Littbarski, and his partners in attack, Rummenigge, the European Footballer of the Year, and Fischer, the central striker. Kaltz, of Hamburg, and Briegel, of Kaiserlautern, can be perpetual threats

Today's fixtures

World Cup, group one
West Germany v Albania (at Dortmund, 2.30)
Group two
France v Netherlands (at Paris, 7.30)
Group three
USSR v Wales (at Tbilisi, 3.0)
Group four
England v Hungary (at Wembley, 7.45)
Group six
N. Ireland v Israel (at Belfast, 8.0)
Portugal v Scotland (at Lisbon, 8.30)

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich v Southampton (2.30).

Rugby Union
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Oxford University v Major Stanley's XV (2.30), Rosslyn Park v Exeter University, Combined London OB v United Hospitals (at Old Paulines, 2.30), Kent County Clubs v Middlesex County Clubs (at Centaurs).

BRITISH POLYTECHNIC CUP: Sunderland v Teesside, Newcastle v Leeds, Manchester v Sheffield, Huddersfield v Trent, Liverpool v Preston, Coventry v Leicester, Birmingham v Wolverhampton, Wales v Plymouth, Kingston v Portsmouth, Brighton v Central, Middlesex v N London, Hatfield v Oxford, City v NELP, Thames v S Bank.

Hockey
LONDON LEAGUE: Cambridge University v London University.
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: South East Play-offs: Kent v Essex, Surrey v UCL.

Cross country
Henlow 10 (RAF Henlow).

Squash rackets
British Vets Championships (at Leicester).

Youngsters find it all too easy

England U-21 2 Hungary U-21 0

England qualified for the quarter-final round of the Uefa under-21 championship with a comfortable victory over Hungary at the City Ground, Nottingham, last night. Like their seniors at Wembley tonight, young England needed just a point to advance and the only problems they encountered were of their own making.

Had the finishing been more precise, England would have been close to double figures, but they missed a stack of chances against an extraordinarily feeble Hungarian team.

The two coloured strikers, Thompson and Fashanu, scored the goals and there was much to admire in the way England took a firm hold on the game and in the performance of Owen, whose pride in leading his country was evident in his tireless running.

After Hungary had spent the first few minutes gently passing back to their goalkeeper, England gradually raised the pace and, apart from a few counter attacks from Hungary, took over the game completely. They created enough chances to have won the match comfortably in the first 20 minutes.

Hungary were happy to withdraw all 11 players into defence and although they occasionally broke effectively, they ran out of ideas as soon as England's penalty area came into sight. There was absolutely nothing to trouble Lukic in the first half.

England's first goal duly arrived after 35 minutes when Fashanu headed a corner from Heath against the bar and Thompson was able to shunt the ball over the line.

Driven on by Owen from midfield, England were crusing comfortably, but there were a couple of ugly moments which brought cautions. First Fenwick went in high on Poloskei, whoe anguished scream did not suggest he would be back in action as quickly as turned out to be the case. Kardos then fouled Gilbert, injuring him enough for Caton to replace him a minute into the second half.

The pattern remained much the same after the interval although there was one save for Lukic to make, from Kardos. Heath, Fashanu and Shaw were off target when they should at least have forced saves and Fashanu, clean through, allowed Szucs to clear off the line. The corner which resulted finally gave Fashanu some reward. Owen hit it to the near post and the Nottingham Forest man headed in.

ENGLAND: J Lukic (Leeds United); T Fenwick (Queen's Park Rangers), S McCall (Ipswich Town); N Reid (Manchester City), W Gilbert (Crystal Palace, sub T Caton, Manchester City); G Owen (West Bromwich Albion), R Moses (Manchester United), J Fashanu (Nottingham Forest), G Thompson (Coventry City), G Shaw (Aston Villa), A Heath (Stoke City).

HUNGARY: P Disztl; G Kerepeczky, I Szucs, I Vadasz, J Kardos, G Andros, G Kipric (sub, I Fecsku), A Roth, G Poloskei, G Rixer, G Hajszan, B Mella.

Referee: M Van Langenhove (Belgium).

Honduras qualify for Spain

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Nov 17.—A goalless draw against El Salvador was enough to secure Honduras a place in the World Cup finals for the first time here last night. With one match to play, Honduras cannot be caught at the top of the North and Central America and Caribbean (CONCACAF) group with seven points from four matches.

The result left El Salvador in a three-way battle with Canada and Mexico for the second qualifying place in Spain. All three nations have collected four points from four games and everything depends on their final group matches later this week.

Honduras and El Salvador went to war over a football match in 1969 but, despite the prize at stake, things were more peaceful this time. The home side would have retained their 100 per cent record but for poor finishing and some inspired saves.

CONCACAF group

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Honduras	4	3	1	0	8	1	7
Mexico	4	1	2	1	5	3	4
Canada	4	1	2	1	4	3	4
El Salvador	4	1	2	1	1	1	4
Cuba	4	1	1	2	2	6	3
Haiti	4	0	2	2	2	8	2

Remaining games: Nov 19: El Salvador v Haiti, Nov 21: Canada v Cuba, Nov 22: Honduras v Mexico.—Reuter.

Poverty of choice is hardly Martin's fault

No football manager relishes admitting weakness in his team even if, like England's, they are exposed with grim regularity. Ron Greenwood has never tried to hide his dread that one day Dave Watson would not be ready for a crucial game. That match is today's against Hungary at Wembley.

No one would suggest that all Watson's international performances and limited club games for Southampton of late have offered confidence in his ability to fend off the years or the opposition.

Although England played without Watson as recently as two months ago, against Norway, Mr Greenwood clung to the hope that this 35-year-old crag of a centre half would last at least until the World Cup qualifying competition was over. Even this week after Watson had arrived at England's headquarters as a Southampton reserve, Mr Greenwood tried to raise his spirits by saying how sharp he looked in training. It was like the directors giving a manager a vote of confidence two days before the sack.

While Mr Greenwood may be criticized for clutching at a fast receding hope, his options have always been limited. He would have been delighted to discover some likely successors both at centre back and on the wing. There are substantial doubts about all the current contenders.

Thompson is slowing, mainly because of a series of leg injuries. Butcher is still raw and was badly exposed in England's defeat by Spain in March. Osman, who partners Butcher in the Ipswich team, is a more talented player but has also failed to show club form on the international stage. Robson is far too valuable in midfield to be withdrawn to defence. How ironic that there should be a lack of sound central defenders in the country where the centre half first appeared.

So Mr Greenwood's choice is Alvin Martin, a 23-year-old he has watched over with protective interest at West Ham. Martin has two caps but has made only one full appearance, a somewhat traumatic experience when asked to stop the Brazilians at Wembley last May. Frankly, he was not ready but Thompson and Watson were absent. He gained a little more experience but no more confidence by substituting for Watson in the defeat by Scotland later that month.

Martin's opportunity tonight is golden. A moderately competent performance would almost certainly guarantee further appearances since Mr Greenwood would like Thompson to remain to give the defence experience. If he, or his successor, chose Butcher he would be obliged to choose Osman as well for the sake of understanding.

Undoubtedly Martin is fortunate to be considered, but poverty of choice is not his concern. Lasting criticism against him has been his lack of pace and range of movement. One recalls similar remarks about some of the most successful of England's players, among them, of course, Bobby Moore, another product of West Ham. The question is whether the player's anticipation is good enough to overcome basic, physical limitations.

Norman Fox

The English way reduces the price of failure

By Geoffrey Green

The World Cup usually proves to be a watershed for managers of national sides. Yet the casualty rate among them has been far less in England than in most other countries.

Another exception to a general rule is West Germany, for whom Sepp Herberger won the crown by beating the apparently unbeatable Hungarians in 1954. His successor, Helmut Schön, followed suit with victory over the talented Dutch—Johan Cruyff et al—in 1974. Now it is the turn of Jupp Derwall to keep the pattern going, if possible.

By contrast Brazil, the champion of champions with three triumphs and a losing final behind them, have a record of discredited managers as long as a child's list of Christmas presents. Feola took them to the top in 1958; Hilton Gosling followed with their dramatic failure of 1966; Zagalo scaled the heights again in 1970 as Pele's great reign ended and reached the semi-final of 1974.

Saldana was sacked before that 1974 tournament even reached its final qualifying stages; Coutinho was in charge in Argentine in 1978 and now Santana will find his head on the block should Brazil fail to live up to their position as favourites in Spain.

The Brazilians' federation have tended to be ruled by a collection of unforgiving Robespierres. A short life but a gay one, perhaps.

The Italians, Argentines and Uruguayans have also shown their Latin passion for success,

Against all this, England have proved comparatively modest, not to say minimal, in their demands. Only four men have been on the bridge since the war—Walter Winterbottom from 1950-62; Alf Ramsey from 1963-74; Don Revie for a brief term up until 1978; and now Ron Greenwood. Of these only Ramsey, the disciplinarian, found a touchstone in 1966.

The others walked in the shadows of World Cup defeat and it now seems reasonable to assume that Mr Greenwood will go the same way should his team fail to produce the goods at Wembley tonight.

Six hours without a goal

England's last five international matches at Wembley have produced defeats by Scotland, Brazil and Spain and draws with Romania and Wales.

They have managed only one goal during those five matches, by Hoddle against Spain in March. The last six hours of international football at Wembley have failed to produce an England goal.

● The last England forward to score at Wembley was Paul Mariner, in the 2-1 defeat by Switzerland a year ago.

● In the last 10 internationals England's record reads: won 2, drawn 2, lost 6.

● England's record in the four-and-a-half years since Mr Greenwood became caretaker manager on August 17, 1977, is: Played 43, won 24, drawn 9, lost 10.

● Mr Greenwood has used 49 players, eight of whom survive from his first squad for Switzerland's visit to Wembley on September 7, 1977. Shilton, Neal, McDermott, Keegan and Mariner are all in the team to face Hungary, Clemence and Wilkins will be on the bench and Watson is still in the squad.

● England goalscorers: Keegan, 20; Coppell, 6; Brooking, 5; Mariner, 5; McDermott, 3; Neal, 3; Robson, 1; Thompson, 1.

● Wembley will be filled to its 92,000 evening capacity for the first time in nine matches. Argentina were the last country to be watched by 92,000 in May, 1980. After falling to a record low under Mr Greenwood of 34,280 for Wales in May this year, against Hungary, the attendance and television fees will produce record receipts.

Three goal Fulham win their Spurs

With a sparkling performance Fulham beat Oldham Athletic 3-0 in last night's replay to go through to the last 16 of the League Cup and quarter final at Tottenham Hotspur in two weeks time.

Fulham could not have got off to a better start. They scored in the first minute when Coney finished off a six-man move from close range and eight minutes later, Fulham's teenage full-back Hopkins scored his first goal for the club.

The second half began in a similar fashion to the first with Coney converting a fine right wing cross from Davies.

Rugby Union

Ward punishes disjointed Wallabies

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Cork, Nov 17

Munster 15 Australians 6

It would be nice to report that by their success here today Munster had brought off another red-blooded victory over a touring side to compare with the historic one they gained against the All Blacks of 1978. But the truth must be that this one, which inflicted on the Australians the third and most emphatic defeat of their tour, was achieved over a poor, disjointed side that did nothing to enhance its prospects or confidence for the first international in Dublin on Saturday.

Munster won without being in any way flattered, by a goal, a dropped goal and two penalty goals to a goal. All their goals were landed by the Irish stand-off, Ward, who thus notched up a personal tally of 11 points apart from providing a marvellous display of line and tactical kicking with dervishes in red jerseys in hot pursuit.

What has happened to the Wallabies since they appeared to turn the corner with that heady, conclusive victory over Pontypool and arrived in the soft airs of this emerald isle? A disappointing performance against Ulster has been followed by a yet more stuttering and unconvincing effort here, admittedly not with their strongest side.

What happened at Musgrave Park illustrated yet again how extremely difficult it is to play this game without any sort of set piece control, and underlined the risks taken in selecting a young and inexperienced half-back partnership for an encounter, the nature of which was always predictable.

An often uneasy scrummage, which yielded three strikes against the head and a thoroughly disorganized lineout provided a platform that might have taxed a Hipwell, and now exposed the rawness of Parker. There was a stage when the scrum half's service went from the indifferent to something worse and, although he contrived an early dart or two on his own, he usually managed to end up in trouble by delaying his pass.

If it is true that the Australians' selectors have been thinking of playing Mark Ella at stand-off against Ireland and Paul McLean at full back, to the exclusion of Gould, who endured one indifferent match at Ravenhill, then surely they must abandon any such notion after observing the immaturity of Mark Ella here. This extremely gifted player can kick well when given time, but put him under pressure and some alarming results can occur, with the boot or out of hand.

With the rot set in up front, add little poise at the fulcrum, the Australian midfield compounded difficulties by inept distribution which on at least two occasions nullified the attempts of Glen Ella who had a good game, to intrude from the rear. However, the score they got in the last quarter was a well-fashioned one from a scrummage, epitomizing with slick transfer and quick thinking an exciting potential of Australian back play only once revealed on this occasion.

Glen Ella came in behind a loop by Mark Ella and, if the sleight of hand did not deceive me, it was the stand-off who gave the last pass to Grigg. The right wing burst inside on an angled run from the 22, and O'Connor converted. A sliced penalty attempt by O'Connor in the closing stages, marked the only other moment when his side threatened to score.

The drizzle falling briefly before kick-off might have been in answer to Munster prayers and within 10 minutes their early pressure was rewarded when the hooker, Derhan, plundered strong lineout possession by the tourists for a try converted by Ward from a testing angle. Towards half-time, after Grigg had been penalized for obstructing the opposing full back, Ward struck home his first penalty from 40 metres on the left.

In the second period Ward soon landed another, comfortable one for a ruck offence, and he followed that with a dropped goal after a useful kick up the middle by his centre, Kernan, a nephew of the illustrious Tom. Moon gathered the kick for the Wallabies, who then lost possession to those stampeding Munster forwards, among whom Lenihan, a new Irish lock next Saturday, had a specially imposing all-round game.

"Fundamentally", Sir Nicholas Shehadie, the Australian manager, observed afterwards, "we failed in the basics. I was very impressed by the Munster forwards and by Tony Ward. Don't worry, we will lift our game at Lansdowne Road." On this evidence, they certainly must.

MUNSTER: G Barry (UCC); E Griffin (Garryowen), M Kiernan (Dolphin), P Cross (Young Munster), J Crotty (UCC); A Ward (Garryowen), A O'Regan (UCC); T Hennessy (London Irish), P Derhan (UCC), G McLoughlin (Shannon), C Tucker (Shannon), D Lenihan (UCC), B Foley (Shannon), C Cantillon (Cork Constitution), A O'Leary (Wanderers).

AUSTRALIANS: G J Ella; P Grigg, M D O'Connor, M H Cox, B J Moon; M Ella, A J Parker; D J Curran, C M Carberry, J Meadows, S P Poidevin, P W McLean, M J Mathers (captain), P W Lucas, D Hall.

Referee: A Welsby (England).



Des Barry

The Munster flankers, O'Leary and Cantillon, close in on Poidevin (gathering the ball).

New Zealanders weather French storm

French Selection 13
N. Zealanders 17

La Rochelle, Nov 17—The New Zealanders once again failed to live up to reputation when they struggled to beat a modest regional XV by a goal, two tries and a penalty goal to a goal, a try and a penalty in the penultimate match of their tour here today.

The lock, Andy Haden, celebrated his 100th appearance in an All-Black shirt by leading the side in the absence of Graham Mourie but the French XV, with the scrum-half, Elissalde, the only international in their ranks, were first off the mark, Haget sending over a penalty kick after seven minutes.

Rollerson levelled with a penalty and the New Zealanders went into a 7—3 half-time lead when Shelford went over for a try.

The All Blacks continued to dominate the lineouts, but their backs failed to make good use of their possession until the last quarter, when they ran in two tries in three minutes. The first came when the Wellington wing, Wilson, one of the great successes of this tour, scored and then set up another three minutes later for the No 8, Morrissey. Rollerson added a conversion.

The French stormed back, however, and brought the crowd to their feet with tries from Lagisquet and a local player, Morin, with Haget adding one conversion.

The match was slightly marred by an incident between the Waikato prop, Koteka, and Elissalde, both of whom were lucky not to be sent off. The All Blacks' win was their fifth in seven matches with one drawn.

Hogg appointed

Bill Hogg, treasurer of the Scottish Rugby Union, has been appointed secretary-designate from April 1, 1982. He will take over from the present secretary, John Law, who retires on June 30, 1983. Ian McGregor, the Scottish selection committee convenor, has been appointed manager of the Scottish team to tour Australia next year from June 10 to July 10.

Stanley's XV provide test of confidence for Oxford

By David Hands

Oxford University welcome back Christopher Hugo-Hamman, their South African lock, and Tony Brooks, the No 8, but are still forced to field a considerably weakened XV in the annual match against Major R. V. Stanley's XV at Iffley Road this afternoon. They began term with three internationals available in their three-quarters: Wyatt, of England, Crowe, of Australia, and Bibby, of Canada. The first two, however, are injured, as is the scrum half, Richard Luddington, and wing Chris Ewart.

Luddington has been one of Oxford's consistent strengths during a term which has so far seen hope burn brightly, only to be doused by a succession of injuries and alarmingly one-sided results. In their last four club games, Oxford had scored 24 points and conceded 129.

The Dark Blues' captain, Nigel Roberts, hoped his team would play an expansive game in the build-up to the university match, but his aim now is merely to win games and establish confidence. In that respect, it could be said that the withdrawal from the Stanley's XV of five internationals may help Oxford's cause, even if the game itself becomes less glamorous. Steve Smith, Clive Woodward and Mike Slemen have gone from the guest team's backs, Billy Beaumont and Alistair McHarg from the forwards.

Stanley's can call on two more internationals to help fill the gaps; Nick Preston comes into the centre and Christ Ralston to lock, where he will be partnered by the London Welshman, Dick Thomas. Another London Welsh player, Ian George, plays at scrum half and the Harlequin wing, Steve Moriarty, replaces Slemen.

Last year produced a spirited game notable for three tries by the New Zealand wing, Bernie Fraser. Oxford have shown themselves capable of counter-punching this term, through the likes of Barnes and Halliday, but their main hope must be that their defence around the scrums and in midfield, exposed by Gloucester and Rosslyn Park, has tightened up.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: *T M E Davis (Hale School, W Australia, and Balliol); *A J Bibby (St George's, Vancouver, and St Catherine's), *S J Halliday (Downside and St Benet's Hall), C Millerchip (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and Lincoln), S Saunders (University of Cape Town and Christchurch); S Barnes (Bassaleg and St Edmund Hall), M Parry (Felsted and Balliol); *J Webster (Uppingham and Oriel), A Hobart (Minister, Southwell, and Exeter), N Herrod (King Henry VIII, Coventry and St John's), *A Brooks (Plymouth College and Hertford), *N T Roberts (Glenalmond and Jesus, captain), C Hugo-Hamman (University of Cape Town and Jesus), J Searle (Tynemouth and Hertford), *M S Gargan (St Peter's, York, and St Edmund Hall).

MAJOR R V STANLEY'S XV: M Wyatt (Swansea); S Moriarty (Harlequins), A Bond (Sale), N Preston (Richmond), C Rees (London Welsh); G Davies (Cardiff), I George (London Welsh); P Enevoldson (London Irish), A Phillips (Cardiff), I Stephens (Bridgend), M Biggar (London Scottish), R Thomas (London Welsh), C Ralston (Richmond), G Williams (Bridgend), A Ripley (Rosslyn Park).

* A Blue

Timely return for Lewis

The full back, Peter Lewis, is back in the Richmond team at home to London Scottish in a London merit table match on Saturday. His return is timely, for having pulled out of last week's game with nine stitches in a cut lip, Richmond lost the services of two deputies in their 28—6 victory over Harlequins.

Martin Humberside, who replaced Lewis, damaged a shoulder during that match and his replacement, John Butcher, was taken off with concussion. A further change sees Rick Naish come in second row for Mike Hess, who is in West Africa on business for a fortnight.

Hugh McHardy, a Scotland B scrum half who has played his recent rugby in France and America, makes his first senior appearance for Harlequins against Oxford University at Twickenham. In two other changes from the side beaten by Richmond, Steve Moriarty comes in on the wing and the Auckland lock, Nigel O'Brien, rejoins the pack.

Beaumont leads internationals at Cambridge

Cambridge University, rapidly installing themselves as favourites for the University match with a string of impressive results, face a XV raised by Mickey Steele-Bodger which includes nine internationals at Grange Road next Wednesday, David Hands writes. The guest XV is due to be led by Billy Beaumont, who will be leading Lancashire the following Saturday in the semi-final round of the county championship.

Three members of the England B team which meets France at Bristol on Saturday have also been chosen: the Nottingham wing, Steve Holdstock, whose forthright running over the last two seasons has brought him increasing prominence, the Wasps prop Paul Rendall, and the Yorkshire flanker, Peter Winterbottom.

Robert Ackerman, capped by Wales on the wing last season, is named at centre in a three-quarter line notable for its pace. Since that is a commodity of which Cambridge are not short, the cut and thrust should be fascinating. The match should also provide the Cambridge flanker, Toby Allchurch, with the opportunity to show that he should have been chosen for England B, in preference to Winterbottom.

M R STEELE-BODGER'S XV: K A O'Brien (Broughton Park); J Carleton (Orrell), D J Johnston (Watsonians), R A Ackerman (Newport), S Holdstock (Nottingham); J Y Rutherford (Selkirk), I G Peck (Bedford); P Rendall (Wasps), M Dixon (Fylde), G S Pearce (Northampton), N C Jeavons (Moseley), W B Beaumont (Fylde, captain), V Cannon (Northampton), P J Winterbottom (Headingley), A G Ripley (Rosslyn Park).

Lancs celebration

As part of their centenary celebrations the Lancashire RFU have arranged a players' dinner to be held at the Norbreck Castle Hotel, Blackpool, on Friday, December 4. Any former or current Lancashire players interested in attending should contact the centenary committee secretary, Maurice Parker, 1 Croft Avenue, Hest Bank, Lancaster.

TOUR MATCHES: Munster 15, Australians 6; French Selection 13, New Zealanders 17.

CLUB MATCHES: Nottingham 3, Leicester 16; Nuneaton 12, Coventry 18.

Badminton

Scotland promote reserves to face Netherlands

By Iain Mackenzie

Scotland's selectors have at last announced their team for the second round of the Thomas Cup against The Netherlands in Haarlem on December 1 and 2. It is Billy Gilliland (Romford), Dan Travers (Glasgow), Gordon Hamilton (Edinburgh), Charlie Gallagher (Perth) and two new caps, Alex White (Kilmarnock) and David Shaylor (Glasgow), both of whom were recently named as reserves for the senior team.

Scotland have the added incentive of a home tie against Denmark in January if they beat The Netherlands but the announcement of the squad has been delayed for a month because of poor performances by many leading players.

An exception was Gilliland who has just returned from competing in the £14,000 Indian Open in Poona where, partnered by Karen Chapman, of England, he reached the mixed doubles final, beating the leading Chinese pair, Li Yongbo and Lin Ying, and the Danes, Michael Kjeldsen and Kirsten Larsen. In the final Gilliland and Chapman lost to England's Ray Stevens and Nora Perry.

The Thomas Cup inter-zone and final ties are to be staged in England from May 10-21 next year and the recent admission of China to the International Badminton Federation could mean a new name going on the trophy. Since the inauguration of the competition in 1948 there have been only two winners—Malaya (later Malaysia) four times, and the holders, Indonesia, who have won it on seven occasions including the last four in succession.

Yesterday's results

European U-21 Match

England (1) 2 Thompson, Fashanu — Hungary (0) 0 — 8,734 (at Nottingham Forest)

League Cup

Third round replay

Fulham (2) 3 Coney (2), Hopkins — Oldham (0) 0 — 7,085 (Fulham are away to Tottenham)

B INTERNATIONAL: Netherlands 0, France 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury 1 Merthyr Tydfil 0; Corby 0 Bedford 4; Witney 0 Kidderminster 1. Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge 3 Thanet 2; Basingstoke 1 Dunstable 3; Canterbury 3 Andover 1; Crawley 1 Ashford 1; Gosport 0 Waterlooville 2; Hastings 1 Fareham 2; Wealdstone 4 Poole 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Goole 0 Grantham 2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Huddersfield Town 4 Bolton Wanderers 3; Coventry City 0 Nottingham Forest 0; Leeds United 3 West Bromwich Albion 1. Manchester City 0 Liverpool 0; Sheffield United 0 Preston 1.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham City 1 Luton Town 1; Orient 1 Leicester City 0; QPR 3, Reading 1; Norwich City 1, Southampton 1, Watford 2 Crystal Palace 0.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Eastwood 6 Arnold 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Boreham Wood 2, Bishop's Stortford 1; Bromley 1, Tooting and Mitcham 0; Harlow 3, Billericay 1; Hayes 1, Sutton United 1, Hendon 0, Slough 0; Leatherhead 0, Croydan 0; Leytonstone and Ilford 3, Dulwich Hamlet 1; Staines 3, Carshalton 1. First Division: Clapton 1, Hertford 2; Farnborough 1, Wokingham 2; Hornchurch 1, St Albans 0; Kingstonian 2; Walton and Hersham 0; Lewes 1, Epsom 2; Oxford City 1, Maidenhead 1; Wembley 1, Tilbury 1. Second Division: Basildon 2, Harwich and Parkeston 2; Camberley 0, Dorking 3; Cheshunt 3, Barton Rovers 1; Corinthian Casuals 3, Finchley 1; Letchworth 0, Epping 0; Tring 1, Southall 0; Worthing 6, Egham 1.

FA VASE: First round: replays: Burgess Hill 0, Redhill 1.

HERTS SENIOR CUP: second round: Barnet 1, Hemel Hempstead 0.

For the record

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Seattle Seahawks 44, San Diego Chargers 23.

Cycling

MUNSTER: Six-day race: Leading standings: 1, R Pijnen (Netherlands) G Frank (Denmark) 66 pts; 2, Peffgen/Fritz (WG) 36, one lap behind; 3, Schuetz (WG)/R Hermann (Liechtenstein), 48, two laps behind.

Equestrianism

TORONTO: Royal Horse Show: Dual Challenge Competition: 1, N Dello Joio (US), Plain Jane; 2, P Moyersoen (Italy), Mundi; Equal 3, I Millar (Canada) and D Chocka (US); Equal 5, J Elder (Canada), M Laskin (Canada) and M Smith (US). Individual standings: 1, A Kursinski (US), 21 pts; 2, Dello Joio, 20; 3, Millar, 16; 4, J Whitaker (GB), 15; 5, Laskin, 13. Team: 1, US, 79 pts; 2, Canada, 40; 3, GB, 37.

Billiards

NEW DELHI: World amateur championship: N Dagley (England) 2,538, Essam Amro (Egypt) 363. Subash Agrawal (India) 2,780, D Sneddon (Scotland) 824; Latoof Bux (Pakistan) 1,654, D Meredith (NZ) 953.

Tennis

PERTH, Australia: Women's classic: E Cawley (Australia) beat K Skronska (Czechoslovakia) 6—3, 6—3; P Shriver (US) beat H Lutten (West Germany) 6—3, 6—2; B Potter (US) beat S Acker (US) 6—7, 6—4, 6—4.

BOLOGNA: Indoor tournament, first round: G Holroyd (US) beat B Fritz (France) 6—7, 6—1; J Potter (France) beat J L Haillet (France) 6—4, 7—7, 7—3.

BANGKOK: First round: V Amritraj (India) beat L Stefanki (US) 6—4, 6—3; J Austin (US) beat L Sanders (Netherlands) 6—2, 4—6, 7—5; J Nystrom (Sweden) beat S Menon (India) 6—0, 6—2; A Jarryd (Sweden) beat E Wilbots (Netherlands) 6—4, 6—0; J Smith (GB) beat P Feigl (Austria) 7—6, 6—0; C Mayotte (US) beat R Reininger (Austria) 6—1, 5—6, 7—6; M Wilander (Sweden) beat A Amritraj (India) 6—1, 7—5; M Davis (US) beat A Graham (US) 7—6, 3—6, 6—4; C Dunk (US) beat J Delaney (US) 7—5, 6—1; R Frawley (Australia) beat B Drewett (US) 7—6, 7—5; V Winitsky (US) beat M Cahill (US) 6—1, 6—1; R Krishnan (India) beat H Hansson (Australia) 6—3, 7—6; W Scanlon (US) beat P Hanomkorn (Thailand) 6—3, 6—1.

BUENOS AIRES: Argentine Open, first round: Rebolledo (Chile) beat V Pecci (Paraguay) 5—7, 6—3, 6—1; R Arguello (Argentina) beat G Tiberti (Argentina) 6—1, 6—3; R Ycaza (Ecuador) beat E Bengoechea (Argentina) 6—4, 6—1; B Perez (Uruguay) beat H Roverano (Uruguay) 6—3, 6—3.

Gymnastics

The unexplained absence of Miss Comaneci

Vienna, Nov 17.—Nadia Comaneci, the Olympic champion, is absent from Romania's team list for the world gymnastic championships starting in Moscow next Monday and looks like missing the competition. The official news agency, Agerpres, last night announced the men's and women's squads for the world championships and said they had left for Moscow.

Miss Comaneci's name did not appear in the women's team of eight although she travelled to Belgium with the other girls earlier this month for a warm-up tour. The report gave no reason for the absence of Miss Comaneci. She won the individual title at the World Student Games in Bucharest last July amid renewed squabbling between Soviet and Romanian officials about the marking of their respective athletes.

Clashes between Romania and the Soviet Union have dominated leading gymnastic events since Miss Comaneci dethroned Olga Korbut, of the Soviet Union at the 1976 Montreal Olympics. Romania walked out of the European championships in Prague in 1977 after Miss Comaneci was demoted to second place in one exercise behind Nelli Kim of the Soviet Union. At the Moscow Olympics last year the Romanians protested in vain against a low mark given to Miss Comaneci that cost her the individual title.

ROMANIAN SQUADS: Women: C Grigoras, D Turner, E Eberle, R Dunca, M Stadulet, M Ruhn, L Agache, A Anghel. Men: K Szilier, A Georgescu, E Nicula, O Ionasin, V Pintea, D Sirbu, D Oderhnan.—Reuter.

Racing

Record sale in step with inflationary trends

From David Hedges
Lexington, Nov 17

During a hectic day at Keeneland Sales here yesterday buyers from Europe acquired the two highest-priced lots. After the sale of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe winner Ivanjica to the British Bloodstock Agency for a world record $2,150,000, a patron of Harry Thomson Jones's Newmarket stable paid $1m for the mare Mashteen.

Tom Jones arrived just a few minutes before the sale and the successful bid was made by his daughter, Mrs Diana Haine. Mashteen is by the Kentucky Derby winner Majestic Prince out of Marshua, a mare by Nashua, the sire of more than 70 stakes winners. Mashteen is a half sister to Marshua's Dancer, a good colt who won nine of his 18 races.

The dam, Marshua herself, won six races and some $330,000 and was the winner of the Coaching Club of America Oaks, one of the legs of the American triple crown for fillies. Mashteen is in foal to Raja Baba, a successful sire by Bold Ruler, who up to the end of last year had had 116 winners from 163 starts.

The sale produced more purchases at $100,000 and over than any in history. Out of 307 lots sold, comprising 287 horses and 20 shares in stallions, 128 lots were in this price range. The day's selling produced a total of $44,743,200, compared with $37,703,000 last year. The average price was $141,735 compared with the record $130,627 last year, an increase of eight per cent, which is more in keeping with the inflationary trend than had been shown by the more modest lots on offer at both Keeneland and the nearby Fasig-Tipton sales last week.

The third highest price yesterday was the $925,000 paid by Mr W. S. Farish III for Sharp Belle, a Native Charger mare, in foal to What a Pleasure, who has twice been leading sire in America. The newly formed Oak Cliff Breeders Inc, the Texan syndicate who paid $500,000 for a filly foal by The Minstrel last week, went to $875,000 to secure Handi Work, a mare by Fulcrum who is in foal to J. O. Tobin, the Never Bend horse who was trained by Sir Noel Murless to win the Laurent Perrier Champagne Stakes.

The highest price paid for a stallion share was $750,000 for one in Lyphard, the Northern Dancer horse who has been an outstanding success at stud, siring such as Three Troikas, Reine de Saba, Durtal, and other outstanding horses.

In addition to buying the record-priced broodmare Ivanjica, the BBA acquired for $250,000 Antonesian a mare by Sir Ribot in foal to the Northern Dancer horse Far North, a full brother to The Minstrel.

STATE OF GOING (official): Kempton, good to soft; Worcester, good to firm. Tomorrow: Taunton, good; Towcester, good.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Mecca Bookmakers Handicap Hurdle, Sandown: Corneting, No Bombs, Wadi Ali, Lir, Danish King.

In-form Walwyn must make do with a Kempton treble this time

By John Karter

It is a pretty safe bet that a racehorse trainer, even one patronized by royalty, does not expect to make the front page of *The Times* too often unless he trains a Grand National, or Derby winner, or takes off for South America with the crown jewels. However, that was exactly where Fulke Walwyn found himself, 17 days ago, when he won with all his six runners in an afternoon—four at Kempton Park and two at Devon and Exeter.

This afternoon Walwyn, whose horses continue to carry all before them, should again leave Kempton with a 100 per cent strike rate. This time, though, he has only three runners, so he may have to make do with the sports pages. Two of Walwyn's runners today were among the successful Kempton quartet on that great afternoon. They are Gallaher and Corrib Prince, who appear to have outstanding chances in the Motorway Novices' Hurdle and Flyover Novices' Steeplechase, respectively.

Gallaher won convincingly from Bright Dream and Quite Lucky and he should have little trouble confirming the placings with the third horse, despite being 7lb worse off for three and a half lengths. More danger to Gallaher could come from Fred Winter's representative, One Armed Bandit, who showed little in two races last season but who is certainly capable of improvement, and the newcomer Golden Elder, who was quiet a useful handicapper on the Flat.

Now that King Ba Ba has been withdrawn, Corrib Prince appears to have little to beat (famous last words) in the novices steeplechase. He could hardly have been more impressive than when scooting home 12 lengths clear of Oaklawn and that form seems way ahead of the Fontwell second, Shackleton's Flier, and Walking Cane, a distant third to Fredo over this course. The one to put in forecast bets with Corrib Prince could be Bishops Bow, a fair hurdler who looks the type to do well over fences. He should have derived considerable benefit from his first experience of them when he finished unplaced behind Rusthall at Warwick.

You will not get rich quick by backing either Gallaher or Corrib Prince, however, because both are likely to start at odds on. The third Walwyn candidate, Sleepless Knave, could oblige at a much more lucrative price, though. Last season Sleepless Knave proved that what he needs is a true test of stamina, preferably on soft ground. Both these requirements he will get today.

His running when fifth to Rogairio, over two miles and five furlongs at Warwick recently, is not a true reflection of his ability, therefore, and he is better judged on the form he showed in his previous outing, over three miles and a furlong at Cheltenham when he sprouted wings up the final hill and just failed to overhaul Mayotte who has won again since.

Grand Hussar, who finished third then, two lengths behind, will be 4lb better off today, but is rather unreliable these days. Tan Troed and Winter's four-year-old, Black Rod, look more potent threats on their best form, but the one Sleepless Knave may find most troublesome is Manton Castle, who made up for an earlier Lingfield fall when putting in a foot-perfect round to scorch home at Plumpton.

The best bet on an uninspiring card at Worcester should be No Pardon in the first division of the Stalker Novice's Steeplechase. This successful long-distance hurdler made his first appearance over fences at Devon recently and showed such aptitude in winning by 12 lengths from Heroic that you might have thought he had been doing it all his life.

Heroic himself looks a fair bet to win the second division of this race. Spartan Clown would be an obvious threat if one could ignore his lifeless run behind Rusthall at Warwick and rely on the form he showed when beating State Run over this course.

☐ Fingal's Cave, who finished third in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot, has left Britain to join Charlie Whittingham's stable in California. The son of Ragstone will continue to race in the colours of Mr Jim Mullion.

☐ The Aynsley China Cup Chase at Chepstow this season will be run on Saturday, February 20, and will have £10,000 in prizemoney.

☐ Wayward Lad is 5—2 favourite with the sponsors for Saturday's Tote Silver Trophy Chase at Ascot. Other prices: 11—4 Kilkilowen, 7—2 The Mighty Mac, 6—1 Easter Eel and Saint Fillans, 14—1 Earthstopper, 33—1 Pretty Hopeful, 40—1 Silversmith, 66—1 Quarto.

Support for board

The Jockey Club have come down firmly on the side of the Levy Board in the dispute with bookmakers over the size of next year's levy. In a report to the Home Secretary, who will arbitrate in the dispute early next year, the Jockey Club say the extra £5.9m being sought is the minimum needed for a healthy industry.

Promising Harris keeps up run on Dear Remus

The promising apprentice John Harris landed the 20th success of his career on Dear Remus in the Colwick Handicap Steeplechase at Nottingham yesterday. The winner was trained by his father, Jimmy Harris, the former jockey who trains from a wheelchair.

Dear Remus, a 5-1 chance, jumped to the front at the fourth fence and had his rivals strung out in Indian file turning for home. Even Melody could make no impression over the last four obstacles and Dear Remus won by four lengths. The favourite, Orange Tag, trailed in last after breaking a blood vessel.

For Jimmy Harris, whose riding career came to an end when he broke his back in a fall at Huntingdon 10 years ago, Dear Remus was his 65th winner as a trainer.

Michael Dickinson, whose Harewood stable has been out of form recently with several horses suffering from a low blood count, had a welcome winner when Seamus O'Flynn made a successful first appearance over fences in the Mansfield Steeplechase. Seamus O'Flynn, whom Michael Dickinson trains for his mother, Monica, quickened nicely for Robert Earnshaw after jumping past Onapromise at the last fence.



Third at the last flight: Pamkins Hart (right) went ahead on the run-in to land the Clifton Handicap Hurdle.

Kempton programme

12.45 UXBRIDGE HURDLE (Handicap: £907: 2½m)

1	11-2102	Virgin Soldier, J Old, 5-11-10	C Mcllfatrick
2	40p0-4f	Dropshot, G Balding, 6-11-7	M Lynn 5
3	2432/00-	Queen's Music, J Jenkins, 5-11-3	M Harrington
6	120/0-	Rook Wood, R Hannon, 5-10-10	T Corrigan 5
8	0213/04	Always Vigilant, J Gifford, 5-10-7	P Double
11	00f-034	Miss Honeypenny, D Wooden, 5-10-7	K Townend 5
13	00402-0	Newton Flare, W Turner, 5-10-7	Jessica Turner 5
14	03340-0	Provoking, N Mitchell, 5-10-7	Amanda Judd 5
15	0-00000	Spanish War, R Voorspuy, 5-10-7	J Lovejoy
16	00-000	Rebelde, D Mills, 5-10-7	A Madgwick 7

Evens Virgin Soldier, 4-1 Always Vigilant, 5-1 Dropshot, 8-1 Miss Honeypenny, 12-1 Queen's Music, 16-1 Rook Wood, 25-1 others.

1.15 MOTORWAY HURDLE (Novices: £1,037: 2m)

1	10020-1	Gallaher (CD), F Walwyn, 5-11-9	W Smith
2	03/0330-	Bihas Bounty, D Goodwin, 5-11-2	R G Hughes
3		Golden Elder, N Gaselee, 6-11-2	R Linley
5	00-	One Armed Bandit, F Winter, 5-11-2	J Francome
11	0	Kingfast, D Mills, 4-10-12	A Madgwick 7
14	4322-33	Quite Lucky, P M Taylor, 4-10-12	S Keightley 4
15	000-	Rhythm Stick, M Rawlings, 4-10-12	A Griffiths 7

4-7 Gallaher, 4-1 Golden Elder, 6-1 Quite Lucky, 10-1 One Armed Bandit, 16-1 Bihas Bounty, 33-1 others.

1.45 WIMBLEDON CHASE (Handicap: £2,418: 3m 5f)

1	8000-14	Good Prospect, N Gaselee, 12-11-7	R Linley
2	3100-4f	Colonel Christy, H O'Neill, 6-10-6	G Gracey
3	f1p-002	Right Mingle, J Gifford, 10-10-0	C Kinane
4	4p140-1	Pillager, J Gifford, 6-10-0	R Rowe
5	103p-10	Colonial Lad, F Winter, 8-10-0	Marquis de Cuellar
9	003110	Paniddenam, R Dean, 10-10-0	J Akehurst 7

15-8 Right Mingle, 3-1 Pillager, 9-2 Good Prospect, 5-1 Colonial Lad, 7-1 Colonel Christy, 16-1 Paniddenam.

2.15 FLYOVER CHASE (Novices: £1,719: 2½m)

1	31-1p31	Corrib Prince (C), F Walwyn, 6-11-7	W Smith
3	12f243	Walking Cane, A Pitt, 5-11-2	—
5	2020-00	Bishops Bow, R Turnell, 5-10-11	Steve Knight
6	0010/0-0	Black Cloud, A Moore, 6-10-11	G Moore 4
11	423-0f0	Hill Green, G Balding, 5-10-11	C Brown
12	221314/	Kalkashanndi, D Morley, 5-10-11	B Davies
13	21124-3	*King Ba Ba, A Wates, 6-10-11	—
16	20043/u	Quare Hours, A Wates, 7-10-11	R Rowe
17	u400p-2	Shackletons Flier, R Shaw, 7-10-11	Mr P Nicholls 7
18	00203/f	Spratti, Mrs A Finch, 9-10-11	G McCourt
21	433004-	Vardes, J Old, 7-10-11	—

1-2 Corrib Prince, 4-1 Walking Cane, 7-1 Kalkashanndi, 14-1 Bishops Bow, 16-1 Hill Green, 20-1 others.

2.45 NOVEMBER HURDLE (Handicap: £1,232: 3m)

1	1f02/11-	Burrough Hill Lad, Mrs J Pitman, 5-11-10	P Tuck
2	f00-0f1	Manton Castle, J Gifford, 7-11-6	R Rowe
3	011-020	Sleepless Knave, F Walwyn, 6-11-2	Mr M Bradstock 7
4	rp0330-	Grand Hussar, L Kennard, 7-11-1	R Linley
5	1410-00	Tan Troed (CD), Mrs K Wallace, 8-10-3	Jessica Wallace 7
6	23301-0	Black Rod, F Winter, 4-10-0	J Francome
7	0/00304-	Glitter Star, B Wise, 5-10-0	R Rowell
9	0p4fr-0	Gesteebee, A Moore, 7-10-0	G Moore 4

11-4 Manton Castle, 7-2 Black Rod, 9-2 Burrough Hill Lad, 5-1 Sleepless Knave, 6-1 Grand Hussar, 10-1 Tan Troed, 20-1 others.

3.15 SPRIG HURDLE 3-y-o: £1,507: 2m)

1	112	Krug (CD), S Mellor, 11-6	P Blacker
3	211320	Takeafence (D), R Hannon, 11-0	Steve Knight
4		Ballet Champ, J Jenkins, 10-10	M Hannington 4
5	0	Bottled Boy, R Voorspuy, 10-10	R Rowell
6		Brave Hussar, R Turnell, 10-10	A Turnell
8	4f	Cashmoor, R Baker, 10-10	R Champion
10		Gold Ground, M Masson, 10-10	—
11	0	Hiz, H Price, 10-10	C Gwilliam 4
12	0	Hot Wind, G Balding, 10-10	R Linley
13	f0	Master At Arms, Mrs S Roberts, 10-10	—
14		Mishou L'Amour, K Brassey, 10-10	S Keightley 4
18	0	Petrolic, A Jarvis, 10-10	J Burke
19		Royal Vulcan, N Callaghan, 10-10	J Francome
21	0p	Sherryman, T Rollingson, 10-10	J McLaughlin 4
22	b00	Sparkler Clear, T Gosling, 10-10	—
27	40	Warily, R Smyth, 10-10	J Hughes

8-15 Krug, 6-1 Royal Vulcan, 8-1 Takafence, 12-1 Hiz, 14-1 Petrolic, 16-1 Warily, Brave Hussar, 20-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Kempton Park selections

By John Karter

12.45 Virgin Soldier. 1.15 Gallaher. 1.45 Right Mingle. 2.15 Corrib Prince. 2.45 Sleepless Knave. 3.15 Krug.

Worcester programme

12.30 STALKER CHASE (Div I: novices: £960: 2½m)

2	d31f13	Parton Belle (D), D Wintle, 5-11-8	R Hyett
6	0/0100-1	No Pardon, A Hobbs, 6-11-3	P Hobbs
8	001230	Liacca Prince, J Priday, 9-11-3	G Jones
13	34-0031	Twilight Stag, W Jenks, 7-11-3	R F Davies
17	044400-	Buskruilagh, R Perkins, 10-10-12	C Grant
23	0/	Country Reach, B Morgan, 7-10-12	P Carvill 4
27	0/0p00-0	Ebony Bill, K Bailey, 6-10-12	A Webb
30	p/pu-0f0	Fire Alarm, K White, 11-10-12	J Burke
33	00000	Fullstop, R Brazington, 7-10-12	G Jones
40	p/3000-0	Langley Green, R Armytage, 7-10-12	A Webber
48	4/3-0232	Princely Rifle, R Frost, 9-10-12	Mr J Frost 7
50	040000-	Stoke Rivers, A R Williams, 7-10-12	S May
61	p00000	Town Flirt, P Pritchard, 7-10-12	Mr J Pritchard
66	0004-30	Waltzer, N Ayliffe, 10-10-12	M Ayliffe 4

11-10 No Pardon, 4-1 Twilight Stag, 6-1 Parton Belle, 7-1 Liacca Prince, 10-1 Princely Rifle, 12-1 Waltzer, 20-1 others.

1.0 HUNTERS' HURDLE (Div I: novices: £690: 2½m)

1	40-001	Spider's Well (D), M Oliver, 5-11-10	A Webber
2	000/000	Able Wren, M Tate, 6-11-3	P Scudamore
3	000u00-	Amberwell, P Bevan, 5-11-3	J Barlow
9	00440-4	Cassley, G Merson, 8-11-3	Lorna Vincent
10	40-p403	Chequers Girl, J Spearing, 6-11-3	A Webb
12	ppp000-	Dandy Buck, A Arnold, 6-11-3	C Astbury
15	44-	Irish Whiskey, D Kent, 5-11-3	P Haynes
20	0	Phantom Pharoz, J S Turner, 7-11-3	Mr S Brookshaw
22	p0f-030	Rodalan, Mrs B Waring, 6-11-3	J Suthern
26	00/00f4-	Tambeau, P Pritchard, 7-11-3	Mr J Pritchard
27	0/0	Toldereresah, H Peachey, 6-11-3	R Dickin
28	0p00-00-	Weaverslake, B Morgan, 5-11-3	P Carvill 4
35	0000-0b	Celtic Laughter, Mrs M Rimell, 4-11-0	S Morshead
37	2023	Denston, D Underwood, 4-11-0	—
43	0030-04	Pharaoh's Own, A Barrow, 4-11-0	
44	0-00p00	Pheasant Bridge, J M Bradley, 4-11-0	P Liddicoat 7
46	000-320	Royal Classic, D Wintle, 4-11-0	Miss A Dare 4

11-8 Irish Whiskey, 7-2 Spider's Well, 5-1 Celtic Laughter, 7-1 Denston, 10-1 Chequers Girl, 12-1 Royal Classic, 14-1 others.

1.30 STALKER CHASE (Div II: novices: £960: 2½m)

3	p/114	Adro's Comfort, F Walwyn, 8-11-3	S Shilston
12	f400-10	Spartan Clown (C), D Nicholson, 5-11-3	P Scudamore
16	f000-00	Bow Butts, Mrs J Kingston, 6-10-12	R Kington
22	204002/	Copper Bar, A Hobbs, 9-10-12	P Hobbs
28	p00-0f2	Ewen's Rock (B), J M Bradley, 7-10-12	P Liddicoat 7
32	00p32-p	Foxwell, Mrs S Pearson, 7-10-12	G Jones
36	110-022	Heroic, D Barons, 6-10-12	S Cargeeg 7
41	p3f0f-0	Maisy, W Clay, 8-10-12	N Clay
46	000-024	Perton Costow, K Bailey, 5-10-12	A Webber
51	0p30000	Sergeant Jim, B Cambidge, 7-10-12	Mr J Cambidge 4
55		Spartan Regime, B Morgan, 6-10-12	P Carvill 4
58		Tartan Special, Mrs C Lloyd-Jones, 6-10-12	Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 7
64	33uf-	Velvelstown, Mrs G Jones, 7-10-12	Mr C Crozier
67	0004-0	Wynsome Way, J Holt, 7-10-12	Mr J Holt 4

9-4 Heroic, 3-1 Adro's Comfort, 4-1 Spartan Clown, 6-1 Ewen's Rock, 8-1 Perton Costow, 10-1 Wynsome Way, 16-1 others.

2.0 OARSMAN CHASE (Handicap: £1,019: 2m)

6	43f0-30	Milliondollarman (CD), W Jenks, 7-11-0	R F Davies
7	02f-110	Bowhead (D), D Barons, 8-10-12	S Cargeeg 7
8	24/213p-	Lanks (C), W Price, 9-10-10	J Williams
9	0f1232-	The Herb (CD), Mrs D Oughton, 6-10-8	M Coyle 4
14	3230/0f-	Burridge (CD), M Henriques, 9-10-0	J Suthern

13-8 Bowhead, 5-2 The Herb, 4-1 Milliondollarman, 6-1 Lanks, 8-1 Burridge.

2.30 TABY GALOPP HURDLE (£1,257: 2½m)

1	0-31031	Rogairio, P Bailey, 5-11-10	H Davies
2	021uf-0	Cheka, J Balding, 5-11-5	P Scudamore
5	133000	Ivy Wall, D Dale, 8-11-5	J McLaughlin 4
7	1-10001	Tru Mar (C,D), Mrs M Rimell, 5-11-5	S Morshead

4-7 Tru Mar, 9-4 Rogairio, 6-1 Cheka, 20-1 Ivy Wall.

3.0 SPORTSMAN'S CHASE (Handicap: £1,136: 3m)

1	3f/3-000	Coolafancy (D), M Henriques, 10-12-2	J Suthern
7	0/p3122-	Chingsun (D), R Davis, 8-11-6	J Burke
8	3123f0-	Captain Clover, G Ham, 11-11-6	Mrs J Hembrow
15	u-p043u	Cairn Royal, Mrs J French, 8-10-10	Mrs S French
16	0000-00	Santoss (C), J M Bradley, 8-10-6	G Davies 4
17	04/0000-	Transformation, B Key, 12-10-6	A Webb
23	1pp0/4a	Crisp Return, P Brookshaw, 8-10-0	A Brown

3-1 Cairn Royal, 7-2 Chingsun, 4-1 Captain Clover, 5-1 Crisp Return, 8-1 Coolafancy, 10-1 Transformation, 12-1 Santoss.

3.30 HUNTERS' HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2½m)

1	1000	Cwmyrelthin, M Tate, 5-11-10	Mr C Crozier
2	0-24100	Brontolino (CD, B), G Thorner, 4-11-7	M Richards 7
3	00010	Hypal-Adl, J Bosley, 4-11-7	Mr M Bosley 7
5	2u00-00	Another Dragon, D Nicholson, 5-11-3	P Scudamore
6		Billy Bud, R Cooper, 9-11-3	R Hyett
8	2/0324-0	Cankycroon, A Sutton, 5-11-3	Mr S Dickin 7
12	3/32p-03	Dromoland Hill, D Gandolfo, 6-11-3	P Barton
14	44	General Wood, W Francis, 5-11-3	R F Davies
18		Hipped, G Thorner, 7-11-3	R Kington
19	p-00	Mangro, Mrs M Rimell, 6-11-3	S Morshead
22		Nun Owen, G H Price, 5-11-3	P Warner
27	4	Spartan Daisy, N Henderson, 5-11-3	J Nolan
28	00	The Reverend Owen, M Oliver, 5-11-3	A Webber
31	00020-4	Blenheim Prince, J Spearing, 4-11-0	A Webb
35	0	Pinnfield, R Head, 4-11-0	J Burke
38		Severn Court, H Pugh, 4-11-0	M Brisbourne
39		Smite Hill, M Oliver, 4-11-0	Mr J Weston 4

9-4 Spartan Daisy, 7-2 General Wood, 4-1 Another Dragon, 6-1 Brontolino, 10-1 Cwymrelthin, 12-1 Mangro, 14-1 Dromoland Hill, 16-1 others.

Worcester selections

By John Karter

12.30 No Pardon. 1.0 Irish Whiskey. 1.30 Heroic. 2.0 Milliondollarman. 2.30 Tru Mar. 3.0 Pride of Tennessee. 3.30 Blenheim Prince.

Nottingham results

1.0 (1.1) TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div I: novices: £483: 2m)

RYE MOSS ch g by Ballymoss—Preston Sue (J Murdoch) 4-10-10 ... P A Charlton (14-1) 1
Indian Count ... S J O'Neill (14-1) 2
Graphic Eska ... J Hansen (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win £3.18; places, 55p, 46p, 13p. Dual F: (winner or 2nd with any other horse) 26p. CSF: £19.12. J Fitzgerald at Malton. 1½l, 1l. Perialos 11-10 fav. Royal Power (11-1) 4th. 9 ran. NR: Boxberger Cadia.

1.30 (1.31) COLWICK CHASE (Handicap: £949: 3m)

Dear Remus br g by Darling Boy—Wolfeburg (J Nicholson) 9-11-1 ... J A Harris (5-1) 1
Even Melody ... M Stephens (11-4) 2
Regent's Garden ... M Richards (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 23p, 19p. Dual F: 90p. CSF: £1.87. J Harris at Melton Mowbray. 4l, 4l. Orange Tag 15-8 fav. Markdall (20-1) 4th. 7 ran.

2.0 (2.1) CLIFTON HURDLE (Handicap: £983: 2½m)

PAMKINS HART b m by Pamroy—Regal Bustan (M Tate) 5-10-1 ... C Smith (14-1) 1
Penwood ... P Carvill (7-2) 2
Stradman ... G McCourt (100-30) 3

TOTE: Win, £2.08; places 46p 14p, 20p. Dual F: £3.12. CSF: £6.01. M Tate at Kidderminster. 2l, 8l. Merciless King (4-1) 4th. 12 ran.

2.30 (2.31) BINGHAM CHASE (Handicap: £1,198: 2m)

BANNOW BREEZE b g, by Flaming Breeze—Bolgerina (J Burke), 9-11-8 ... G Bradley (2-7 fav) 1
Island Mist ... R F Davies (4-1) 2
Misty Bay ... P Tuck (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 11p. Dual F: 11p. CSF: 14p. M Naughton, at Richmond. 1l, 30l. 3 ran.

3.0 (3.0) MANSFIELD CHASE (novices: £960: 3m)

SEAMUS O'FLYNN b or br g, by Straight Lad—Abbey Lass (Mrs A Dickinson), 6-11-2 ... R Earnshaw (5-4 fav) 1
Onapromise ... C Grant (7-4) 2
Conmoor Kniwele ... J Burke (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 14p, 15p, 26p. Dual F: 33p. CSF: 34p. M Dickinson, at Harewood. 3l, 12l. Oatley Pride (66-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.30 (3.33) TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II novices: £483: 2m)

ROSA TROUT, b f, by Goldhill—Ballinastraw (T Bayley), 4-10-10 ... P Tuck (16-1) 1
Silmira ... J Kerr (5-1) 2
Fuego Diablo ... J Barlow (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £3.09; places, 66p, 26p, 48p. Dual F: 31p (winner or second with any other horse). CSF: £8.70. J Blundell at Grimsby. 2½l, 1½l. Dutch Challenger 2-1 fav. Windley Lad (14-1) 33-1. 17 ran. NR: Great Oak.

PLACEPOT: £278.05.

Devon and Exeter

12.45 (12.48) SCOTS PINE HURDLE (Div I: novices: £414: 2m 1f)

DRIVING, b h, by Negresco—Dziwna (Mrs G Balding) 6-11-0 ... R Linley (5-1) 1
John Silver ... R Hyett (9-4 fav) 2
Lucky Mistake ... J Suthern (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 49p; places, 21p, 29p, 26p. Dual F: £2.52. CSF: £1.62. G Balding, at Weyhill. 3l, 5l. Black Bard (7-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Don Gratias, Lhnincoo, The Rector, Sir Vince.

1.15 (1.16) HALDON FOREST CHASE (Novices: £862: 2m 1f)

KILVE, b g, Lord Gayle—Mourne Rose (White Bros Ltd), 5-11-6 ... R Hoare (2-1 fav) 1
Critical Times ... S Smith Eccles (13-2) 2
Almighty Zeus ... P Barton (7-4) 3

TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 14p, 26p, 18p. Dual F: £1.29. CSF: £1.49. J Thorne at Bridgwater. 12l, 8l. Imperium (7-2) 4th. 13 ran.

1.45 (1.48) TWYSDEN CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Handicap: £1,166: 3m 1f)

GENERAL ELECTION, br g, by Politico—Straight Pursuit (Sheikh Khamsin), 7-11-2 ... J Francome (6-2 fav) 1
Bookmarker ... Jessica Turner (50-1) 2
Pembi Chase ... S Cargeeg (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 14p, £3.90, 17p. Dual F: £44.40. CSF: £10.98. L Kennard, at Taunton. 4l, 8l. Godfrey Secundus (25-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Portway Nick, The Ommaroo.

2.15 (2.19) STIKA PINE HURDLE (Selling: 3-y-o novices: £368: 2m 1f)

STERRIDGE VALLEY, gr f, by Dragonara Palace—Standoffish (D Gillard), 10-6 S Keightley (20-1) 1
Queen's Coup S Smith Eccles (33-1) 2
Testing Times ... Miss J Thorne (100-30) 3

TOTE: Win, £6.71; places, 82p, 66p, 16p. Dual F: £19.36. CSF: £47.62. D Gillard, at Barnstaple. 12l, 8l. Cariax (8-1). 13 ran.

2.45 (2.48) CORSICAN PINE HURDLE (Handicap: £812: 2m 1f)

TOULOUSE, ch g, by Gambling Debt — Wild Devon (Mrs S Cobden), 6-10-0 P Hobbs (3-1) 1
Sue Lark ... J Williams (14-1) 2
Hever ... P Leach (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 66p; places, 15p, 16p, 23p, 93p. Dual F: £3.15. CSF: £7.15. J Cobden, at Martock. 4l, 6l. Tudor Road 2-1 fav. Saked (33-1) 4th. 18 ran.

3.15 (3.18) SCOTS PINE HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £414: 2m 1f)

BRIGHT OASIS, b g, by Laurence O—Brass Penny (Judith Lady Dulverton), 5-11-0 A Webb (3-1) 1
Laurence ... R Linley (evens fav) 2
Beeden Point ... B Wright (50-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 10p, 13p, 88p. Dual F: 36p. CSF: 60p. E Bailey, at East Ilsley. 3l, 20l. Gathabawn (9-1) 4th. 17 ran. NR: Braid.

PLACEPOT: £32.90.

Rugby League

Challenge Cup gains six-figure sponsorship deal

By Keith Macklin

Sponsorship money continues to pour into Rugby League with the announcement yesterday of the first six-figure sponsorship, the £100,000 which will support this season's Challenge Cup.

State Express have signed a new agreement with the League worth a total of £330,000 over three years, £100,000 in the first, £110,000 in the second and £120,000 in the third.

The sponsors have decided that the name of the tournament will revert to the State Express Challenge Cup, after a year's experiment with the puzzling Three Fives appellation which caused furrowed brows among those unaware of the brand names of the company's products.

David Oxley, the secretary general of the League, said yesterday: "In this period of economic recession it is a vote of confidence in the game that the sponsorship has not only been renewed but financially upgraded." The marketing committee of the League will meet shortly to decide on the division of the money between the clubs, ground improvement schemes and other worthy causes within the game.

Glyn Shaw, the experienced Welsh international forward from Widnes, is set to make a surprise move to Wigan. Although Shaw has not been on the transfer list, he has figured largely as substitute forward at Naughton Park this season, and Wigan have made a quick and astute swoop to sign him. The clubs were reported last night to have agreed terms for Shaw, who has been a key figure in many of the successes of Widnes during the seven years since he signed from Neath Rugby Union club.

Shaw will probably go straight into the Wigan team for Sunday's visit to Craven Cottage to play Fulham, as Wigan, having won only their third league game of the season last Sunday, seek to pull away from the relegation area.

A friendly gesture by a football club will enable the British Amateur Rugby League Association Lancashire Cup final to be played on a neutral ground on Sunday week. Oldham Athletic have made Boundary Park available for the game between Leigh Miners and Saddleworth Rangers. A BARLA official said: "The original intention was to play the game at the Oldham rugby league ground at Watersheddings, but it is not available on that day. This is a marvellous gesture by Oldham Athletic and will add considerable interest to the occasion."

Boxing

McCrory could be the fly in England's ointment

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The long and the short of it is that the battle of the big men will go to the United States and the skirmish of the little men will go to England at the Gloucester Leisure Centre tonight. The middle ground from light to welter will be no man's land and that is where the war will be won or lost.

So this international sponsored by George Wimpey looks like a 6—6 draw—perhaps a fitting result for the first meeting between the two countries for 20 years. That is how the experts see it. They could be right, except for the fly in the ointment—one Steven McCrory. He is the brilliant but erratic light-flyweight who was United States champion in 1980 but this year was left holding the bronze. He is expected to turn professional soon.

Before that there is the little matter of facing the tough little glassworker from St Helens, John Lyons, who has gone from strength to strength since winning the ABA title in May. Lyons will have to take control early or he could be too far behind if the 5ft 5in Detroit man's natural ability is allowed to dictate proceedings.

The man at the other end of the scale, Tyrell Biggs, the United States national super-heavyweight champion from Philadelphia, steps into the ring against Adrian Elliott, the ABA champion. Biggs is the big man for the gold medal in the world championships in Munich in May and the Los Angeles Olympic Games (though I dare say a Russian or a Cuban may have something to say about that) and after those two titles you know what. The 6ft 5in American weighs 15 stones, has fast hands and should have altogether too much class for Elliott.

England will be without some of their old faithfuls for one reason or another: George Gilbody, Tony Willis, Devon Bailey and Andy Straughn, who appears to be on the point of turning professional. But there are still some tough old hands to grab victory for England. Apart from Lyons there is Keith Wallace, Ray Gilbody, Peter Hanlon and Cameron Lithgow. All but Lithgow are expected to win.

Hanlon should do well, particularly as he will be boxing in front of his home crowd. Win or lose he is always good value. Lithgow should not be dismissed too lightly, though he is against one of the American bankers, James Rayford. The American knocked out Willie Lauder, of Scotland, in the international at Wembley in 1976 that Britain won 6—5.



McCrory: expected to join the professional ranks soon.

Rayford has been trying since 1976 to win the United States title, but kept on getting a silver medal. This year he made it. If Lithgow can stay clear of the fists of the fighter from Philadelphia he could cause an upset, but the Englishman is an uncompromising fighter himself and that could be his undoing. It is significant that the 18-year-old ABA champion, Errol Christie, who beat Lithgow, has not been thrown in with Rayford.

After this bout it looks like the United States all the way, but the crowd and television viewers will see some high-class boxing from the visitors.

PAIRINGS (England names first): Light-flyweight: J Lyon (Liverpool) v S McCrory. Flyweight: K Wallace (St Helens) v A Pruitt. Bantamweight: R Gilbody (St Helens) v J Johnson. Feather: P Hanlon (Gloucester) v R Franco. Lightweight: G Felvus (Keighley) v C Brown. Light-welter: J Decker (Whitley Bay) v V. Webb. Welter: R McKenley (Manchester) v G Corbus. Light-middle: C Lithgow (Swindon) v J Rayford. Middle: S Johnson (St Helens) v R Smith. Light heavyweight: A Wilson (Wolverhampton) v B Heard. Heavyweight: D Garside (Hartlepool) v M Arms. Super-heavyweight: A Elliott (London) v T Biggs.

Martinez through to final

Montreal, Nov 17.—Armando Martinez, of Cuba, the 1980 Olympic light-middleweight gold medal-winner, will face Shawn O'Sullivan, of Canada, in the World Cup finals here tomorrow.

Martinez stopped U-Jin Choi of South Korea, last night with a barrage of head blows in the second round. O'Sullivan, aged 19, reached the finals when the referee stopped his contest with a Venezuelan in the first round.

Boxers from Cuba and the United States, who make up the North American team, and the Soviet Union, the leading European team, continue to dominate. In the super-heavyweight class, Johnny Keys, of the United States, scored a first-round knockout over Daniel Falconi of Argentina. He meets Valery Abodzhan, of the Soviet Union, in the final.

Johnny Williams, an American light-heavyweight, gained a unanimous decision over Ismail Khalil, of Iraq, and faces a final clash with Alexander Krupin, of the Soviet Union, who stopped Luis Quintana, of Colombia, in the first round.

Other finalists include flyweight Omar Santiesteban, of Cuba, who earned his place in the final after semi-final opponent Shamil Alexandrov, of the Soviet Union, was unable to answer the bell for the second round because of a broken right hand.

No fights were scheduled for tonight while competitors prepared for the finals.—Reuter.

RESULTS: Flyweight: P Lessov (Bulgaria) beat J P Perez (Colombia), pts; O Santiesteban (Cuba) beat S Alexandrov (USSR), rtd 1st. Featherweight: S Kachatrian (USSR) beat L Cantancio (Philippines), pts; A Horta (Cuba) beat Ki-Chull Park (S Korea), pts. Light-welterweight: R Anderson (Canada) beat Dong Khi Kim (S Korea), pts; V Shyshev (USSR) beat F J Joon (Iraq), pts. Light-middleweight: S O'Sullivan (Canada) beat B Landinez (Venezuela), stpd 1st; A Martinez (Cuba) beat U-Jin Choi (S Korea), stpd 2nd. Light-heavyweight: A Krupin (USSR) beat L Quintana (Colombia), stpd 1st; J Williams (US) beat I Khalil (Iraq), pts. Super-heavyweight: J Keys (US) beat D Falconi (Argentina), ko, 1st; V Abodzhan (USSR) beat P Stoymenov (Bulgaria), 2nd.

Kims's third defence

Seoul, Nov 17.—Kim Chul-Ho of South Korea, makes his third defence of the World Boxing Council super-flyweight title against Ryoetsu Maruyama, of Japan, in Pusan tomorrow. Kim, aged 20, who won the crown when he stopped Rafael Orono, of Venezuela, in nine rounds last January, should have too much stamina for Maruyama, who has never gone 15 rounds and is the ninth-ranked contender.—Reuter.

Athletics

Finnish doping offenders risk missing Olympics

Helsinki, Nov 17.—The Finnish national Olympic committee has passed tough new anti-doping rules which will make them one of the strictest countries in the world.

Under the new rules a sportsman or woman twice convicted of doping would be banned from ever competing in the Olympic Games. A first offence would automatically lead to a one-year suspension during which time the guilty athlete would be deprived of any grant or official aid.

Officials, coaches, and doctors implicated in doping would also be suspended from the sports federations with which they were connected. A refusal to submit to a dope test would be punished in the same way as a positive finding.

Doping tests will be controlled by a body of three doctors chosen by the Finnish Olympic committee, who would use their discretion about when to run tests and on whom. The committee said that the new rules would run until the next International Olympic Committee meeting in Rome in May, 1982 when they would be reviewed.

The decision follows immediately on a new doping incident in Sweden. Swedish customs last night seized about 1500 steroid tablets in the possession of Ray Ivander, one of four Swedes returning home after representing their country at the world power lifting championships in Calcutta. Ivander is reported to have said about the drugs: "Everyone who wants to get results takes them."—Agence France Presse.

Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Conversions to keep faith with Britain's heritage

Renovation and rehabilitation of fine old houses, both in town as well as in the countryside, take many forms. Several stately homes, castles and other historical residences have been converted into time-sharing schemes offering a slice of our heritage to a wider market.

Over the past decade or two conversion of many country and town houses has been undertaken by a number of developers. High inflation and all too expensive rates and utility charges have almost made it impossible, except for the well-heeled, to own substantial houses.

One of the leading country-based agents, Fox & Sons, have noted a large number of splendid period country houses coming on to the market after having been converted into substantial flats. The agents say the practice is particularly prevalent around the Lymington area on the south coast.

This treatment of large houses has many advantages — a fine listed property in an area of natural beauty can be preserved and maintained much longer than otherwise might be the case.

Conservationists who shudder at the thought of these buildings becoming "blocks" of flats have little to fear. Planning restrictions have become increasingly tough over the past 10 years, and any developer has to adhere rigidly to the planners' demands.

At the same time any developer knows his product is far more salable if he retains as much of the original building as he possibly can. This applies to the interior where original wall and ceiling mouldings add much to the charm, not to mention price, of period houses.

Most flats in these schemes are leasehold, the length of lease varying from 99 to 999 years, but the occasional freeholds exist. For example Fox & Sons are offering a freehold flat in Arnewood Court, Flexford Lane, Sway, Hampshire. This can present certain legal problems especially who pays for any outside structural work, or which tenant is liable if drains or roofs are in need of repair.

Fox & Sons have a range of these properties on their books varying in price from £34,500 for Arnewood Court to around £100,000 for a five-bedroom portion of Boldre Grange in Boldre, near Lymington.

Clearly the purchaser is actually buying a lot of space — far more than would be expected in a flat. Yeatton House, in Hordle, is arranged on two floors, has two main reception rooms along with three bedrooms and two bathrooms, not forgetting the wine cellar.

Most interest in these types of properties are from people looking to retire in the New Forest, south Hampshire, Dorset area. They have often owned substantial properties in the past and while there is no need for them to continue living in a large house, they would still like to occupy a grander residence than would be normally possible.

Although spiralling rates and utility charges may have hastened a move to one of these flats in the first place, it is worth bearing in mind that a service charge will be levied.

In most cases an internal management company, made of the tenants, will organize maintenance and the care of common parts but costs will rise as the years go by. A purchaser has to decide whether in the long run these costs will rise beyond their means and whether a small house or bungalow, however less charming, may be more practical.

One developer who has entered this field of refurbishment is Barratt. Normally associated with building low-cost starter homes and more affordable family houses, the Northern-based builder has undertaken a number of conversion schemes through its Barratt Southern Division.

This week the division is celebrating the completion of its 150th conversion from historic and sometimes neglected buildings. Barratt's schemes have included Connaught Mansions in Bath, the Pulteney Hotel, Brockhampton Park near Gloucester and more recently Laleham Abbey on the Thames, near Staines.

There is a wide range of prices from £16,000 for a small studio to a £225,000 palatial apartment.

Not only the home ownership market is getting the conversion treatment. Rental specialist Jacqueline Ironside has teamed up with interior designer Pierre Fowell to offer owners of large properties practical advice on how best to convert.

"Tenants are deprived of value for money accommodation and landlords miss the opportunity to charge realistic rental rates. Attempts to patch up inevitably lead to further delapidation, doing nothing to enhance the property or its value, Mr Ironside says.

On the subject of preserving historic buildings, a public inquiry started yesterday over the proposed plans by a firm of builders called Hestol to build houses in the vegetable garden of The Ivy, in Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Most of the house which exists today was constructed in 1727 although its origins date back to Saxon times. Hestol has been seeking planning permission for some time to build nine houses on the adjacent site.

The house has been empty for almost a decade. Hestol bought the property some time ago for £90,000 and permission to build on the site was conditional on renovation of the house. The company has since sold The Ivy for £85,000 to its present owner who is now refurbishing the house.

The new owner is not happy about the prospect of having nine new houses built at the end of his garden and is fighting the proposed planning permission.



Originally built in 1645 the impressive Cotswold stone mansion Brockhampton Park, near Gloucester, has been restored by Barratt Developments and converted into self contained apartments.

La creme de la creme

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Medrec Division of National Medical Enterprises, an international healthcare organisation, is seeking a PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR for the UK—based in London. The person appointed will have total responsibility for the implementation of the Medrec Programme, a recruiting and educational programme for nurses wishing to work in the United States.

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Spend your day writing your own press releases, liaising with the press and the general public. Maximise your administration flair and minimise your audio skills. Never a dull moment . . . Never a boring day.

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£6,500

Excellent PA/Secretary (120/60) for Chairman and M.D. of holding company based in nice offices to deal with all admin and personnel records. Must have 3-4 years experience at Director level. 30+.

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(Rec.Con) (24hrs) ZAYGAR

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This, being one of the top positions in the company needs a PA with good shorthand and typing skills plus a little audio. Applicants will be expected to become totally involved within the company.

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£6,500-£7,000

An opportunity to fully exploit your organizational flair awaits you when you join this Commodity Company as PA to the MD. Your areas of responsibility will include organizing client entertainment at the Savoy, administrating the company flat, arranging and co-ordinating social functions, and providing a highly confidential secretarial back-up. If you possess the necessary executive background and require the stimulus of a varied day phone Jackie Mills on 628 2691

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Someone To Believe In

MAYFAIR

Audio Secretary required for Senior Partner and Associate in firm of International valuers, auctioneers, estate agents and surveyors. Must be able to work on own initiative and be flexible.

Salary circa £5,500.
Ring 493 6787 for interview.

SECRETARY PERSONAL ASSISTANT

For Senior Partner in medium sized City firm of Chartered Accountants, close to St Paul's. Shorthand/audio, previous experience in similar position desirable. Age 25-40. Salary negotiable in region of £7,000.

Telephone 01-600 0818, Mrs Seymour-Howell.

APOLLO THEATRE PRODUCTIONS

Require Secretary, 60 wpm, shorthand, audio, word processing. Salary £5,500 + review.

Apply to Julia Fraser 836 7431 between 2.30 and 4.30.

SECRETARY FOR MP

CLEMENT FREUD MP requires non smoking car driving secretary with first class skills. Send brief C.V. to House of Commons, SW1 or phone 01-219 5762

SECRETARIAL

ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

Personal Assistant Secretary to Director of Nursing

We are looking for an experienced P.A./Secretary to work for the Director of Nursing, who is responsible for all nursing services at this well-known postgraduate teaching hospital.

The successful applicant will be a good organiser and capable of working on his/her own initiative. Good shorthand and typing speeds essential. Salary will be commensurate with applicant's experience and qualifications.

For an application form and job description please contact Personnel Department, Royal Marsden Hospital, at the above address. Tel. : 01-352 8171, Ext. 446.

Closing date : 30th November 1981.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

c. £6,500

Charming senior partner of international consultancy seeks smart, well spoken PA with audio experience and a City background. Will deal mainly with his PR and personal work. Own office. Driving licence an advantage.

MARLENE LERNER
Personnel Consultants
10 Wigmore St, W1
Tel 01 637 3822

REAL PA TO PUBLISHER

NEW VENTURE W1

An aggressive highly individual P.A. with masses of initiative, energy and organisational ability is sought by this demanding publisher. Previous experience MUST include either publishing or advertising or media (perhaps sales) and exceptionally meticulous typing skills. (Presentation and image are all). Excellent neg. salary + bonuses.

Please ring Maureen Anthony Media Appointments 629 7262.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEMES containing provision for declaring redundant the parish church of Saint Stephen Upper Holloway (London diocese), the parish church of Saint Cuthbert Old, Old Trafford (Manchester diocese); and the parish church of Kedleston (Lincoln diocese); and draft redundancy Schemes providing for appropriating the redundant church of Holy Trinity, Torquay (Exeter diocese) to use as a sports hall; and the redundant church of St Katharine, Bishopston (Bristol diocese) to use for residential purposes. Copies of the draft Schemes may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

LEGAL NOTICES

MELKHURST Limited, T/A CHAMPAGNE JEWELLERY AND D. P. PROMOTIONS. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1981, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1981.

D. PRESS
Director

STRIDER FOOTWEAR Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Strider Footwear Limited will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Friday, the 27th day of November 1981, at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1981.

K. J. O'CALLAGHAN
Director

LEGAL NOTICES

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 23 OF THE PATENTS ACT 1949 (As Amended by the Patents Act 1977)

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PRESENT A PETITION TO THE COURT

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division Patents Court. In the Matter of the Patents Act 1949 and in the Matter of Letters Patent No 1,015,715 Dated 26th July 1965 and entitled "Treating Continuous Strip Material", granted to The Electric Furnace Company, a Corporation of the State of Ohio, United States of America, of 435 West Wilson Street, Salem, Ohio, United States of America.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the aforesaid Electric Furnace Company to present a Petition to the Patents Court, High Court of Justice, praying that the term of the said Letters Patent be extended under Section 23 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that on the 15th day of February 1982 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel may be heard the said PETITIONERS intend to apply to the Court for fixing a date of hearing of the Petition and other Directions.

NOTICES OF OPPOSITION to the Petition must be lodged not less than seven days before the date mentioned at the Chancery Registrar's Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL. Documents requiring service upon the said Petitioners pursuant to Order 103 Rules 3 to 7 of the Rules of the Supreme Court 1982 may be served at the offices of the Solicitors of the said Petitioners.

DATED THIS 9th day of November 1981.

BIRD & BIRD
Solicitors for the said Petitioners of and whose address for service is 2 Gray's Inn Square, London WC1R 5AF.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

LUXURY LETS. LONDON LTD

PRINCE ALBERT ROAD

Luxury furnished apartment in prestigious block overlooking Regents Park. 3 bedrooms, 2 receptions 2 baths, luxury kitchen gas c.h. On site parking. £400 p.w.

WEST HAMPSTEAD

An ideally situated mansion flat, comprising 3 beds, 2 recept; large kitchen 1 bath. Furn/unfurn. £140 p.w. C.h. and c.h.w.

01-328 9846

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

CHALET COOKS and cleaners wanted. Spend a season in the Alps. Cooks must be expert with Cordon Bleu, Leith's, Winkfield, Pomeroy, Russell, Eggleston or Everdine certificates. Min age 21. Cleaners taken from age 19. Application form from Catherine Murray on 01-581 4861. Bladon Lines Travel.

DRINKS WAITER — Sommelier (m/f) for new restaurant/club in Fulham. Tel. 351 5161.

experience required urgently for Assistant Management Team in busy New Forest restaurant. For further details phone Ower (042 136) 379, near Romsey.

£720 MONTHLY. Butler/cook couple req. for Berks area. Fry Consultants, Aldershot. Tel. 0252 313369.

DO YOU KNOW any reliable staff for work in large private home in home counties, one hour from London? Highest pay plus a return air ticket every two years to homeland if required. Excellent accommodation, congenial work atmosphere, with Philippino ladies in our employment for twelve years. Write to Box No. 0985 G, The Times.

REQUIRED

CORDON BLEU COOK with diploma, experienced, seeks work preferably directors lunches or private lunches/dinners. Tel. 373 8021 (9-5).

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

SOLICITOR conveyancing (mainly commercial) for Muswell Hill firm where people and profit both matter. Excellent salary. 01-444 0303.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SEC./P.A., Hitchin, for Pharmaceutical Co. See la creme.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES of the highest calibre please. See la creme.

WEST END ADVERTISING Agency needs personnel. See Creme de la Creme.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WANT A BETTER JOB?

Place yourself on Job-Tel and let the jobs chase you.

Ring Job-Tel today, on 01-205 0205

NAME YOUR OWN PRICE

The security of a job working for yourself. I'm looking for two consultants with management potential who are seeking a 5-figure income. Phone Alec or Susan on 01-404 4174/4164.

ESTATE AGENT Covent Garden. Third partner required for expanding property business. 836 1722/3.

TRANSLATORS. European languages, finance, legal, computing. CVA—01-289 2307.

CHALET COOKS and cleaners wanted. See Dom Sits.

LONDON FLATS

CHISWICK

4 room ground floor flat, kitchen, bathroom and garden in Victorian mansion block, porterage, c.h., close to all amenities.

£38,000
01-995 3902

QUEENS GATE MEWS SW7

The present owner has lavished much care and imagination on this delightful and spacious lower ground floor studio, with more space than many 1 bed flats. It is situated in a most attractive and quiet mews setting with its own sep. entrance and the accom is laid out in a series of areas connected by archways rather than doors. Recep, dining and sleeping areas, kit, bath, utility room, independent gas CH. 95 year lease. £62,500.

MARSH & PARSONS
937 6091

PRINCES GATE, SW7

Exceptionally impressive and elegant flat with sunny rooms and lovely outlook in prestigious position. Entrance hall, 2 large recept rooms, ideal for entertaining, 3 beds, dressing room, 2 baths (1 en suite), lux kitchen and servants room and bath off. £265,000.

Sole Agents Goldhawk Estates
188A Glenthorne Road
London W.6.
Tel. 01-741 8816

CLIVEDEN PLACE, SW1

Bright newly converted garden flat in this elegant Georgian terrace close to Sloane Square. 1 bed, with built in wardrobe, recept., 18ft quarry tiled kitchen/dine. 50ft. well stocked walled garden. C.H., fitted carpets. £53,000 for 35 year lease.

CPK CONSTRUCTION LTD
01-584 8517

CAMPDEN HILL COURT W8

A bright 3rd floor flat suitable for a family seeking spacious accom. in well-run block. 2 recep, 3 beds, 3 baths, kit, CH, chw, lift, porter. 71 year lease. £139,500.

MARSH & PARSONS
937 6091

WESTMINSTER/PIMLICO. Cosy flat, ideal Pied-a-Terre, 1 bed., 1 recept., small fitted k. & b., service £100 p.a., 96 year lease. £27,000 includes carpets for quick sale. To view day 01-821 0565.

CHELSEA.—Riverside Studio flat. Long lease. £32,500.—01-352 7109.

QUEENSGATE, SW7.—Maisonette within a few mins of Albert Hall and Kensington Gardens. 3 beds, dining room, k & b, spiral staircase to sun lounge and roof terrace. Lease for sale £75,000. Nigel Kingscote & Co., 01-402 8174.

EXCEPTIONAL ground floor flat. Magnificent reception room, sun balcony overlooking gardens. 3 bed, 1 min Harrods. £99,950. Tel. 01-589 4137.

ST JAMES'S, SW1.—2 room studio on long lease. Must sell reduced to £35,000 ono. Ring 930 0484.

PROPERTY UNDER £35,000

Methwold Period Cottage

3 bedroomed end of terrace cottage in market village on edge of Thetford forest, facing village green. Lounge, dining room, kitchen with hob, bath & shower. Wood CH. Cellar & small garden. Close to shops, low rates. £22,500 o.n.o.

Tel.: 03667 345

HOLLAND PARK

Beautiful flat adjacent Holland Park. 1 large bedroom, 1 large drawing room both with pretty bow windows. Kitchen, bathroom. Newly decorated. Includes carpets & curtains. £30,000

Contact:
Miss Andriana Torlesmelo
235 3717, 9.30-1pm, 3-5pm
603 7992, evenings.

YOU'D BE SURPRISED WHAT YOU CAN DO!

Unusual opportunity to acquire a partially built 3 bedroomed stone bungalow in ¼ acre; breathtaking elevated position, overlooking village & Cardigan Bay (2 mins beach). Traditional local stone and all materials on site. Fully approved Council & National park.

£15,000 CASH
—YOURS FOR THE BUILDING?
Telephone Mr James: Fleet 7348

LEYTON E.17

3 Bedroom Terraced House

2 receptions, large fitted kitchen, bathroom, 2 w.c's, all fitted carpets to remain. New roof and windows. 50ft well stocked garden with large shed.

£34,000 o.n.o. Freehold
558 4176

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

1,100 ACRES OF SUPERB, SUPREME PRIVACY

Distinctive Southern Ontario Shangri La. Two miles frontage, facing east on maintained country road. Backs directly on to over a million acres undeveloped Crown-land, lakes and forest. Magnificent views! Government underwrites half taxes to offset forest management. (Sit and watch the trees grow.) 2½ hours drive from Toronto. 20 mins drive from instrument airport.

Supports deer, moose, bear, fox, rabbit, grouse, ducks, geese, etc. Game fishing nearby. Recent lumber survey estimates $150,000.00.

Buildings sleep 12. Dining hall seats 25, equipped throughout with propane. Priced at $300 U.S./acre. Photos on request. No triflers please.

Box No 0849 G, The Times

Luxury Boston Condominium Penthouse overlooking Charles River.

Deed Parking
$285,000.00
Please call Michele
(617) 288-3469

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA.—Apartment for sale. Ambassador II oceanfront bldg. 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, wood shutters bar, tiled and carpeted living room. $185,000 (814) 244-2337.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED

House or flat urgently required to purchase, St. John's Wood, Hampstead or nearby, for senior executive of major international company moving to London shortly. Minimum of 3 bedrooms. Lease of not less than 20 years. Price up to £120,000. Full details to retained surveyors:

MELLERSH AND HARDING
01-493 6141

FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE wanted.—Paris region or elsewhere in France, Sept 1982-Feb 1983, for university family of five. Grieve, HRC, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

PRIVATE AIRPORT 15 MINUTES

A Superb Country House on Shrop./Worcs. border. 4 bedroom White House with red brick roof, amid spectacular hunting country. Large and v. bright dining room, drawing room. Oil fired Aga and heating, newly rewired, double garage. In addition, summer house with veranda, hard tennis court. Lovely shrubbery, lawns and fruit trees in 1 acre. £85,000.

Tenby Wells (0584) 810759

WEST HERTS.

Secluded det. country cottage of character in a charming green belt area, under 1 mile from main line station (Euston 30 minutes). 2 Rec. Rooms, Cloakroom, Sun Room, Bathroom, 2/3 Bedrooms, C.H. Garage. Attractive grounds and small copse. In all nearly ½ ACRE.

Offers in region of £80,000

AITCHISONS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS
BERKHAMSTED 2533

GOT A GRANNY?

Want her with you?

Crowthorne. Large country house with 11 bedrooms, 3 baths, 5 w.c.'s, etc. etc. plus ¾ acre garden. Plenty of room to give granny self-contained accommodation. £100,000.

FOR DETAILS RING CROWTHORNE 2064

CHESHIRE

Mature detached house and garden. Views over Congleton golf course. Convenient to Manchester and the potteries. Manchester airport 20 minutes. M6 15 minutes. Euston 140 minutes. Three large double bedrooms, extensive daylit cellars, full central heating: £45,000 or London apartment.

Day: LUTON 20433
Evening: LUTON 841681

BURGH LE MARSH, nr. Skegness.—Detached bungalow set in large corner plot, comprising 2 beds, kit., lounge, bath, w.c., c.h. £22,750 Freehold. 0754 810 665.

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER. Beautiful undulating countryside and unspoilt medieval villages. Properties from about £15,000 to £150,000. Please state requirements. H. J. Turner & Son, 31a Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6AE. Tel. 72833.

SALISBURY. Spacious house in a good position with planning permission for guest house, nursing/rest home, etc. 3 rec, 10 beds. Good sized garden. Senior & Godwin, Gillingham, Dorset (074-76) 3133.

CORNISH RECTORY. Splendidly situated in two acres of attractive gardens and woodlands, overlooking area of outstanding natural beauty near River Tamar and beaches. Spacious main house comprises 4 bedrooms, 3/4 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, etc. In addition 4 self-contained flats grouped around courtyard providing good and easy income. Offers invited in region of £100,000 to include equipment. Apply: Oats, Partridge & Company, 34/36 Drake Circus, Plymouth. Tel. Plymouth (0752) 261811.

NORTH SOMERSET. Minehead 6 miles, Taunton 18 miles, Bridgwater 22 miles. An imposing historic Manor House in a delightful rural setting close to the sea. Currently trading as a first class country house hotel (AA 2 star) but also suitable for a variety of residential, development or institutional uses. Reception hall, 2/3 bars, dining room, lounge, ballroom, 13 principal bedrooms, 6 secondary bedrooms. Owner's flat, staff cottage. Large car park. Attractive gardens and grounds, paddock. 6 acres. S.1158. Bernard Thorpe & Partners, Parklands House, Park Street, Stow-on-the-Wold. Tel. 0451 30731.

SUSSEX COAST Listed Georgian marine residence. Superb views 7 beds, 3 bath. Pine fitted kit. and breakfast area. Tastefully restored. 2 garages. Planning permission for guest house. £57,959. Littlehampton 6823.

PROPERTY TO LET

BAKER STREET.—Mews cottage. 1 bed, large recept, k. & b. and garage. To let furnished. £80 p.w. 602 4573.

ARTIST WORKING STUDIO to let. London W8.—01-850 2611.

COTSWOLD Cottage. Sleeps Village. SEE U.K. Holidays.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

CLAPHAM COMMON (off West Side, just 10 mins. walk to tube stn.) Sumptuous Victorian house professionally renovated to high standard. Full gas c.h., new services, hall cellar, 27ft. recept. with ornate fireplace, 21ft. fully fitted kit./break. room, 5 beds., 2 baths., 30ft. gdn. £72,000, f/h. Richard Barclay & Co. 228 6683.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

Humberts

By Direction of the Master of Land's End

Land's End Cornwall

Penzance 10 miles, London 290 miles, John O'Groats 874 miles.

A renowned part of the Nation's Heritage visited by over 1 million British and overseas tourists, providing a sound investment in the leisure industry.

The State House, Penwith House (Let). First & Last House. Visitor complex and retail outlets. About 97½ acres.

First & Last Inn and about 4½ acres. Sennen Mead House (and flat). Churchtown House, Tregean Cottage and 2 acres of accommodation land.

In all about 105 acres.

For sale Freehold as a whole or in 5 Lots (with Lots 1, 2 and 3 offered as a going concern).

Details : Humberts Landplan (Leisure Consultancy Division), 6 & 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3DB. Telex 27444. Tel : 01-242 3121.

(01/37545/NECTP)

Lane Fox and Partners

HAMPSHIRE NEAR HARTLEY WINTNEY

Reading 10 miles, Basingstoke 15 miles

An outstanding period Family House situated in a delightful secluded position. Hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Playroom, Good Domestic Offices, 7 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, 5 Bathrooms. Oil-fired Central Heating. Charming mature Garden. Heated Swimming Pool. Woodland. Paddock. About 11¼ Acres. ALSO AVAILABLE Two excellent Cottages. Tennis Court. Further Woodland and Paddocks, about 21 Acres in all. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS. Lane Fox & Partners—London Office.

London Office : 36 North Audley Street, London W1
Tel : 01-499 4785

Jackson-Stops & Staff

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION

THE GRANGE, BECKHAMPTON, WILTSHIRE

As part of the property has been sold by private treaty, the auction sale of The Grange due to have taken place on Thursday 26th November 1981 is now postponed

The remainder of the property, comprising the principal residence, two cottages, 20 boxes and 21½ acres, will be reoffered for sale by auction in the Spring of 1982, unless sold privately beforehand.

For further information please contact the Auctioneers :
14 Curzon Street, London W.1.
Tel : 01-499 6291

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

On Thursday 10th December 1981 at 2.30 p.m. at the Court Suite, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, W1.

Flat E, Mount Tyndal, Kenwood Spaniards Road, NW3

A truly spectacular first floor family apartment in probably the most luxurious block of residential apartments in North West London. Unique in its futuristic architecture and design. Immediately adjoining Hampstead Heath; offering complete peace and tranquillity, totally surrounded by trees yet with the centre of London only three miles away.

Independent gas fired central heating : advanced security system : 24-hour porterage ; lift ; impressive entrance foyer ; magnificent split level double reception room : study : master bedroom, bathroom & dressing room suite : three further bedrooms & bathrooms : fitted kitchen & breakfast room with utility area : guest cloakroom : two terraces : underground garaging for two cars : 116 year lease.

Further details apply joint auctioneers:



Keith Cardale Groves
Chartered Surveyors
43 North Audley Street,
London W1Y 2AQ
01-629 6604

Anscombe & Ringland
55 HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD
TEL 794 1151

SOUTH HAMPSTEAD N.W.3.

Late Victorian terraced hse., complete & tastefully renovated, retaining period features. 5 beds., 2 recepts., incl. 1st floor drawing room with original marble fire place. Fully fitted kitchen, bathroom dressing room, cloakroom. Gdn., gas C.H. Close transport, schools, shops, Heath. Fhld. £85,000.

Tel.: 01-267 9606 eve.
01-580 4183 day.

UNIQUE SALE

Ashley Park, Walton on Thames and Weybridge

Four luxury detached houses one with professional use. From £125,000 freehold.

E. BENNETT
MANAGING AGENTS FOR CLINTON PROPERTIES
15 The Avenue
Sunbury-on-Thames
Middlesex
Telephone Sunbury (76) 87388
between 9 am-3 pm

EAST CROYDON

5 mins station, 4 bed. Wates Spacemaker, detached house with garden, in quiet cul-de-sac. Good residential area, fairly well maintained and low outgoings. Easy let if required. £55,000 inc carpets, curtains and fittings.

Apply: J. Edmondson
01-405 7699 office hours

CRAWLEY, SUSSEX

Modern, semi-det., house, convenient Town Centre and Schools. 3 double, 1 single beds., bath, shower W.C., spacious lounge and dining room both with French windows, fitted kitchen, larder, cloakroom W.C. Gas C.H., garage, mature garden. All in good decorative order.

£42,000 Freehold.
Tel: Crawley (0293) 27498.

BROOK GREEN W.6

Off south side. Rare chance to acquire charming Victorian family house in quiet conservation area. Large through reception/kitchen/diner. 5 bedrooms, south facing garden, gas ch. immaculate.

FREEHOLD
£95,000
01-748 9782

KING'S REACH Blackfriars

Luxury duplex maisonette with superb river views. Balcony, garage, porterage, etc.

£105,000
935 3922 day ;
633 9338 eves.

OFF LAVENDER HILL, SW11

Spacious house restored to a high standard and decorated only to builders finish, situated in a delightful street within 5 minutes of Clapham Common, Clapham Junction Station, shops and buses. 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Separate Cloakroom, Double Reception Room, Dining Room, Fitted Kitchen with new cooker, fridge, dishwasher and AEG washer/dryer. Gas CH. Banhams security throughout. Guarantees from Protim available, also for central heating and electrical installation. The purchaser would have the advantage of an excellent conversion without the disadvantage of another person's decorations. Price £65,000 Freehold. 01-352 0113, weekdays.

BIRRANE & CO

SURBITON. £29,950 1st floor balcony flat, 2 beds, recept, k & b, C.H., C.H.W. Lease 74 yrs.

FULHAM. £57,500 p.b. maisonette, 3 beds, dble recept, 2 bath, kit, balcony, roof terrace, carpets, C.H., C.H.W. Lease 96 yrs.

FULHAM. £32,500 p/b flat, 3 beds, recept, k & b. Lease 96 yrs.

DULWICH. Exceptional freehold semi-detached house with panoramic views. 5 beds, recept, k & b. Garage, gardens. £55,000.

01-839 1485

HIGHGATE

UNIQUE BUNGALOW "L" shaped recept, 2 beds, 2 bath. Mod kit., garden £85,000.

MODERN architect designed hse. 4 beds, 2 bath, 3 recept, study, mod kit/break, garage, garden £150,000.

SPACIOUS 3 bed flat, 2 recept, 1 bath. £59,950.

COMANBUILD
01-340 8273

FAMILY HOUSE W8

Magnificent newly built mews house in historic Canning Place Mews. 5 beds with built-in wardrobes, 3 bath (1 en suite), spacious reception with balcony, dining room and fully fitted Bulthaup kitchen, gas CH, garaging facilities. Freehold £155,000.

CPK CONSTRUCTION LTD.
01-584 8517

HIGHBURY, N.5. Victorian terraced house, 6 rooms, 2 bathrooms, modern kitchen, excellent decorative condition, £58,500. 01-607 0012 after 6 p.m.

PRESTIGIOUS BLACKHEATH

2-yr-old architect designed house, 4 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms en suite, 2 large reception, ultra modern kitchen, split level garden. Numerous unusual features. £175,000.

01-852 5523

WANDSWORTH Common. Directly overlooking/unspoilt view. Fine Vict. Family house, fully restored, original detail etc. Superb hall. Lofty lounge, dining room, fitted kit/living, utility cellars, 4 beds, 2 luxury baths, gas C.H. cpts. All guaranteed. 70ft walled gdn. Fhld. £97,500. Woodcocks 01-223 2326.

BATTERSEA, S.W.11.—Open outlook terraced Vict. family house requiring repair and modn., original fireplaces etc., hall, through recept, living room, scullery, 4 beds., bath., south gdn. F/hld only. £29,600. Woodcocks, 01-223 2926.

"WHY SAYEST THOU ... My way is hid from the LORD, and my judgment is passed over from my God?" Isaiah 40: 27.

BIRTHS

BARTON.—On November 16 at Odstock, near Fordingbridge, to Brenda and Edward—a daughter (Isabella Emily).

CAMPBELL OF DUNSTAFFNAGE.—On November 11th 1981, at the Vale of Leven, Alexandria to Anne and Michael Dunstaffnage—a daughter (Claire Ingrid).

CLEVELY.—On November 12th, at Cambridge Maternity Hospital, to Rosalind and David—a son (Adam Robert David).

EDWARDS.—On November 17th, at Mill Road Hospital, Cambridge, to Chris (nee Vigus) and Steve—a daughter (Kathryn Ann).

GIBBS.—On October 22, to Elizabeth (nee Brown) and John—a daughter (Ruth).

GRANT.—On October 22nd, 1981, at RAF hospital, Halton, to Ina (nee van der Velden) and Tim—a daughter (Madelon Alys), a sister for Jennifer Philippa.

HADFIELD.—On November 13, 1981, to Sarah (nee Wood) and John—a son (Richard David) a brother for Joanna.

HIGSON.—On November 15 at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Libs (nee Cane) and Johnnie—a daughter (Louise Frances).

LITTLEWOOD.—On October 16th, 1981, in Nairobi, to Patricia (nee Mainwaring-Burton) and Michael—a son (Giles Kennedy).

MANNING.—On November 10, 1981 at Preston Hospital, North Shields, to Janet (nee Baird) and David—a son (Andrew Alexander David).

MINTO.—On November 15, to Hilary and John—a daughter (Hannah Kathryn) a sister for Lucy.

SMITH.—On November 16th, to Angela (nee Steavenson) and Stuart—a son (Nicholas James Frederick), a brother for Oliver.

SOLOMON.—On November 10th to Maureen (nee Wilkins) and Stephen—a son (John Christopher Petrie), a brother for Robert.

SUTHERLAND.—On November 16, to Judith (nee Robertson) and Sandy, a second son at Ninewells Hospital, Dundee.

THORNTON.—On November 10th at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Noelle and Tim—a son (Alexander James Maxwell).

WELDON.—On November 15th at Queen Charlotte's, to Amanda (nee North) and Anthony—a daughter.

DEATHS

BARNES, FREDERICK.—On 12th November, at New Addington, Croydon, dearly loved father of Margaret, Michael and Elizabeth, and beloved grandfather, well known for his beautiful paintings of the City of London. Funeral at St. Edward's Church, New Addington, at 2 p.m., on Thursday, 19th November, followed by burial at St. Mary's Church, Addington Village, Surrey.

BEINART, GLADYS.—On Monday, 16th November, at home in Birmingham. Deeply missed and mourned by her loving children and grandchildren.

CADMAN.—Peacefully on November 15th, Elengo (nee Pol-Georghiou). Funeral on Monday, 23rd November, 1.30 p.m., at the Orthodox Cathedral of St Sophia, Moscow Road, W.2. Flowers to John Hemp, Funeral Directors, Chepstow Place, W.2.

CURTIS.—On November 12, suddenly at Cookham, William Frank, aged 96, formerly of Ridgay Close, Guildford. Senior Principal Inspector Inland Revenue. Funeral service Friday, 20th November, Christ's Church, Waterden Road, Guildford, at 12 noon. Inquiries to Pimms Funeral Service, Charlotteville Road, Guildford. Tel. 67394.

DALTON.—On November 15th, 1981, suddenly at Hauxwell Hall, Leyburn, Major General John Cecil D'Arcy Dalton, C.B., C.B.E., aged 74, late Royal Artillery, Vice Lord Lieutenant of North Yorkshire, beloved husband of Pamela. Funeral private, memorial service later.

DANVERS.—On November 13th, at home John, much loved husband of Susan and father of Lucy, Charlotte and Katie. Funeral private. Memorial Service to be announced later. Donations, if desired, to the Hospice of St Francis, 16 Manor Street, Berkhamsted.

EUSTACE.—On Nov. 14th, 1981, as a result of a riding accident at his home, Kenneth, aged 63 years. Funeral, Downs Crematorium, Brighton, 11.30 a.m., 25th November. Family flowers only to: J & R Matthews, Church St., Cuckfield, Sussex. Donations to Injured Jockey's Fund, P.O. Box 9, Newmarket, Suffolk CB8 8JT.

HARE.—On 17th November, 1981, Dorothea Desirée (nee La Fontaine) peacefully whilst in the loving care of the Augustinian Sisters in Brighton. Dearly loved wife of Rowan and mother of David and Martin. At her specific request cremation will be private and there will be no Memorial Service. No flowers please.

HARVIE. — On 16th November, 1981, peacefully at St Augustine's, Brighton, Sussex, Auriol Dora, widow of Walter Bruce Harvie. The Memorial Service will be held at St Edward's, Sutton Park, Guildford, on Friday, 27th November, at 11 a.m.

HAWORTH-BOOTH, ANTONY BROUGH.—On November 16th, peacefully at home, Mill House, Balcombe, beloved husband of Brenda, father of Digby, Peter, and Mark, and grandfather of Andrea, Charlotte and Emily. Funeral at St Mary's, Balcombe, Saturday, 21st November, 11.30 a.m. Flowers to George Hilton, Haywards Heath, or donations to Cancer Research.

IDE.—On November 16th 1981, peacefully at West Mersea Nursing Home, aged 76 years, Laurence Hedley, L.D.S., R.C.S., England (retired). Funeral service, Colchester Crematorium, Wednesday, November 25th 1981, 2.30 p.m. No flowers by request. Donations, in lieu, if desired for Cancer Research, c/o J. K. May, Funeral Service, 8 Mill Road, West Mersea, Colchester, Essex.

MANN.—On November 15th, suddenly, Helena Augusta Trevelyan Mann (Cuckoo), formerly of Chilgrove Manor. Funeral Service Friday, November 20th, at Chichester Crematorium, at 2.30 p.m. All enquiries to Edward White & Son, 5 South Pallant, Chichester. Tel. 782136.

MARSHALL.—On November 14 at St Mary's Hospital, London W2, Prince Marshall, beloved husband of Trisha and father of Simon and Sebastian. Funeral service 11 a.m. Friday, November 20 at Christ Church, Down Street, London W1. Interment at St Marylebone Cemetery, 12.15. Flowers to W. Garstin and Sons, Funeral Directors, 31 Marylebone High Street, London W1, or donations to the British Kidney Patients Association.

McROBERT.—On 15th November, peacefully in Moreton-in-Marsh Hospital, Anne, the dearly loved wife of James McRobert and sister of Edith and Jessie. Service at Cheltenham Crematorium, on Monday, 23rd November, at 2 p.m. No flowers please, by request.

MELLOR. — On 16th November, 1981, Joyce Mellor, nee Niven, devoted wife of the late Jack Mellor. Service, Putney Vale Crematorium Wednesday, 25th November, 1 p.m. Cut flowers to Kenyons, 49 Marloes Rd., W.8.

MERRILL.—On Sunday, 15th November, peacefully at home, Amy Shelagh, of Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight, widow of Colonel W. E. Merrill, late XV Lancers. Funeral Friday, 20th November, at St. Mark's Church, Wootton, 12 noon, followed by cremation.

MILLAR.—On November 16th, 1981, at Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, Arthur James (in his 86th year), of 5 Windsor Street, Dundee, loved husband of Mabel L. Brodie, dear dad of Ronald and Norma and a loving papa and great grandpa. Funeral service at Dundee Crematorium, on Thursday, November 19th, at 3 p.m., to which all friends are invited. No flowers, and no letters please.

MITCHINER.—On 14th November, 1981, suddenly, Phyllis Glanville (nee Harvey), widow of Charles Roberts Mitchiner. Funeral, 2 p.m., Friday 20th, at St Andrew's, Hagbourne, in the Village of East Hagbourne, Didcot.

MYERSTEIN.—On November 17th, Edith Annie, widow of the late Harry John Myerstein, Chevening, Kent. Dearly loved mother of Vi and mother-in-law of John Martin.

PARRY.—On November 14th, peacefully in her 80th year, after a short illness, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Helen M. E. Parry, of 5 King's Gate, Red Lion Square, W.C.1, for many years of B.B.C., Bush House. Funeral on Friday, 20th November, at Putney Vale Crematorium, Kingston Road, London, S.W.15, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, please, but donations to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, for which she worked for many years.

PAYNE.—On November 13th, Gwendolyn Marguerite (nee Philpot), aged 84 years, of Pentre Uchaf Hall, Maesbrook, Shropshire, widow of Lt.-Col. Humphrey Payne, dearly loved mother of Christopher and Raef, and grandmother of David, Natalia and Alexander. Cremation private but memorial service follows in St. John's, Maesbrook, on Friday, November 20th, at 12 noon. No flowers. Donations, if desired, to the Save the Children Fund.

PINES.—On 15th November, 1981, in a climbing accident, Arnold Pines, M.A. (Cantab.), M.D., F.R.C.P. Much loved husband, father, brother and a valued friend. Funeral service at Bushey Jewish Cemetery, Little Bushey Lane, Bushey, Herts., on Thursday, 19th November, at 12.30 p.m. No flowers please.

PYM.—On November 14th, in hospital, Martin Jeremy Pym, former managing director of Hambros Bank, aged 62 years, of Lisbon Cottage, 49 Hanger Hill, Weybridge. Loving husband, father and grandfather. Funeral Service on Friday, November 20th, at 2.15 p.m., at Weybridge Parish Church. Enquiries to Frederick Chitty, Funeral Directors, 46 Elm Grove Road, Weybridge. Tel: Weybridge 42220.

SEEX.—On November 16th, 1981, suddenly after a short illness, John Charles Wilfrid, aged 77 years. Dearest husband of Doreen and devoted stepfather to Richard and John. Liveryman of the Fruiterers Company. Cremation at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, on Monday, November 23rd, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers. Donations please to John Groom Association, Gloucester Drive, Finsbury Park, London, N4 2LP.

STOREY. — On November 15th, Harold Norman, of Smallburn East, Ponteland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, beloved husband of Lilian, dear father of Jacqueline and Peter. Service at Newcastle Crematorium, Friday, 20th November, 10.30 a.m.

THOMPSON.—On November 14th, 1981, peacefully after a short illness Arthur, of 8 York Road, Eastbourne, Sussex, past Manager of Thomas Cook & Son and Rotarian, dearly loved husband of the late Charlotte (nee Beardsworth), dearest father of Jennifer and Tessa, and a devoted grandfather. Enquiries to Haine & Son (Eastbourne 27801).

TRIMMER.—On November 15th, peacefully at the Sue Ryder Home, Langrish, Hampshire, Doris Victoria Hamilton, aged 75, widow of William Bradly Trimmer. Funeral service at The Abbey, Beech, Nr. Alton, at 1 p.m., on Thursday, 19th November, followed by cremation at Woking Crematorium at 2.30 p.m.

WILLIAMS.—On November 12th, in Taunton, Somerset, after a short illness, Colonel Geoffrey Bainton William, C.I.E., M.C., lately Indian Army, aged 85, husband of Isabel. Funeral service Quantock Road Cemetery, Bridgwater, November 19th, at 2 p.m.

WIMBUSH.—On November 2nd, 1981, John Roland Craven. Very dearly loved husband of Nora and father of Rachael, Roland, Jessica and Rosa. The funeral took place privately on November 7th.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BABINGTON SMITH.—A memorial service for Penelope Babington Smith will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Prestwold, near Loughborough, on Wednesday, December 2nd, at 11.30 a.m.

EDMONDSON. — A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Anne Edmondson will be held at Hampstead Parish Church, London, on Friday, 4th December, at 2.30 p.m.

EXETER, the Marquess of Exeter.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Marquess of Exeter will take place at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London at 12 noon on Wednesday, 9th December, 1981. Tickets should be applied for to the Secretary, National Westminster Bank Ltd., 41 Lothbury, London EC2 2PB.

GORONWY-ROBERTS.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Rt Hon Lord Goronwy-Roberts will be held at noon on Thursday, November 26, at St Margaret's, Westminster.

IN MEMORIAM

McVEIGH.—In treasured memory of my wife Joan who died on 18th November, 1973. "The cost of love is grief". John.

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CHOAT, Walter Harry Steward Choat late of 11a Mead Place, West Croydon Surrey died at Croydon on 6th March 1981 (Estate about £30,000).
DOWNHILL, Charles Dowhill late of 17 Glebe Street, Stockport, Cheshire died at Stockport on 26th October 1980 (Estate about £13,500).
HUTCHISON nee SKEAT, Catherine Hutchison nee Skeat widow late of 19 Perbeck Road, Bournemouth Dorset died at Bournemouth on 16th July 1980 (Estate about £9,580).
KEANEY otherwise KANEY, James Keaney otherwise James Kaney late of 6 Liddon Grove Acocks Green Birmingham died there on 14th August 1980 (Estate about £5,400).
The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

WARHAM, nee TOWNSEND, Phyllison Beatrice Annie Warham nee Townsend widow late of 150 Church Street, Stone, Staffs died at Stafford on 22nd March 1981 (Estate about £26,100). The mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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3RD prof person, non-smoker, 25+, own room, shared c.h. house, 15 mins City, £90 p.c.m. excl. Nigel 806 6877, eves.

MOTOR CARS

MERCEDES BENZ 450 SEL
Champagne Velour. 3,200 miles only. November 80, fully maintained. £17,250. 01-998 1440 after 6 pm.

1977 JAGUAR XJ5.3, 44,000 miles, air conditioning, white blue leather, £2,150. 363 0454 (day).

MUSTANG CONVERTIBLE—R.H.D., 1972. Midnight blue metallic respray, new tyres, recent top & back glass $6,000. Ring (213) 456 8059 U.S.A.

B.M.W.s for January. Delivery 3 and 7 Series, up to 15% discount. Tel. Eurometer, Maidenhead (0628) 34281, ex. 48.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTICE
To holders of Warrants to Bearer

ORDINARY SHARES OF 25p EACH
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of 5.5p per Share will be paid on the 4th January, 1982 in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1981. Payment of this dividend will be made after presentation of Coupon No. 43 at any of the undermentioned offices of payment.

3.5% "B" CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES OF £1 EACH
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1.75p per Share will be paid on 4th January, 1982 in respect of the half-year ending 31st December, 1981. Payment of this dividend will be made after presentation of Coupon No. 39 at any of the undermentioned offices of payment.

OFFICES OF PAYMENT

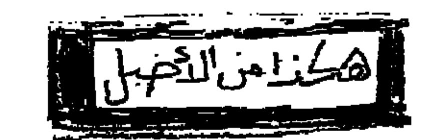
The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited, (Registered Office), 6 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LD.
Banque Rothschild, 21 Rue Laffitte, 75009 Paris, France.
Société Générale de Banque, 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
Union Bank of Switzerland, Bahnhofstrasse 45, CH 8021 Zurich, Switzerland.
The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited, (Transfer Office), Central Registration Limited, 1 Redcliff Street, Bristol BS1 6NT.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A., 2 Rue de la Regence, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
Société de Banque Suisse, CH 4002 Basle, Switzerland.
Credit Suisse, Paradeplatz 8, CH 8021 Zurich, Switzerland.

Under the imputation tax system in force in the United Kingdom these dividends will be payable without deduction of United Kingdom tax and, for Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom, will carry a tax credit calculated by reference to the basic rate of income tax applicable at the date of payment. Where a double tax agreement so provides, Shareholders resident outside the United Kingdom will obtain a tax credit, against which some United Kingdom tax may fall to be offset.

Coupons, which must be listed on special forms, which can be obtained on or after Monday, 23rd November 1981 at any of the above offices, may be deposited on or after Monday, 30th November 1981. Coupons presented for payment in the United Kingdom must be left FIVE CLEAR DAYS for examination.

Shareholders should note that under the Company's Articles of Association adopted on 20th May 1970, provision is made for the forfeiture of the above dividends if not claimed within 12 years from the 10th September 1981.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
D. A. STREATFEILD, Secretary
6 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LD
18th November 1981



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Engineering Craft Studies. 9.38 Science Stability. 10.00 You and Me. Happy Teeth (not Schools) (r). 10.15 Maths. 10.38 Statistics. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 Words of Tomorrow. 11.40 It's Your Choice. 12.05 French conversation. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Katherine Whitehorn of The Observer begins a new four-part cookery series with some short cut recipes. 1.45 Fingerbobs. For the very young (r). 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Teeth. 2.18 Near and Far. 2.40 Merry-go-Round. 3.00 Closedown. 3.15 Songs of Praise from the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Llandrindod Wells introduced by Noreen Bray. 3.53 Regional news. 3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).

4.20 Cartoon: Undercover Elephant in Swami Whammy (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Hayley Mills with the third part of Emmy by Ruth Boswell.
4.40 The Record Breakers introduced by Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people.
5.10 God's Wonderful Railway. Serial about people whose lives were affected by the building of the Great Western Railway.
5.40 News from Richard Baker. 6.00 Nationwide with live coverage of the Princess of Wales switching on Regent Street's Christmas lights. 6.15 Regional news magazines. 6.40 Nationwide continued.
7.00 I'll Fly You for a Quid starring Ronnie Barker. Ronnie plays the roles of an eighty year old man and his forty year old son (r).
7.30 World Cup Football: England v Hungary. Live coverage of the match that will see if England are good enough for the Finals in Spain next year.

9.00 World Cup Soccer: continued.
9.45 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Liberal Party.
9.50 News with John Humphrys.
10.15 Wilfred and Eileen. It is 1914 and Wilfred has given up his studies and volunteered for the Infantry leaving his new wife with her parents in England.
10.45 Parkinson. His guest tonight is John Arlott.
11.43 News headlines.
11.45 International Amateur Boxing. England v United States from Gloucester.
12.10 Weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales — 11.17 am-11.40 I Ysgolion: Fleneetri. 11.40-12.05 pm I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. Ghana. 12.57-1.00 News of Wales. 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolion: Hyn O Fyd. 6.15-6.40 Wales Today. 6.40-7.05 Angels. 7.05-7.30 Heddiw. 12.10 am News and weather. Scotland — 11.40 am-12.05 pm Geography: Industrial change — Rotterdam. 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 2.40-3.00 For Schools: Around Scotland. 6.15-6.40 Reporting Scotland. 7.00-7.30 Love Story: Wilfred and Eileen. 10.15-11.43 World Cup Sportscene. 12.10 am News and weather. Northern Ireland — 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.15-6.40 Scene Around Six. 7.30-8.20 Olivia Newton-John. 8.20-8.50 Self-Conscious Over You. 8.50-9.40 Bonanza. 9.40-9.45 World Cup Special Preview. 10.45-12.00 World Cup Special: Northern Ireland v Israel. 12.00 News and weather. England — 6.15 pm-6.40 Regional News Magazines. 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

10.20 Gharbar: A magazine programme with advice and hints for Asian women. 10.45 Closedown. 11.00 Play School: For the under fives presented by Sarah Long and Johnny Ball. The story is The Mermaid and the Fisherman. 11.25 Closedown. 3.55 One Man and His Dog. Phil Drabble and Eric Halsall present the third heat in the BBC Television International Sheepdog Championship. The three competitors are: Gwilym Jones and his dog Queen; Evan Evans with Glen and Wyn Edwards with Bill. The shepherds come from the Vale of Clwyd, the Carmarthenshire Hills and the approaches to the Plynlimon Range.

4.35 Christopher Hogwood Plays C. P. E. Bach (r).
4.40 Vikings: The third of ten films tracing the history of the warrior race. With Magnus Magnusson (r).
5.10 The Great Liners. Concluding Robert Wall's history of the giants of the Atlantic (r).
5.40 The Five Faces of Dr Who. Jon Pertwee in part three of Carnival of Monsters (r).
6.05 Grange Hill. Drama serial about the staff and pupils of a secondary school (r).
6.30 Life on Earth. David Attenborough talks about the first forests.
7.25 News with sub-titles.
7.30 Collecting Now. Included this week is a demonstration of vintage lawn mowers.
8.00 Out of Court. The latest interesting rulings from courts of law.
8.40 Strangeways. Part three and we learn what daily life is like from the viewpoint of prison officers

9.00 Strangeways continued.
9.20 M*A*S*H. Comedy series set in an American field hospital during the Korean war. Major Winchester arrives back from leave in Tokyo with vague memories of getting married.
9.45 The Borgias. Cesare has made a secret treaty with the King of France and Lucretia's husband, Alfonso, learns of the plan thereby putting his life at risk. His fears about his imminent demise are well founded.
10.40 A Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Liberal Party.
10.45 Newsnight. The latest world news plus an extended look at one of the major stories. With Peter Snow, John Tusa, Peter Hobday and Donald MacCormick. Ends at 11.35.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Insight. For the hearing impaired child. 9.47 Picture Box. 10.04 A market-stall holder. 10.16 A visit to Fontevraud Abbey. 10.38 Fascism in Germany during the 1930s. 11.02 Basic guide to computers. 11.20 The hazards of smoking tobacco. 11.39 Living in 1942. 12.00 The Munch Bunch. Animated vegetables for the very young. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets. 12.30 Turning Point. Colin Morris talks to Jean Hemens before and after the death of her 99-year old mother. 1.00 News with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Armchair Thriller. Episode two of Dead Man's Kit (r). 2.00 After Noon Plus with Mary Parkinson and Kay Avila. 2.45 Charlie's Angels. Jill is hurt when she befriends a retarded child who has witnessed a murder (r). 3.45 Emmerdale Farm. There's trouble in store for Joe Sugden (r).

4.15 Cartoon: Tweety Pie in Tweet and Lovely.
4.20 Country Camera. The work of wildlife cameraman, Simon King.
4.45 Fanfare for Young Musicians. Five groups of musicians, each member under the age of 13, compete for a spot in the limelight.
5.15 The Brady Bunch. They enter a talent contest in order to buy their parents an anniversary present.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the Cheshire Family Support Services for the chronically disabled who are now pioneering alternative forms of care which will allow people greater independence in their own home.
6.35 Crossroads. Glenda Bank's premonitions come true.
7.00 This is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews with the potted biography of a surprised celebrity.
7.30 Coronation Street. Len and Rita Fairclough get a sudden surprise.
8.00 Starburst. Entertaining variety show which this week includes among the guests Lennie Peters, The Krankies and Fresh Aire.

9.00 Diamonds. Drama series about family firm of Hatton Garden gem merchants. Following the death of the patriarch of the firm the reading of the will does nothing to allay the fears of eldest son, Frank. John Stride plays Frank Coleman, Hildegard Neil is Margaret Coleman, Simon Ward plays Bernard de Haan and Doris Hare is Dora Coleman, Frank's widowed mother.
10.00 Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Liberal Party.
10.05 News.
10.35 Film: The Black Bird (1975) starring George Segal, Stephane Audran and Lionel Stander. A marvellous spoof follow-up to Humphrey Bogart's Maltese Falcon. Segal plays Bogart's son, following in his father's footsteps by running a defective agency. He discovers the dust covered statue in the office and, not knowing the story behind it, sells it to a pawnbroker. Then the fun starts.
12.25 Close with airline Captain Brian Calvert reading a piece on travel.

Christopher Guard: Wilfred and Eileen (BBC 1, 10.15 pm)

● On a relatively thin night for non-sports fans it is nice to have another chance to see the very funny thirty minute play by Dick Clement and Ian Le Frenais, I'LL FLY YOU FOR A QUID (BBC 1, 7.00 pm). Ronnie Barker plays both Walter Owen, an eighty-year-old man who is supposed to be breathing his last and Evan, his middle-aged son. Although they live in the Welsh village of Llnadowery everybody, from the old man to the vicar have their thoughts on Cheltenham and in particular the 2.30 race. The supporting cast is strong with an outstanding performance from Emrys James as the vicar.

● STRANGEWAYS (BBC 2, 8.40 pm), another repeat, this week deals with the points of view of the prison warders of Manchester's prison. Initially they are counselled by the Governor, Norman Brown, that there

CHOICE

is more to their job than just turning a key in the door of a cell. Whenever possible they must try to strike up a rapport with their charges but the new recruits soon find that overcrowding puts paid to what little chance there is of getting to know the men in their care. Staff unrest is illustrated by John Sutton's attempts to form a splinter union for those warders on the lowest pay scale and we also see the controversial training of a team of officers in MUFTI — Minimum Use of Force, Tactical Intervention — something that, until the 1979 disturbances in Wormwood Scrubs, did not officially exist.

● Tonight's LIFE ON EARTH (BBC 2 6.30 pm) comes from Iceland. This island, David Attenborough believes, is how the Earth must have looked at the time when life first appeared on this planet over 400 million years ago. This dramatic landscape became the breeding place of algae from the sea and from the sea-shore moss-like plants crept inland. Remarkable photography shows the reproduction process of these primitive forms of plant-life.

● THE ROYAL CONCERT (Radio 3, 8.00 pm and 9.05 pm) celebrates St Cecilia's Day, the Patron Saint of music. Live from the Royal Festival Hall in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, Musicians from the Royal Military School of Music and John Lill perform works by Walton, Rachmaninov, Rubbra and Sibelius.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' question time visits the Inkberrow and District Horticultural Society, Worcestershire.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Father to a Monster" by Jeremy Bruce-Watt.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Transatlantic Quiz. Six contests between teams in London and New York (Round 6).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "Pickers and Stealers" by Margaret Steward.
3.50 Abroad Thoughts from Home (last in series) Reflections on life beyond our shores Michael Bentine on Peru.
4.00 Priestland's Progress:† "Gerald Priestland offers a plain man's guide to the Christian faith (9) The Church You Love to Hate.
4.45 Story Time: "Wild Strawberries" by Angela Thirkell (7).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 The Senior Partner (series) Andrew Cruickshank in "Keeping Company".
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint. Roger Cook's weekly investigation into listeners' experience of unfair dealings, injustice and fraud.
7.45 The Reith Lectures 1981: "The Two-Edged Sword". Six talks by Professor Laurence Martin, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, on armed force in the modern world (2) "Plausibility and Horror".
8.15 How Dare you Talk to me Like That!: David Crystal, Professor of Linguistics at Reading University, looks at the "Top 20" complaints about English usage on the air.
8.45 Analysis: "Hard Times for Helmut". John Eidinow reports from Germany on the problems confronting the West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, and his government.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Lord Peter Wimsey. "Have His Carcase" by Dorothy L. Sayers, adapted in six parts, with Ian Carmichael as Lord Peter(5).
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Magic Glass" by Anne Smith (8).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF: 6.25 Weather 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 pm For Schools. 5.50 PM. 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice † Record requests: Vivaldi, Soler, Barbieri, Turina.
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Elgar, Delius.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer C.P.E. Bach; record.†
9.55 Beethoven and Franck † Violin and Piano recital.
10.50 Music for Organ. Recital on the Snetzler Organ of 1762 at the Church of St Andrew, Blickling, Norfolk.†
11.15 BBC Symphony Orchestra †. Concert: Dvorak, Elgar, Ives.
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Concert Hall † Guitar recital direct from Broadcasting House, London: Bach, Pellandios, Cimarosa arr. Bream, Stephen Dodgson, Barrios-Mandore, Cardoso.
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 Mieczyslaw Karlowicz (1876-1909) † Polish Radio recording of the Violin Concerto in A, Op.8.
3.20 Music for Two Pianos † Recital: Brahms, Stravinsky.
4.00 Choral Evensong † from the Queen's Free Chapel of St George, Windsor Castle.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure † with Roger Nichols.
7.00 Medium and Message: A Different Voice. Paul Fox, Managing Director of Yorkshire Television, talks to Michael Charlton about the influence of independent Television over broadcasting in this country and the future of broadcasting's private sector.
7.45 Ivo Pogorelich † Chopin on record.
8.00 The Royal Concert † on St Cecilia's Day in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1: National Anthem (arr. Willcocks), Walton, Rachmaninov.
8.45 Six Continents.
9.05 The Royal Concert† Part 2: Rubbra, Sibelius.
10.20 Scientifically Speaking. "From Amino to Zymogen". Dr Norman Anderson talks about his compilation of a directory to record every protein in our bodies, with John Maddox.
11.00 News.
11.05 Bruch on record.†

Michael Bentine: Our guide in Peru (Radio 4, 3.50 pm)

Sir George Jefferson: Guest of the Week (Radio 4, 2.02 pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Susannah Simons.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 2.30 Party Political Broadcast by the Liberal Party. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 Much More Music.† 7.30 World Cup Soccer Special. England v Hungary from Wembley. 9.30 The Boston Pops.† 10.00 Animal Alphabet. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music †

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone-in-on 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel † 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 7.30 Much More Music (continued from Radio 2 medium wave). 8.30 The Mitchell Minstrels.† 9.00 The Boston Pops.† 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00am Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 7.30 Letter from London 7.40 Book Choice 7.45 Report on Religion 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Operetta 8.30 Take it or Leave it 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Ray Moore's Album Time 10.15 Classical Record Review 10.30 Wuthering Heights 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Listening Post 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15pm Nature Notebook 12.25 The Farming World 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 1.30 Radio Theatre 2.15 Report on Religion 2.30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 That Big Band Music 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Listening Post 5.25 Operetta 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 9.15 International Soccer Special 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Paperback Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Britain's Daily Newspaper 11.30 Top Twenty 12.00 World News 12.09am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Listening Post 12.45 Frank Muir Goes Into 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Six Irish Writers 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Assignment 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Just a Minute 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 12.25 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.25am News. 12.30 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.25 am Big Question

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45 Strumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30-7.00 Report. 12.25am Late Call. 12.30 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father? 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 10.00-10.05 Life in France. 10.33 News. 10.39 Film: The Black Bird (see Thames for details). 12.25 am Epilogue followed by Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Amazing Years of Cinema: Mad Scientists. 2.45-3.45 Charlie's Angels. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy. 12.20 am Weather followed by Disturbing Report.

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.37 News. 10.39 Film: The Black Bird (see Thames for details). 12.25 am Faith For Life.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe: (Ben Vereen). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 12.25am Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.25am News. 12.28 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45 Strumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 3.45-4.15 Entertainers: Lonnie Donegan. 5.15-5.55 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.25am Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live from Two. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Adventures of Black Beauty. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Reports West with Bruce Hockin and Richard Wyatt. 6.30-7.00 Benson. 10.33-10.35 News. 12.25am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.10 Gogils. 5.10-5.20 Dick Tracy. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Taff Acre.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 news. 1.20pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.25am Hello God. 12.30 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Benn attempts to 'set the record straight'

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Wedgwood Benn denies today that he committed any breach of faith, or even of shadow cabinet collective responsibility, in the events which led last week to Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, refusing to endorse him in the shadow cabinet elections.

With the parliamentary party holding a crisis meeting at Westminster today to discuss the future, Mr Benn, in an article in *The Guardian*, tells Mr Foot bitterly that unity will not be achieved "by creating scapegoats to appease the right".

Mr Benn, in an effort to "set the record straight", puts new light on the private meeting he had with Mr Foot before their dramatic confrontation last Thursday at the PLP meeting when Mr Benn refused to give the Labour leader the assurance that he would abide by the normal rules of collective responsibility.

He alleges it was not his speech at the end of last Tuesday's energy debate, in which he pledged that a future Labour government would renationalize North Sea Oil assets without compensation which had precipitated the "final exchanges" with Mr Foot.

Rather, it was an election statement which he and others had issued as candidates for the shadow cabinet saying that they would advocate Labour conference policies inside and outside Parliament.

Mr Benn also says the initiative to speak in that debate came from him and not, as has widely been supposed, from Mr Foot, a revelation which astonished fellow members of the shadow cabinet last night.

Mr Benn says that when he saw Mr Foot last Thursday he had set out a key paragraph in a statement which explained his position on shadow cabinet collective responsibility in good faith and in a spirit of reconciliation.

During the meeting he added words at Mr Foot's specific request, including the sentence: "We cannot have one rule for one person and another rule for others".

Those additions, he says, were written in good faith and were read out to the PLP, in the belief that they were acceptable to Mr Foot. "I deeply regret that my statement was not accepted by Michael Foot and that a fresh ultimatum was issued", he says.

Mr Benn adds that he made a last-minute attempt at conciliation last Friday morning when he telephoned Mr Foot suggesting a further meeting over the weekend and proposed that the newly elected shadow cabinet should hold a discussion on the precise meaning of collective responsibility which he argues has never been defined, written down, discussed or agreed by the party and that Mr Foot should himself neither endorse nor condemn any candidate.

That, Mr Benn says, was unsuccessful adding: "That afternoon I was denounced and Labour MPs were advised not to vote for me, as if it was possible to resolve the party's difficulties by sending one man to Coventry."

He reveals that some friends urged him to give the unequivocal pledge demanded by Mr Foot on collective responsibility and then to resign later if the need arose. "But to seek and perhaps win a place in the shadow cabinet by giving a clear public assurance, while retaining a private reservation, would be less than honest."

Rhetorically asking why the issue erupted as it did, he says that argument was really about whether the shadow cabinet, without seeking the agreement of the party, had the right to change conference policy and then to bind all its members to its own interpretation of that policy "under the guise of upholding collective responsibility".

☐ More than a thousand people attended a by-election meeting addressed by Mr Benn in Crosby last night (John Chartres writes). The attendance exceeded Mrs Shirley Williams's first meeting last week.

Crosby by-election, page 2



Behind the scenes at the White House

President and Mrs Reagan have had what diplomatic language nowadays can only call "elements of refurbishment" effected at the White House. The scene above is the redecorated study in the family quarters, one of the refurbishments of Mr Ted Graber, the American designer, who spent the $822,000 given by private donors to retrieve the President's private quarters (not open to the public) from the drabness and neglect of the Carter years. The style is traditional. The money went on new curtains, repainting walls, repairing and upholstering furniture from the White House collections, new carpets, sanding and refinishing floors and doors, plumbing and wiring. In the master bedroom a Chinese hand-painted wallpaper has been used to stunning effect. Photographs of the refurbishment were taken for *Architectural Digest* by Lord Moore, son-in-law of Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador to Washington. It is the public's first sight of the President and the First Lady in their new quarters.

Nicholas Hirst, Washington

Ulster mob attacks Prior at MP's funeral

Continued from page 1

Paisley, that he would make Ulster ungovernable, could put the lives of many innocent people at risk. (Hugh Noyes, our Parliamentary Correspondent writes.) Speaking during her regular Tuesday question time, the Prime Minister told the House that language of that sort was not in the true interest of the people of Ulster and would make the task of the security forces more difficult.

It seemed from the reaction of MPs yesterday that the remarkable demonstration on Monday by the three Democratic Unionist MPs, led by Mr Paisley, has brought both sides of the Commons closer together on the problems of Northern Ireland.

There is growing alarm in the Irish Republic about the prospects of increased violence in Northern Ireland and the possibility of attacks being carried out on individuals in the south by Protestant paramilitary groups.

The Dail stood in a minute's silence in tribute to Mr Bradford yesterday

☐ SDLP leader Mr John Hume warned yesterday that making Northern Ireland ungovernable would be playing into the hands of terrorists (the Press Association reports).

☐ Scotland Yard and a number of police forces in the Home Counties continued their dragnet for an IRA bomb store, searching lock-up garages and setting up roadblocks on roads around London.

This week more than 400,000 garages in London, Kent, Surrey and the Thames Valley area are being searched after information that the Provisionals have built up a stockpile of 500lbs of gelignite for their latest campaign on the British mainland.

Frank Johnson in Crosby

Merseyside revisited by a real aristocrat

Mr Wedgwood Benn incongruously descended last night on Crosby, a constituency so unquestioningly middle class that it looks as if it might even vote for Mrs Shirley Williams.

With Mr Benn among them, instead of merely a fictional spectre on the television screen, it was not a night for gentlefolk to stir abroad. Nonetheless, Mr Benn pulled off the feat of discovering Crosby's hitherto overlooked Red Belt. For his two meetings were both crowded and near ecstatic. Men in jeans and overalls lined the walls of the two school buildings. Proletarian matriarchs cut-cutted agreement as Mr Benn denounced Mrs Thatcher.

Mr Benn made first for Seaforth. This is at the end of the constituency closest to the Bennite heartland of Liverpool. There he was a folk hero. He had come to help Mr John Backhouse, the Labour candidate in the by-election. In the past, more timid Labour election by-election candidates have been almost ready to put up road blocks around the constituency in order to keep away Mr Benn's help. Not so Mr Backhouse. His rhetoric and, so far as one can judge, his beliefs, are entirely Bennite, which is one of the reasons why he has no chance of winning. Nonetheless so crowded and enthusiastic were the meetings that for a few hours he must have thought that he was as much in the fight as the Tory and the Social Democrat.

At an hour when most of the middle class were safely tucked up asleep in front of *Brideshead* the working class of Crosby was watching a real aristocrat, the brilliant, unpredictable, wayward scion from Castle Stansgate.

"This is m'third visit to Merseyside recently", he told them, the "m'third" striking exactly the right tone for one of his lineage. It was m'third as in m'butler or m'shirtmaker. His audience understood exactly what he was talking about because they had seen the upper classes carry on like that in those plays on television.

But for some odd reason they did not seem to think of him as being upper class in the wicked way that, say, Mrs Thatcher is upper class. Now of course Mrs Thatcher is not upper class in any way. That only added to the surrealism of last night's meetings as this strange apparition from the South, Mr Benn, referred to "us" meaning himself and the people of Seaforth, two entities which have on the face of it nothing in common whatever.

It is all because he tells them that their woes are caused by what he rather over-didactically referred to last night as "the economic system which we have which is called capitalism".

Mr Benn proceeded to indulge in a sort of McCarthyism in reverse. He saw capitalists under the bed. He seemed to believe the SDP was a capitalist front organization. "They're getting their money from big business", he revealed.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of all this, there could be no doubt that Mr Benn could generate an excitement of which only a handful of other politicians are today capable at public meetings—a handful which, irritatingly for him, includes Mrs Williams.

There was a sense of expectancy in the air as, at the first meeting, we waited for him to arrive through a lengthy filling-in from Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, MP. After ritual passages about what Mrs Thatcher was doing to employment, housing and the health service, Mr Benn had still not arrived. So she started to ramble aimlessly about too much advertising being allowed for cigarette firms.

The Labour candidates took a few more puffs and prudently stubbed out his cigarette. Shortly afterwards, Mr Benn arrived to great acclaim and started puffing his pipe, Mrs Dunwoody thus reminded us that the Labour Party still has its priggish aspects which, with luck, will prevent it ever mobilizing the masses.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Tomorrow's events

The Queen opens new headquarters of the Royal British Legion, 48 Pall Mall, 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of Central Council of Physical Recreation, visits Francis House, Francis Street, 10.30, later, as patron and trustee, attends reception for young people who have reached gold standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, Buckingham Palace, 2.30, later, as Master of the Bench on the Inner Temple, dines with Masters of the Bench, Inner Temple, 6.15.

The Prince of Wales, Commodore, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will be entertained to luncheon, Royal Thames Yacht Club, 60 Knightsbridge, 1, later, as President, presents annual awards of the Royal Aero Club, Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, 6, later, attends annual dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Hilton Hotel, Park Lane, 8.

The Duke of Kent attends annual dinner of the Preston Branch of the Scots Guards Association, Masonic Hall, Preston, 7.40.

Talks, lectures

Today: Heenan Memorial Lecture, the Dean of St Paul's, Heythorp College, 11 Cavendish Street, 8.

Tomorrow: James Roose-Evans on "the creative role of the director". British Theatre Association, 9 Fitzroy Square, 7. New directions in bookbinding, by Philip Smith, 4 Circus, Bath, 7.30. Comparison and contrast: Cuyp, Ruisdael, Hobbema, National Gallery, 1. The story of abstract art (3), abstract expressionism, by Simon Wilson, 1; de Stael: an introductory lecture, by Laurence Bradbury, 6.30, Tate Gallery. Ancient Chinese bronzes II, 11.30; Caravan cities: Palmyra, 1.15, British Museum.

German Historical Institute Annual Lecture 1981: A. J. P. Taylor: 1939 Revisited, Local History Room, Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, London, WC1, 6.

Poetry

The annual Eric Gregor Trust Award Reading: Marion Lomax, Alan Jenkins and Simon Rae, National Poetry Centre, 21 Earl's Court Square, 7.30.

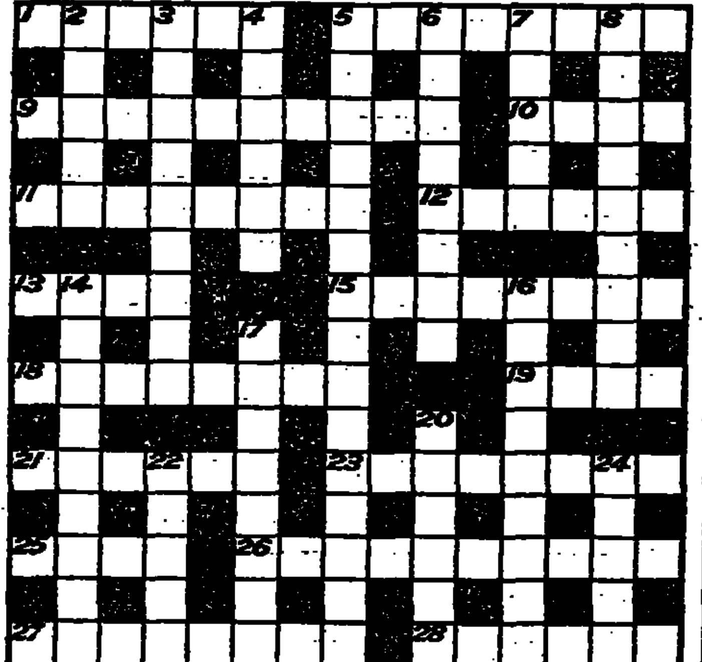
Music

The St Paul's Schools Chamber Choir and Orchestra, St Marylebone Parish Church, 8. Lunchtime recital, James Dower, flute, Robert Truman, cello, Richard Balcombe, piano, Crypt, St John's, Smith Square, 1.15; National Westminster Choir New Symphony Orchestra, Ian Humphris, conductor, Adrian Thompson, tenor, St John's, Smith Square, 7.30. Brass Ensemble, directed by Buxton Orr, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10. Organ recital, by James Lally, St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15.

Exhibitions

Art of the Quran: a photographic exhibition, the Iraqi Cultural Centre, 177 Tottenham Court Road, 10-5. Julian Barrow: Landscapes, conversation pieces and paintings of country houses, Morton Morris and Company, 32 Bury Street, St James's, 10-6. Harry Turner, 1912-1979, Wolverhampton Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, 10-5. A selection of paintings by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, 9-30-4.30. Christmas/Autumn exhibition and sale of twentieth century architectural/design drawings, the Building Centre, 26 Store Street, 10-5. Northern Young Contemporaries 1981, The Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester, 10-5. Paintings by Dennis Flanders and Pamela Derry; Sculpture by Ann W. Baxter, The Austen Hayes Galleries, The Shambles, York, 10-5.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,683



ACROSS

1 Overbalance returning record breaking shark (6).
5 Motorway dash appears in papers, perhaps (8).
9 Enjoy taking £1 note to poet? In all probability (10).
10 Boat to swing off course to port (4)
11 Remaining liar sued for misrepresentation (8).
12 Everyone in plant looking jaundiced (6)
13 Measure of port (4).
15 VIPs put money from S. Africa into horses (8).
18 Agree to get less (8).
19 Some fellow attempting to get power? (4).
21 Bill gets into warmer vehicle.(6)
23 Might get score no longer available to poor Verdi (3-5).
25 Counterfoil gives direction, only the wrong way (4).
26 Means to secure artistic work, perhaps (7-3).
27 Standards set in many a ceremony look retrograde (8).
28 One of two or three I collected (6).

DOWN

2 Suppose it's Ringwood (5).
3 Perhaps chairman appears before end — it's unusual (9).
4 Petition about rent upset ancient Greek country (6).
5 Music for Diana heavenly. That is a long composition (9,6).
6 Church helper perhaps banks on the island (8).
7 Sail to set or put up (5).
8 Freetown's relocated in Hampshire? (3,6).
14 Perhaps he looks down on David's work (9).
16 Plain county Tory (9).
17 Creditor holds a number in the plant (8).
20 "The insolence of ——" (*Hamlet*) (6)
22 John, Sebastian or Jack in bed (5).
24 Olive ordered semi-transparent material (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,682

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardbacks			
Robot	Jan Pienkowski	Heinemann	£5.95
H.R.H. Princess Margaret: A Life Unfulfilled	Nigel Dempster	Quartet	£7.95
Guinness Book of Records 1982		Guinness	£4.98
Day Job	Terry Wogan	Queen Anne Press	£5.25
Lucy and Tom's Christmas	Shirley Hughes	Golancz	£3.95
Winston Churchill: The Wilderness Years	Martin Gilbert	Macmillan	£8.95
Spot's First Walk	Eric Hill	Heinemann	£3.95
Miller's Antiques Price Guide 1982		Mitchell Beazley	£9.95
Champion's Story	Bob Champion	Golancz	£5.95
Twice Shy	Dick Francis	Michael Joseph	£6.95
Paperbacks			
Brideshead Revisited	Evelyn Waugh	Penguin	£2.50
Giles Cartoons		Daily Express	£1.35
Earthly Powers	Anthony Burgess	Penguin	£2.50
French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Granada	£1.95
Eavesdroppings	Nigel Rees	Allen and Unwin	£1.25
101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Methuen	£2.25
Acid Drops	Kenneth Williams	Coronet	£1.25
Not 1982		Faber	£2.99
Duncton Wood	William Horwood	Hamlyn	£1.95
The Jonah	James Herbert	New English Library	£1.50

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Arthur Negus's Guide to English Furniture is written by Robin Butler, not by Arthur Negus, as was stated last Thursday.

Yesterday saw the presentation of the David Higham Award for fiction for a first novel or book of short stories. The winner of the £500 award is Christopher Hope, for his novel *A Separate Development*, published by Routledge and Keegan Paul, and was presented at the Library Association by novelist Antonio Byatt, previous Booker Award judge.

Tomorrow Puffin publish a facsimile edition of the very first Puffin book—Worzel Gummidge, by Barbar Euphan Toddto celebrate their 40th birthday. The Puffin list has now grown to more than 1,000 titles and includes Picture Puffin, Young Puffins and, more recently, Puffin Plus for over twelves. Puffin have produced vast quantities of a bookmark to commemorate their birthday, which gives a brief history of the company and also includes a painting competition for children.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Galleries: fine furs, 10.30. Christie's, King Street: important antique arms and armour, 11; printed books, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: modern British and Continental pictures, watercolours, drawings and sculpture, 10.30; carpets and objects of art, 10.30; furniture, 1; musical instruments, 2; English and Continental pictures, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: English and Continental ceramics and glass, 11; automobilia, 12. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: fine English pictures, 11 and 2.30; fine wines, 10.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: costumes and textiles, 10.30 and 2.30. Spinks, King Street: important Italian Renaissance medals and coins of the Spanish and Austrian Netherlands, 10 and 1.30.

The papers

The Daily Mirror in its leader accuses John Grant, the latest Labour defector to the social democrats, of shabby behaviour. The newspaper also says that his challenge to Tony Benn to resign his seat and fight against him in a by-election is a hollow gesture. Mr Benn is no more likely to do that than he is to join Mrs Thatcher's government.

Mr Grant should resign and fight a by-election anyway.

Today's anniversaries

Births: David Wilkie, painter, Cults, Fife, 1785; Carl Maria von Weber, Eutin, Germany, 1786; W. S. Gilbert, London, 1836; Ignacy Paderewski, Kurylowka, Poland, 1860. The first dated book in England, *Dictes . . . Phylosophers*, printed by Caxton, was published, 1477. Lucknow was relieved, 1857.

Roads

Midlands: A5: (Warwickshire) partially closed N of Atherstone at junction of Holly Lane and Merevale Lane, temporary signals. A451: (Hereford and Worcestershire) width restrictions at junction with Kidderminster ring road. M6: Lane closures north and southbound over three-mile stretch near Keele service area.

Wales and the West: A494: Roadworks at Llanferres, Clwyd. A388: New traffic lights being installed between Western Approach and King Street, Plymouth. M4: Only one lane eastbound between exits 15 and 16 (Swindon) and westbound from 16 to 17 (Chippenham). A361: Repairs at Cannings Hill, Devizes, Wiltshire and also W of Taunton.

Information supplied by the AA.

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Weather

A showery, westerly airstream will persist in the N while frontal troughs will move NE into Britain

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, and Central SE England: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain becoming more widespread; wind S or SW, moderate, increasing fresh at times; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

SW England, S Wales, Channel Islands: Cloudy, periods of rain, hill fog; wind S or SW, moderate or fresh, increasing strong or gale later; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

E Anglia, E Midlands, N Wales: Some bright periods, rain spreading from SW; wind W, light or moderate becoming S; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Central N, E, NW England: Sunny intervals, scattered showers dying out, perhaps rain later; wind W or SW, light or moderate; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Lake District, SW Scotland, N Ireland, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, scattered showers dying out later; wind W or SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 8 or 9C

Borders, NE England, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow: Sunny periods, isolated showers; wind W or SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetlands: Sunny intervals, scattered heavy showers turning wintry with snow on hills; wind W or SW, fresh or strong; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Outlook for Thursday and Friday: Unsettled and windy with rain or showers.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong, locally gale, decreasing moderate, occasional rain, visibility moderate with fog patches; sea very rough, becoming moderate.

Sun rises: 7.24 am — Sun sets: 4.08 pm
Moon rises: 1.26 pm — Moon sets: 11.12 pm
Last quarter: 2.54 pm

Lighting up time

London 4.38 pm to 6.55 am
Bristol 4.47 pm to 7.05 am
Edinburgh 4.30 pm to 7.27 am
Manchester 4.38 pm to 7.12 am
Penzance 5.04 pm to 7.12 am

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity, 6 pm, 80 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, .38in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 2.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,014.1 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

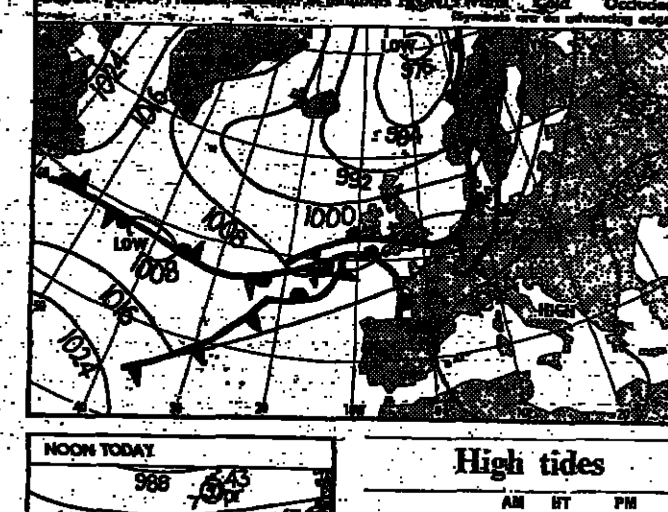
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	9	48	Inverness	f	7	45
Birmingham	f	8	46	Jersey	c	11	52
Blackpool	c	9	48	London	f	10	50
Bristol	c	9	48	Manchester	f	9	48
Cardiff	f	10	50	Newcastle	r	8	46
Edinburgh	f	10	50	Perth			
Glasgow	f	10	50	Ronaldsway	f	10	50
Guernsey	c	10	50				

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R: 17.9-17.16; WNW; 65SSE; SE. 18.49-18.53; W; 15SW; SSW. Cosmos 236R: (Nov 19) 5.40-5.44; NW*; 40N; ENE. Cosmos 185R: 18.15-18.22; NW; 75ENE; ESE*. 19.56-20.0; WNW; 25WSW; WSW*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.





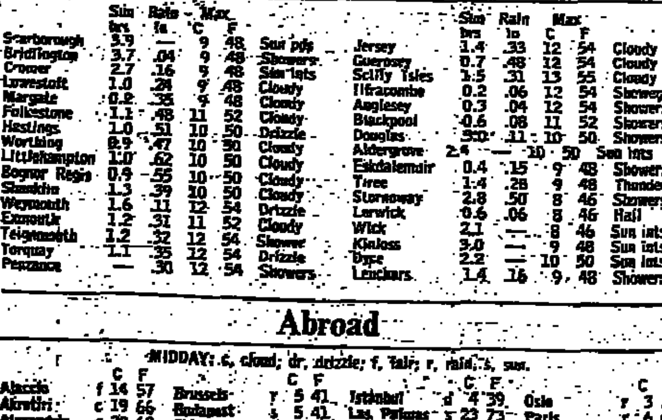
b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.11	6.4	6.43	6.6
Aberdeen	6.18	3.8	6.29	3.7
Avonmouth	11.49	11.0		
Belfast	3.39	3.2	3.57	3.5
Cardiff	11.32	10.2		
Devonport	10.21	4.9	11.03	4.5
Dover	3.15	6.0	3.48	5.7
Falmouth	9.51	4.7	10.33	4.3
Glasgow	5.07	4.6	5.12	4.8
Harwich	4.03	3.7	4.39	3.8
Holyhead	2.57	4.9	3.24	5.1
Hull	10.59	6.4	11.13	6.4
Ilfracombe	10.33	7.8	11.13	7.4
Leith	7.20	5.1	7.57	4.9
Liverpool	3.44	8.1	4.09	8.1
Lowestoft	1.33	2.4	2.43	2.3
Margate	4.16	4.4	4.54	4.4
Milford Haven	10.47	6.0	11.23	5.5
Newquay	9.44	6.0	10.21	5.6
Oban	10.09	3.3	11.46	2.9
Penzance	9.57	4.9	10.21	4.5
Portland	11.07	1.8		
Portsmouth	4.01	4.3	4.16	4.1
Shoreham	3.30	5.7	3.58	5.3
Southampton	3.32	4.1	3.53	4.0
Swansea	10.52	8.1	11.32	7.6
Tees	8.33	4.7	8.50	4.7
Walton-on-the-Naze	3.55	3.8	4.31	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	3.9	—	9	48	Sun pds	Jersey	1.4	.33	12	54	Cloudy
Bridlington	3.7	.04	9	48	Showers	Guernsey	0.7	.48	12	54	Cloudy
Cromer	2.7	.16	9	48	Sun ints	Scilly Isles	1.5	.31	13	55	Cloudy
Lowestoft	1.0	.24	9	48	Cloudy	Ilfracombe	0.2	.06	12	54	Showers
Margate	0.2	.35	9	48	Cloudy	Anglesey	0.3	.04	12	54	Showers
Folkestone	1.1	.48	11	52	Cloudy	Blackpool	0.6	.08	11	52	Showers
Hastings	1.0	.51	10	50	Drizzle	Douglas	3.0	.11	10	50	Showers
Worthing	0.9	.47	10	50	Cloudy	Aldergrove	2.4	—	10	50	Sun ints
Littlehampton	1.0	.62	10	50	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	0.4	.15	9	48	Showers
Bognor Regis	0.9	.55	10	50	Cloudy	Tiree	1.4	.28	9	48	Thunder
Shanklin	1.3	.39	10	50	Cloudy	Stornoway	2.8	.50	8	46	Showers
Weymouth	1.6	.11	12	54	Drizzle	Lerwick	0.6	.06	8	46	Hail
Exmouth	1.2	.31	11	52	Cloudy	Wick	2.1	—	8	46	Sun ints
Teignmouth	1.2	.32	12	54	Showers	Kinloss	3.0	—	9	48	Sun ints
Torquay	1.1	.35	12	54	Drizzle	Tyne	2.2	—	10	50	Sun ints
Penzance	—	.30	12	54	Showers	Leuchars	1.4	.16	9	48	Showers

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; dr, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	14	57	Brussels	r	5	41	Istanbul	d	4	39	Oslo	r	3	37
Akrotiri	c	19	66	Budapest	s	5	41	Las Palmas	s	23	73	Paris	r	6	43
Alexandria	c	20	68	Chicago	s	12	54	Los Angeles	c	19	66	Prague	c	−1	30
Algiers	c	19	66	Cologne	c	6	43	Lisbon	r	17	63	Reykjavik	c	−1	30
Amsterdam	c	4	39	Copenhagen	c	4	39	Luxembourg	f	2	36	Rome	s	13	55
Athens	c	13	55	Corfu	s	15	59	Madrid	s	13	55	Salzburg	s	2	36
Barbados	s	30	86	Dublin	c	10	50	Majorca	c	18	64	Stockholm	c	3	37
Barcelona	f	15	59	Dubrovnik	s	11	52	Malta	s	16	61	Strasbourg	c	3	37
Beirut	c	17	63	Faro	c	19	66	Milan	c	6	43	Tangier	f	23	73
Belgrade	s	4	39	Florence	c	9	48	Moscow	c	−3	27	Tel Aviv	c	21	70
Berlin	f	3	37	Frankfurt	c	1	34	Montreal	r	5	41	Tenerife	s	22	72
Bermuda	f	25	77	Geneva	f	4	39	Munich	s	3	37	Toronto	dr	7	45
Biarritz	s	18	64	Gibraltar	c	18	64	Naples	f	13	55	Venice	s	9	48
Boulogne	r	9	48	Helsinki	c	2	36	New York	c	11	52	Vienna	c	2	36
Bordeaux	f	12	54	Innsbruck	s	0	32	Nice	s	14	57	Zurich	f	2	36

